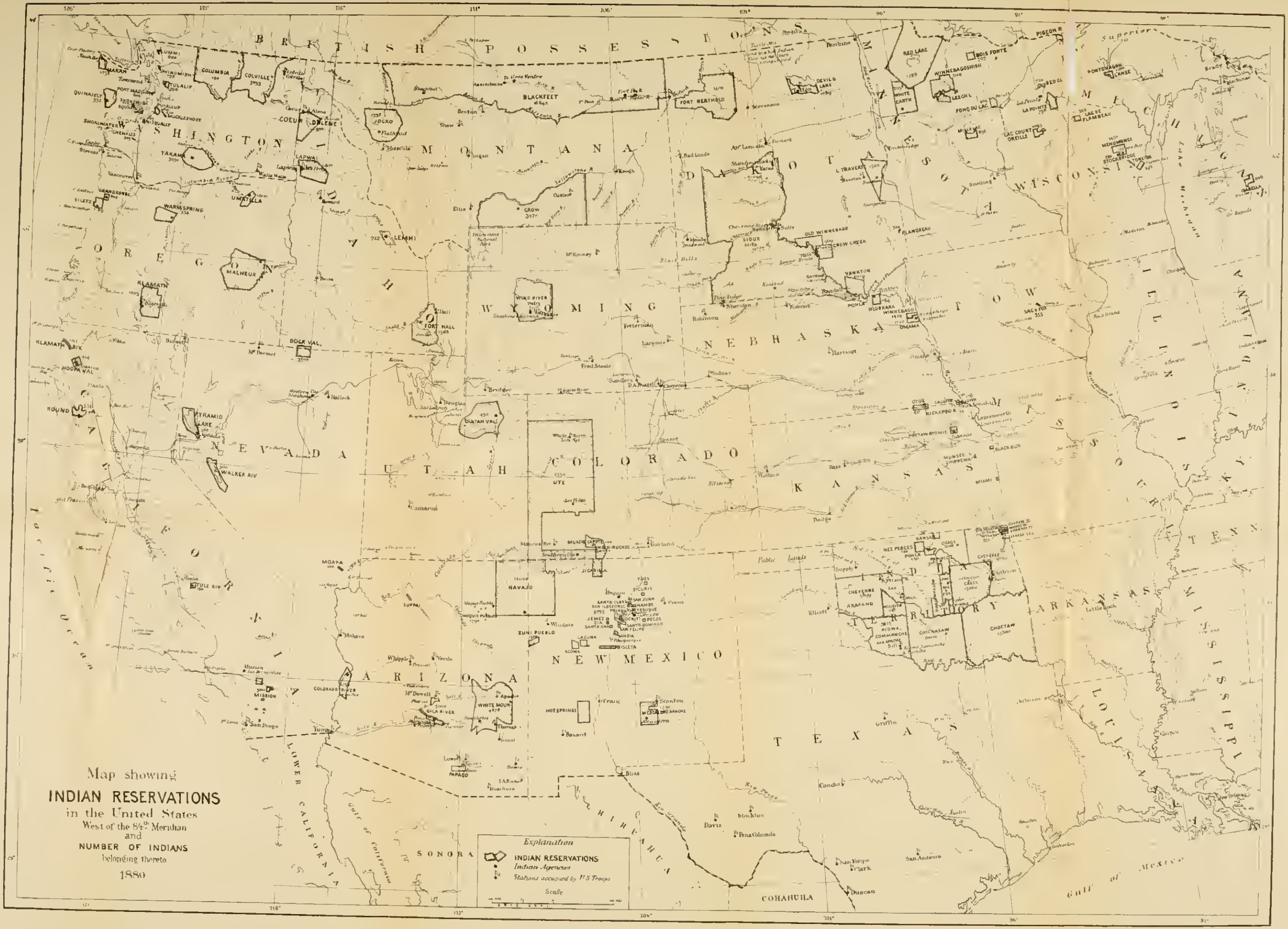

Map showing
INDIAN RESERVATIONS
in the United States
West of the 84th Meridian
and
NUMBER OF INDIANS
belonging thereto
1880
Explanation
INDIAN RESERVATIONS
Indian Agencies
Stations occupied by U.S. Troops
Scale
BRITISH POSSESSIONS
WASHINGTON
MONTANA
DAKOTA
MINNESOTA
WISCONSIN
MICHIGAN
OREGON
IDAHO
WYOMING
NEBRASKA
IOWA
ILLINOIS
INDIANA
NEVADA
UTAH
COLORADO
KANSAS
MISSOURI
CALIFORNIA
ARIZONA
NEW MEXICO
INDIAN TERRITORY
ARKANSAS
TENN.
MISSISSIPPI
LOUISIANA
TEXAS
LOWER CALIFORNIA
SONORA
CHIHUAHUA
COHAHUILA
Gulf of California
Gulf of Mexico
Pacific Ocean

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

U.S.

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

TO THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

FOR

THE YEAR 1880.

WASHINGTON:
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1880.

CONTENTS.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, November 1, 1880.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the annual report of the Indian Bureau for the year 1880.

Gradual progress in the arts of industry has been made by the various Indian tribes during the past year, and in some instances the advancement toward civilization has been marked. The efforts of a number of the tribes in cultivating the soil have been attended with a degree of success that has set at rest the question not only of their ability to learn the arts of husbandry, but also of their willingness to engage in pursuits at once honorable and lucrative, which, at no distant day, will make them self-supporting, and place them beyond the care of the government. Special reference will be found hereinafter to those tribes whose progress in farming and other pursuits has been especially noteworthy.

The following table gives a general exhibit of the work accomplished and the gain made during the year by the Indians of the country in the direction of farming, stock raising, house building, &c.:

	1880.	1879.
INDIANS EXCLUSIVE OF FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.		
Number of acres broken by Indians	27, 105	24, 270
Number of acres cultivated	168, 340	157, 056
Number of bushels of wheat raised	408, 812	328, 637
Number of bushels of corn raised	604, 103	643, 286
Number of bushels of oats and barley raised	224, 899	189, 054
Number of bushels of vegetables raised	375, 843	390, 698
Number of tons of hay cut	75, 745	48, 333
Number of horses owned	211, 981	199, 732
Number of cattle owned	78, 939	68, 894
Number of swine owned	40, 381	32, 537
Number of sheep owned	864, 216	863, 525
Number of houses occupied	12, 507	11, 634
Number of Indian houses built during the year	1, 639	1, 211
Number of Indian apprentices who have been learning trades	358	185
FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.		
Number of acres cultivated	314, 398	273, 000
Number of bushels of wheat raised	336, 424	565, 400
Number of bushels of corn raised	2, 346, 042	2, 015, 000
Number of bushels of oats and barley raised	124, 568	200, 000
Number of bushels of vegetables raised	595, 000	336, 700
Number of tons of hay cut	125, 500	176, 500
Number of bales of cotton raised	16, 800	10, 530
Number of horses owned	61, 453	45, 500
Number of mules owned	5, 138	5, 500
Number of cattle owned	297, 040	272, 000
Number of swine owned	400, 282	190, 000
Number of sheep owned	34, 034	32, 400

The demands upon the office for implements, tools, &c., to enable them to perform manual labor, come from the Indians at a large majority of the agencies, and are far beyond the means at the disposal of the department for that purpose. Many cases could be cited where it has been necessary to deny the requests made for funds to supply the wants of the Indians in this respect, simply because of the inadequate appropriations provided for the purpose. In some cases the office has been unable to supplement the insufficient facilities already provided for farming, and what had been accomplished in such instances has become of little or no avail, because of a lack of means to continue the work thus imperfectly begun.

The education of Indian youth is a subject whose importance cannot be over-estimated. As will be shown hereafter, the progress during the year has not been commensurate with the desires of the office, principally because of the insufficiency of the funds appropriated for the purpose. While the sum provided by Congress for educating Indian children seems to be a large one, yet it barely suffices to continue the work already begun, and is insufficient to permit of any extended increase in educational facilities, and wholly inadequate to meet the increasing demands of the service.

The past year has been an eminently peaceful one amongst the Indian tribes. Excepting the incursions of Victoria and his band in Arizona and New Mexico, and the semi-hostile attitude of Sitting Bull and his followers, but little, if any, trouble has been experienced in the Indian country.

POPULATION.

The number of Indians in the United States, exclusive of Alaska, is 255,938. These are distributed among sixty-eight agencies at present established in the following States and Territories:

States and Territories.	Agencies, No. of.	Aggregate Indian population.
Arizona	4	18,706
California	4	4,108
Colorado (White River Agency abandoned)	2	2,530
Dakota	10	27,168
Idaho	3	3,420
Indian Territory	7	17,398
Indian Territory (civilized tribes)	1	59,187
Iowa	1	355
Kansas	1	684
Michigan	1	10,141
Minnesota	1	6,198
Montana	5	21,650
Nebraska	4	4,306
Nevada	2	6,800
New Mexico	3	23,452
New York	1	5,139
Oregon	6	4,555
Utah	1	450
Washington Territory	7	14,189
Wisconsin	2	7,637
Wyoming	1	2,063
Total	68	240,136

Those not under the control of the agents of the government, numbering 15,802, are principally in the Territories of Arizona, Idaho, and Utah, and the States of California, Indiana, Kansas, North Carolina, Oregon, and Wisconsin.

INDIAN EDUCATION.

Reports from the schools on the various reservations are full of encouragement, showing an increased and more regular attendance of pupils and a growing interest in education on the part of parents. Persistent calls for the opening of new schools, or the enlargement of those already established, come to the office from every quarter. During the year sixty boarding and one hundred and ten day schools have been in operation among the different Indian tribes (exclusive of the five civilized tribes in the Indian Territory), which have been attended by over 7,000 children, and taught by 338 teachers. In the education of the Indian youth it is the policy of the office to have farm and domestic work occupy as prominent a place as study in the school-room, and the development of character and training of the pupils in the manners and habits of civilized life is held to be quite as important as acquiring a knowledge of books. But the opportunity for teaching Indian children how to live, as well as how to read and think, is found only in the boarding school, and for that reason the effort of the office during the past year has been directed mainly toward increasing boarding-school accommodations at the various agencies. Only three new schools, however, have actually been put in operation, and four new buildings erected.

The educational work of the bureau could have been enlarged to a much greater extent but for the inadequate appropriations made by Congress for the support of schools. Fifty thousand Indians at seventeen agencies have no treaty school funds whatever, and for educational facilities must depend entirely on the general appropriation for Indian education. Among those tribes there are at least seven thousand children of school age. Exclusive of rations, the cost of clothing, books, and instruction in an agency boarding-school cannot possibly fall below $60 per capita per annum. The whole appropriation of $75,000 would therefore enable the office to keep twelve hundred and fifty out of seven thousand children in boarding-schools for the year, or would keep about twice that number in day-schools. But this appropriation must also be used to supplement insufficient treaty school funds at various other agencies. The following extract from the act making appropriations to fulfill the treaty with the Flatheads of Montana shows the inadequacy of many of the treaty provisions for schools :

For the support of an agricultural and industrial school, keeping in repair the buildings, and providing suitable furniture, books, and stationery, per fifth article of treaty of July 16, 1855, *three hundred dollars*. For providing suitable instructors therefor, per same article of same treaty, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

The sum of four thousand dollars per annum is required for the support of the Flathead boarding-school, of which nearly half must be taken from the general appropriation for schools.

This appropriation must also be used for the erection and furnishing of new school buildings, and the enlargement of those which are already overcrowded.

In compliance with the appeals from neglected agencies, the office has made arrangements for erecting eleven boarding-school buildings during the coming season, and for the establishment of thirteen new boarding-schools. These will be the first schools of any kind ever provided for the eight thousand San Carlos Apaches and Western Shoshones, and the first boarding-schools opened for twenty-five thousand Indians at nine other agencies, where small and irregularly attended day-schools have hitherto met with indifferent success, and made little impression upon the tribes among which they were located. But few of these schools will be fairly in operation till toward the close of the current fiscal year, and the expense of their maintenance will not be burdensome until the following year. Increased provision for the support of schools will then be absolutely necessary, and I trust that not less than $150,000 will be appropriated for that object by Congress at its next session.

The importance of having at least one good boarding-school at each agency need not be argued. After the thirteen boarding-schools above referred to have been opened, thirteen more agencies will still remain unprovided for. At not more than fifteen out of sixty-six agencies can the government be said to have made adequate provision for the education of the children of the tribes belonging thereto; and at very few of the remaining fifty-one agencies will the schools, both boarding and day, accommodate 50 per cent. of the school population. The necessity for increased and increasing appropriations to enable the office to keep pace with the demands of the Indians for educational facilities is manifest and urgent.

An Indian boarding-school similar to that at Carlisle has been established during the year at Forest Grove, Oreg., for the benefit of Indians on the Pacific coast. It is under the immediate charge of Lieut. M. C. Wilkinson, U. S. A., and has been in operation since February last. Two buildings, which will accommodate 150 pupils, and another which it is proposed to subdivide into workshops, in which various trades will be taught, have been erected—the latter building entirely by the labor of Indian boys under the direction of one of the teachers, who is a practical mechanic. Forty pupils are now in attendance, representing six different tribes. For Indians like those on the Pacific, who are already in close contact with the whites, and who have adopted to a large extent the dress and habits of their white neighbors, the training which such a school gives is especially needed, in order to prepare them for the competition with white civilization, which must soon be inevitable. The number of pupils in the school will be increased during the year as far

as funds at the disposal of the office will allow, but unless some special and generous appropriation is made for the benefit of the school the number in attendance must be kept far below the number of applicants for admission.

The attention of Congress has been repeatedly called to the necessity of making some provision for the education of the Alaska Indians; but thus far no action has been taken on the matter. An appropriation of a few thousand dollars for that object would enable the office to educate some Alaska youth at Forest Grove, who, after a few years' training, would be fitted to become teachers among their own people. A comparatively small expenditure in that direction could, in this slow but sure way, be made of incalculable ultimate benefit to the Alaska Indians.

The Hampton and Carlisle schools now number sixty-six and one hundred and ninety-six pupils respectively. Since November, 1878, one hundred and three pupils, representing thirteen different agencies, have been in attendance at Hampton. The report of S. C. Armstrong, principal of Hampton Institute, which will be found herewith on page 182, testifies to the general good conduct of the pupils, to the gratifying progress made by them in acquiring a knowledge of the English language and of elementary English studies, and to the interest and aptness with which they have taken hold of farm work, and received practical instruction in domestic work and various trades.

The first company of sixty boys and twenty-four girls from the Rosebud and Pine Ridge Agencies reached Carlisle in October, 1879. Since that date two hundred and thirty-nine children have been in attendance, representing the Sioux, Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Kiowas, Comanches, Pawnees, Sissetons, Menomonees, Iowas, Sac and Fox, Lipans, Poncas, Nez Percés, Wichitas, Apaches, and Pueblos. Ten per cent. of the number have been mixed bloods, and two-thirds of them children of chiefs and headmen. Industrial work occupies a prominent place in the school, and fifty apprentices are learning the trades of carpenter, blacksmith, wagon-maker, saddler, tinner, shoemaker, tailor, printer, and baker. A statement of the work accomplished by them will be found in the report of Lieutenant Pratt, page 178, to which attention is invited. Specimens of articles manufactured by the Carlisle pupils exhibited at the county fair attracted much favorable attention from visitors, and the small premiums awarded the Indian boys and girls for excellence of workmanship gave them great satisfaction and encouragement.

Aside from the benefit accruing to the children educated therein, the establishment of these schools has aroused a strong interest in Indian civilization on the part of benevolent people in the East, which has resulted in generous donations to aid in the support and to add to the comfort and happiness of pupils at both Hampton and Carlisle. Moreover, during the summer vacation, forty-eight boys and girls from these two schools were received into various families in Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, where they were given an individual home-training which

no institution can afford, and where they gained a practical idea of civilized home-life. The interest thus awakened in the welfare of the Indian race is widespread and increasing, and cannot fail to affect powerfully and beneficially the whole subject of Indian education and civilization.

The rumor which last spring prevailed to some extent, that Indian children were taken to and held at Hampton and Carlisle against the wishes of their parents, was wholly unfounded. On the contrary, Indian parents have urged upon the bureau more children than it was ready to receive, and the office has repeatedly been obliged to deny the earnest request of parents that their children might be educated in the East. If the funds at the disposal of the office justified it, the number in attendance at Carlisle and Hampton could be doubled immediately.

In June last, in fulfillment of a promise made when their children were surrendered to Lieutenant Pratt, a "school committee" of chiefs and headmen, representing nine Missouri River agencies, visited Carlisle and Hampton. They were highly pleased with the comforts their children enjoyed and the care bestowed upon them, and proud of the manifest improvement which they had made. The schools have also been visited during the year by delegations from the Lake Superior Chippewas, the Crows, the Shoshones and Bannacks of Idaho, and the Cheyennes and Arapahoes. Upon them, as upon the Sioux, the most favorable impression was made as to the advantages which the schools offered; and their interest in the education of their children, either at home or at a distance, received a powerful impulse, which will be productive of good to their respective tribes.

Of the eighteen Florida prisoners, with whom the experiment at Hampton was first inaugurated, thirteen have returned to their homes in the Indian Territory, partly to make room for younger pupils and partly because they had become sufficiently advanced to render valuable service at their respective agencies. Of these, eleven were transferred from Hampton to Carlisle, where they remained for a time to form a nucleus for the new school, and where, Lieutenant Pratt reports, they rendered him most valuable assistance in the care and management of the new scholars who came directly from the camps.

Some sickness and several deaths have occurred among the pupils at Carlisle and Hampton. When the first company of scholars was selected for the latter school, it was impossible to secure as thorough an examination of the children and to insist as strenuously upon the requirement of perfect health as was desirable, and in almost every instance the deaths have resulted from diseases contracted before the pupils left their homes. The most careful physical examination is now made of every applicant for admission to the Hampton and Carlisle schools, and only those who are certified to by a physician as being absolutely healthy are accepted.

During the year thirty-six children have been selected from the tribe of Eastern Cherokees and placed in boarding-schools in North Carolina—

twelve girls at Asheville, and twelve boys each at Weaversville and Trinity College. They are to receive training in industrial pursuits, as well as in the school-room, and it is hoped that they will thus become fitted to elevate their own people and lead them in the right direction.

But the number who can be educated in Eastern schools is and always must be a small fraction of the Indian youth who are entitled to receive an education at the hands of the government, and the necessity for agency schools is not done away with, but increases yearly. The expense of educating Indians away from their homes will preclude the possibility of more than a limited number ever receiving the advantages which those schools afford. The largest results for the expenditure made will, therefore, be obtained by selecting from the agency schools the best material to be found therein; at the same time the hope of being thus chosen to receive such special training, as a recognition of merit, will operate upon the pupils attending agency schools as a powerful stimulus to earnest and persistent study and work.

INDIAN POLICE.

The practicability of employing an Indian police to maintain order upon an Indian reservation is no longer a matter of question. In less than three years the system has been put in operation at 40 agencies, and the total force now numbers 162 officers and 653 privates. Special reports as to the character and efficiency of the services rendered by the police have recently been called for from its agents by this bureau, and those reports bear uniform testimony to the value and reliability of the police service, and to the fact that its maintenance, which was at first undertaken as an experiment, is now looked upon as a necessity.

The duties performed by the police are as varied as they are important. In the Indian Territory they have done effective work in arresting or turning back unauthorized intruders, in removing squatters' stakes, and in driving out cattle, horse, and timber thieves, and other outlaws who infest the country. One of the Osage policemen lost his life at the hands of a supposed horse thief whom he had arrested and was bringing into the agency. Another horse thief, however, was successfully captured and was turned over to the State authorities of Kansas for punishment. In Dakota, surveying parties have required no other escort than that furnished by detachments of police from the different agencies. In Arizona, the San Carlos police for six years past have rendered invaluable service as scouts; and, in general, at all agencies Indian policemen act as guards at annuity payments; render assistance and preserve order during ration issues; protect agency buildings and property; return truant pupils to school; search for and return lost or stolen property, whether belonging to Indians or white men; prevent depredations on timber, and the introduction of whisky on the reservation; bring whisky sellers to trial; make arrests for disorderly conduct,

drunkenness, wife-beating, theft, and other offenses; serve as couriers and messengers; keep the agent informed as to births and deaths in the tribe, and notify him promptly as to the coming on the reserve of any strangers, white or Indian. Vigilant and observant by nature, and familiar with every foot-path on the reservation, no arrivals or departures, or clandestine councils can escape their notice, and with a well disciplined police-force an agent can keep himself informed as to every noteworthy occurrence taking place within the entire limit of his jurisdiction.

Violations of the laws and regulations governing Indian reservations are punished by fine or imprisonment.

The diminished influence of squaw men, the curtailment of prerogatives formerly claimed by tribal chiefs, and the development of self-respecting manhood in the police themselves, are among the incidental benefits to the service arising from the police system. It brings into an agency a new element—a party which grasps the idea of the supremacy of law, and which by precept and example inculcates that idea in the minds of others of the tribe. The lessons of self-control, of respect for the rights of others in person and property, of the maintenance of social order by law administered by the community instead of revenge obtained by the individual, when once learned, mark an important advance in the scale of civilization, and rudimentary lessons of this sort are daily taught by the Indian police system, which calls upon one Indian to arrest and pronounce deliberate judgment upon another for offenses, many of which hitherto have not only gone unpunished, but have been unrecognized as meriting punishment.

It is necessary to again call attention to the chief obstacle in the way of perfecting the system, viz, the inadequate pay allowed members of the police force. At two agencies during the year the force has been disbanded, after a successful trial, because suitable men could not be found who would serve longer for the $8 and $5 per month which is the limit of salary fixed by law for officers and privates respectively. The very best men in the tribe should be enlisted in this service; but they cannot be expected to enter it at personal sacrifice. Among the wild tribes there is as yet but little difficulty on this score, though the difference between the wages of Indian policemen and those of Indian scouts, and the earnings of teamsters and laborers, gives just cause for dissatisfaction. But among the more civilized tribes a progressive Indian farmer, mechanic, or teamster can ill afford to relinquish the comfortable living and the opportunity to accumulate property which his own industry brings to him, for the bare support which is offered in return for his responsible and often arduous and unpopular services as policeman.

I must, therefore, renew the recommendations made in previous reports, that Congress be requested to allow the department discretionary power as to salaries to be paid the police at different agencies. The efficiency of the service would thereby be materially increased, even

though no increase were made in the amount appropriated. The good already accomplished by the police, even with imperfect organization and inadequate pay, should be all the argument necessary to insure such legislation as will enable the office to establish it at every agency on a permanent basis.

The practical workings of the system are clearly set forth in the following extract from a report of Agent McGillycuddy, of the Pine Ridge Agency, Dakota:

On assuming charge of the agency in March, 1879, I found that no force had been organized, the failure to do so being out of deference to the feelings of Chief Red Cloud and some of his coadjutors, both red and white. After several months of the most emphatic refusal on the part of the chiefs to allow the enlisting of their young men, and varied opposition on the part of half-breeds and "squaw-men," I succeeded in organizing the force in the month of August. The "squaw-men" have in the past exercised a very powerful control over the Sioux Indians, and it can therefore be easily understood why they so strongly opposed the introduction of the Indian police system, as it placed in the hands of the government a detective and controlling agency that can easily thwart them in any plans they may form. The chiefs' opposition was partly from the instructions of these "squaw-men;" also because they naturally dislike any innovation, and because it put a power in the hands of the government and agent, independent of themselves, and over which they could not exercise the slightest control.

The Indian police force at this agency consists of fifty members, all Indians: one captain, two lieutenants, ten sergeants and corporals, and the balance privates. The force is in charge of one of the white employés, who also acts as deputy United States marshal. There is also attached to the force one special detective and one special interpreter. The members are all armed with the Springfield and Sharp's Army carbine, kindly loaned the agency by General Sheridan, U. S. A.

The discipline of the force is excellent, failure to obey an order being followed by immediate dismissal. It is made up of the best young men of the tribe, many of them being members of the native soldier organization. There are also enlisted two chiefs, White Bird and Little Big Man, the latter being a Northern Indian, and having taken a prominent part with Sitting Bull in the Big Horn campaign of 1878, afterwards surrendering at the agency with Crazy Horse. A member of the force is on duty all night at the guard-house, making the rounds of the government buildings at intervals of fifteen or thirty minutes, which precludes the possibility of government supplies being surreptitiously made way with.

The police force have rendered varied and very valuable and important service during the past year. Over thirty white men have been arrested by them; some renegades from justice from other States and Territories, and who have been turned over to the proper officials on their arrival for them; some for stealing Indian horses, introducing liquors on the reservation, trading for annuity-goods, larceny, &c., crimes against the United States statutes, and who, after a hearing before Chief Clerk Alder, who is a United States commissioner, have been committed, and have answered for their offenses before the United States court at Deadwood, Dak. Still others have been arrested for intoxication and minor offenses, infractions of agency regulations, and having been convicted before an improvised police court, have been fined or imprisoned temporarily in the agency guard-house.

In addition the police have rendered valuable general service in caring for government property, Indian stock, preventing introduction of liquor, &c., and arresting returning "Sitting Bull" Indians, and preventing the departure north of ambitious young bucks from the agency, should they feel so inclined.

Situated as the agency is, in close proximity to the ever-increasing white settlements, it would be impracticable and almost impossible to conduct this agency without this

organization. It represents law and order, and the members, uniformed and disciplined, and far advanced in civilization, offer the best and most practical example for the other Indians of the tribe to copy after, which they are rapidly doing in the way of adopting civilized clothing, &c.

In closing, I would request that, in consideration of the valuable services rendered by members of the police, they having aided the government and white men, as against their own people, an effort be made to induce Congress to allow something more than the somewhat ridiculous compensation of $5 per month for service. These men have been led to expect more, and it should be given them, for if ever laborers were worthy of their hire, these certainly are.

TRANSPORTATION BY INDIANS.

The experiment of intrusting wild Indians with the transportation of their own supplies and annuity-goods from the railroad terminus to the agency was undertaken first at the Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency in the summer and fall of 1877. Wagons and harness were supplied by the government, and ponies were furnished by the Indians. For the whole distance, 165 miles, they were paid $1.50 per 100 pounds, in cash, or were credited at the rate of $1.75 per 100 pounds on the purchase of the wagons, harness, &c., which they had undertaken to earn. In this way 105 wagons have become the property of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes. Three hundred thousand pounds were transported the first year, five hundred thousand the second, and during the past year over one million pounds of supplies have been hauled by their teams. During the present year the flour and corn, which last season was delivered at the agency by the contractor, will also be taken by the Indians from the railroad, and will add nearly a million more pounds to the quantity to be freighted by them, thus enabling the agent to give employment to others of the tribe who are now eager to engage in the enterprise.

In the fall of 1875 substantially the same plan was carried out at the Kiowa and Comanche agency, in the Indian Territory, and the Sioux Agencies at Pine Ridge and Rosebud, and with the same success. During the past year not less than eight million pounds of supplies were hauled by the Indians of the four agencies above named, over distances of 165, 160, 200, and 92 miles respectively, and in compensation therefor they have received the sum of $115,900. So popular has this branch of industry become that the demands of these Indians for freighting are largely in excess of the quantity of government freight required to be transported, and the letting of a transportation contract for Indian goods to a white man would be deemed an infringement on their rights and privileges.

At the Devil's Lake, Sisseton, Fort Hall, Osage, Kaw, Pawnee, Ponca, Oakland, Sac and Fox, Pottawatomie, White Earth, Great Nemaha, Western Shoshone, Grand Ronde, Siletz, Warm Springs, Green Bay, and Shoshone Agencies, freighting is monopolized by Indian teamsters. Even the Utes have fallen into line, and will this fall undertake to transport the goods and supplies purchased for the Uintah Valley Agency.

By this method not only is the amount paid them for transportation so much really saved to the Indians themselves, but the difference between the rates paid Indians and those charged by white transportation contractors results in an actual annual saving to the government of several thousand dollars. Skill and care in the management of their teams, dispatch in the handling and for warding of the freight, and absolute *honesty* and *trustworthiness* in the care of the goods *in transitu*, have characterized the Indian transportation service. Not a package has been lost; not a case or bale broken open or tampered with. The success of the enterprise has made it a permanent feature in the policy of Indian civilization.

WAGONS FOR FARMING AND FREIGHTING.

Up to a very recent period, but few wagons were furnished for the Indian service, and then generally only for the use of the agents and their employés at the headquarters of the agencies, to enable them to perform the necessary work of hauling fuel for agency buildings and fodder for the government stock. Within the past five years it has been found advisable to furnish the Indians with wagons for farming purposes, and for freighting their own supplies, which latter pursuit, as has already been shown, has become one of considerable magnitude.

The following statement of the number of wagons provided for the purposes above stated, since the 1st of July, 1879, will indicate more clearly than it could be done in any other manner the growing interest of the Indians in the cultivation of the soil, and the transportation of their subsistence supplies, goods, &c.:—For the Blackfeet Agency, 15; Cheyenne and Arapaho, 57; Cheyenne River, 67; Crow, 14; Crow Creek, 38; Devil's Lake, 36; Flandreau, 30; Fort Berthold, 35; Fort Belknap, 14; Fort Hall, 10; Fort Peck, 10; Green Bay, 43; Great Nemaha, 2; Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita, 27; Klamath, 18; Lemhi, 19; La Pointe, 52; Leech Lake, 15; Los Pinos, 2; Lower Brulé, 44; Mackinac, 25; Malheur, 4; Moquis Pueblo, 2; Navajo, 11; Nevada, 25; Omaha, 50; Osage, 95; Pawnee, 68; Pine Ridge, 51; Ponca, 42; Pottawatomie, 10; Quapaw, 12; Rosebud, 50; Sac and Fox, 4; Santee, 105; Shoshone and Bannack, 123; Sisseton, 135; Standing Rock, 51; Tule River, 22; Uintah, 32; Umatilla, 20; White Earth, 38; Winnebago, 10; Warm Springs, 5; Yakama, 10; and Yankton, 7—a total of 1,555 wagons. Harness was also furnished with the wagons—a double set with each one required for farming, and two sets for each one to be used in freighting.

Nearly three thousand wagons, with the necessary harness therefor, have been furnished the Indians since 1875, and the flattering prospects of the future, evidenced by the manifest interest of the Indians in farming pursuits, make it almost certain that still larger quantities will be needed by them in the next two years.

STOCK CATTLE.

The experiment inaugurated a few years since of furnishing Indians with stock cattle has been so fully developed that the question of their ability and willingness to properly care for and protect the same, when issued to them, is no longer an unsolved problem. The reports from al agencies where issues of stock cattle have been made attest the faithfulness with which the Indians have guarded their trust, and demonstrate the wisdom of the project of instructing Indians in pastoral pursuits, for which a large majority of them are eminently fitted.

Since the 1st of July, 1879, stock cattle have been issued as follows, viz: To the Indians of the Blackfeet Agency, 50; Cheyenne and Arapaho, 500; Crow, 82; Crow Creek, 300; Flathead, 706; Fort Hall, 200; Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita, 1,089; Lower Brule, 500; Osage, 900; Pawnee, 400; Pine Ridge, 907; Ponca, 300; Rosebud, 1,000; Sac and Fox, 212; San Carlos, 1,125; Shoshone and Bannack, 765; Standing Rock, 500; White Earth, 52; Western Shoshone, 200; and Yankton, 495,—a total of 10,283 head. These, together with stock purchased by the Indians themselves, and with the "agency herds," which had been accumulated from time to time, (in some instances by the voluntary act of the Indians in accepting a smaller beef ration than they were entitled to, and in other cases by natural increase,) and which herds, with one or two exceptions, have been issued to the Indians during the past year, aggregate a total of 78,812 head of stock cattle now owned by the various Indian tribes. With these cattle as a nucleus, with judicious management and care on their part, but a few years can elapse before the Indians at many of the agencies will be the possessors of large herds of cattle, thus placing within their command the ready means of self-support, and rendering them, to a large degree, independent of the care of the government.

Applications for stock cattle have been made by Indians at agencies not already supplied, and in a few cases by Indians at agencies where only a limited number have yet been provided. They will be furnished as soon as the necessary funds for the purpose can be procured.

LEGISLATION NEEDED.

In previous reports, the necessity for legislation upon the following subjects connected with the welfare of the Indians has been strongly urge

First. The enactment of a law to prevent polygamy, and to provide for legal marriages among Indians. Upon this subject nothing can be said more than has been said in former reports. The urgency of legislation to provide proper marriage laws for Indian tribes is apparent, and it is respectfully recommended that the necessity and propriety of such legislation be laid before Congress at its next session.

Second. The amendment of the law in relation to trespassers on Indian reservations. Under existing laws, a trespasser must first be removed

from the reservation, and then, if he returns, he incurs a penalty of one thousand dollars. The law as it stands is practically a dead letter, as the trespassers ordinarily belong to the impecunious class, and even if convicted (which is by no means certain), nothing can be realized from them in an action of debt to recover the penalty; hence, the delinquents escape unpunished.

A striking illustration of the inadequacy of the law is afforded in the case of the Pyramid Lake Reservation in Nevada. This reservation derives its name from the large lake which is included within its boundaries, and which is valued for its fisheries. At the February term of the United States district court for the district of Nevada, certain fishermen, trespassers, who had been previously removed from the reservation by the military, but who had returned thereto, were indicted, charged with having returned, in violation of section 2148, Revised Statutes. The special verdict and agreed facts showed that these men were engaged within the limits of the Pyramid Lake Reservation fishing, and dealing and trading in fish; that they were, by order of the proper authority, removed therefrom, and that thereafter they returned and resumed their former business. Upon the trial of the indictments, all the defendants were adjudged guilty as charged, and ordered to appear for sentence on the 15th July, 1879. Upon appeal to the United States circuit court, heard November, 1879, the judgment of the court below was affirmed, thereby establishing: first, that the whole of Pyramid Lake is within an Indian reservation; and, second, that it is Indian country within the meaning of the intercourse laws, and that trespassers may rightfully be removed therefrom. The defendants were ordered to appear for sentence December 1 and 2, 1879, but for some unexplained reason, probably, as the agent reports, owing to the universal sympathy accorded by all classes of the surrounding community to the offenders, sentence has not been passed, although a year has elapsed since the date on which they were ordered to appear. Recent advices from the agent in charge state that the offenders and those whose interests prompt them to engage in this unlawful pursuit, emboldened by the delay in enforcing even the defective statutes which exist, conclude that they have nothing to fear, and are busily engaged in perfecting their plans, securing large quantities of minnows, purchasing boats, and getting in readiness for renewed operations on the lake. The civil power having proved ineffective for the purpose, it will again be necessary to call in the aid of the military forces in order to protect the reservation.

The law should be so framed that trespassers on Indian reservations should incur its penalty for the first as well as for every subsequent offense, and that such offense should be punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Third. The enactment of suitable laws for Indian reservations. In the annual reports of this office for some years past the necessity for a judicial system or code of laws for the Indians has been specially commented

upon. At the last session of Congress, House bill No. 350, as amended, was favorably reported from the House Committee on Indian Affairs. It reads as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

That the provisions of the laws of the respective States and Territories in which are located Indian reservations, relating to the crimes of murder, manslaughter, arson, rape, burglary, larceny, and robbery, shall be deemed and taken to be the law and in force within such reservation; and the district courts of the United States within and for the respective districts in which such reservations may be located in any State, and the territorial courts of the respective Territories in which such reservations may be located, shall have original jurisdiction over all such offenses which may be committed within such reservations.

In respect to all that portion of the Indian Territory not set apart and occupied by the Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Seminole Indian tribes the provisions of the laws of the State of Kansas relating to the crimes of murder, manslaughter, arson, rape, burglary, and robbery shall be deemed and taken to be the law and in force therein; and the United States district court held at Fort Scott, Kansas, shall have exclusive original jurisdiction over all offenses arising in said portion of the Indian Territory.

The place of punishment of any and all of said offenses shall be the same as for other like offenses arising within the jurisdiction of said respective courts.

A similar bill (S. 1560) was also introduced in the Senate. I also refer to House bill No. 3437, 46th Congress, 2d session, as conferring a more extended jurisdiction.

It is of the utmost importance that some such measure as the foregoing should be passed, not only in the interest of peace and good order among the Indians, but also as a necessary factor in the work of their civilization. Under the present system, outside of the five civilized tribes, crimes and offenses committed by one Indian against the person and property of another are remitted to tribal laws or customs for punishment. It is time that this relic of barbarism should cease. The Indian should be taught to know and respect the same law which governs the white man, and to recognize the fact that, while he is amenable to the law, he is equally entitled to its protection and privileges.

I urgently renew the recommendations heretofore made upon all the foregoing subjects.

INDIAN LANDS.

In former annual reports of this office attention was drawn to the importance of securing to the Indians a uniform and perfect title to their lands, as a measure conducive in the highest degree to their present and future welfare. In the report for 1878 especially this subject was fully considered, and legislation looking to allotment of lands in severalty to Indians was strongly recommended. As the result thereof, House bill No. 354 was prepared by the department, and submitted at the extra session of the Forty-sixth Congress, but, like its predecessor, which had been introduced at the previous session, it failed to receive action. At the second session of the Forty-sixth Congress, House bill No. 5038,

which in the mean time had been prepared as a substitute for H. R. No. 354, was reported by the House Committee on Indian Affairs. This latter bill is fuller and more comprehensive in its details than House bill No. 354, and has received the unqualified approval of this office as a measure well calculated to meet the requirements of the Indians. In this connection I would also draw attention to Senate bill No. 1773, introduced at the last session, which, in addition to providing for allotment of lands in severalty, extends over Indian tribes the protection of the laws of the States and Territories in which they may reside, and at the same time makes the Indians amenable thereto.

The demand for title to lands in severalty by the reservation Indians is almost universal. It is a measure correspondent with the progressive age in which we live, and is indorsed by all true friends of the Indian, as is evidenced by the numerous petitions to this effect presented to Congress from citizens of various States. Following the issue of patents comes disintegration of tribal relations, and, if his land is secured for a wholesome period against alienation, and is protected against the rapacity of speculators, the Indian acquires a sense of ownership, and, learning to appreciate the results and advantages of labor, insensibly prepares himself for the duties of a citizen. I therefore earnestly recommend the speedy passage of such legislation as may best effect the desired object.

In connection with the general subject of Indian lands, I desire to call attention to the following special bills introduced at the last session of Congress:

Senate bill No. 1630, providing for the removal to and consolidation upon the White Earth Reservation, in Minnesota, of several bands of Chippewa Indians now located on various reservations in Minnesota, and such bands as are now located in Otter Tail and Todd Counties and elsewhere in said State, and the Turtle Mountain band of Pembina Chippewas in Dakota Territory; also for the sale of the lands vacated, and investment of the proceeds for the benefit of said Indians, and for allotment to them of lands in severalty upon the White Earth Reservation.

The White Earth Reserve contains an area of 1,146,672 acres, and is naturally adapted to agricultural settlement, whereas the lands now occupied by the Indians whose removal is contemplated are not generally adapted to farming purposes, but are chiefly valuable for the pine timber growing thereon, for which, if the Indian title should be extinguished, a ready sale could be found. The Indians now occupying the White Earth Reservation are rapidly progressing in civilization. They raise large quantities of grain, and are practically self-supporting. The benefit resulting to the Indian from his exchange of a wandering life for a permanent home could not be better demonstrated than by comparing the condition of those now at White Earth with the condition of those who still retain their nomadic habits. The passage of this bill would enable the department to locate the whole of the Chippewas of Minnesota and

Dakota, numbering about 12,000 persons, upon the White Earth Reservation, build them comfortable houses, supply them with cattle and agricultural implements, break up land sufficient to secure their self-support after a few years, leave them a large surplus for future use, and at the same time open up over three millions of acres of land for farming or industrial purposes. One agency, at least, would be abolished, and, with the Indians consolidated on a reservation within twenty miles of a railroad, a large reduction in the present expense of transporting goods to Chippewas on the more distant reservations would be effected.

House bill No. 1139, proposed substitute for the bill (H. R. 1139) for the relief of the Lac de Flambeau, Lac Court Oreilles, and Bad River bands of Chippewa Indians, in the State of Wisconsin.

House bill No. 5624, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to fulfill certain treaty stipulations with the Chippewa Indians of Lake Superior and Mississippi.

House bill No. 3884, to fulfill treaty stipulations with the Miami Indians of Indiana, in regard to the payment of certain moneys due them.

The passage of these bills would be of great benefit to the Indians concerned.

I would also call attention to House bill 3613 (Forty-fifth Congress, second session), to provide for the entry of lands by Indians under the homestead laws.

RAILROADS THROUGH INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

The revival of railroad building, and resumed construction of the Pacific and lateral roads, the lines of whose routes pass through Indian reservations, has entailed additional labor on this office. In some instances a right of way through the reservations is conferred by the treaty or agreement with the Indians; in others the treaties or acts of Congress creating the reservation are silent on the subject; and, again, there is another class of cases where railroads pass through reserves which have been created by executive order and in which the Indians are mere tenants at will, possessing no permanent right to the lands upon which they are temporarily permitted to remain. In all these cases it becomes the duty of this office, as guardian of the interests of the Indians, to pass upon the applications of railroad companies for authority to enter the reserves, whether for the purpose of making a preliminary survey or for the construction of the road.

As a precautionary measure, and whether a right of way has been guaranteed by treaty or other instrument, or not, upon an application by a railroad company for a right of way or permission to enter a reservation, the Indians interested are invariably assembled in council under the direction of the agent, and consulted as to their views and wishes in the matter, and as to the compensation to be required of the railroad company for the privilege sought. It is gratifying to remark that

the Indians, recognizing the importance and necessity of these great commercial undertakings, have so far readily assented, stipulating only for a reasonable compensation, which has been promptly paid by the companies seeking the concession.

In this manner a right of way has been granted through the Sisseton Reserve in Dakota to the Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint Paul Railway Company; through the Otoe and Missouria Reserve in Nebraska to the Republican Valley Railroad Company; through the Winnebago and Omaha Reserve in Nebraska to the Saint Paul and Sioux City Railroad Company, and through the Walker River Reservation in Nevada to the Carson and Colorado Railroad Company. Other applications for right of way through different reservations are on file and in process of determination.

On the great Sioux Reserve in Dakota, preliminary surveys are being made, with the consent of the Indians and under Indian escort, for the construction of two roads, viz, the Dakota Central Railroad and the extension of the Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint Paul Railroad to the Black Hills. By an agreement, dated the 12th of June last, the Sioux Indians granted to the Dakota Central Railway Company the right to occupy one section of land on the western bank of the Missouri River, at or near Fort Pierre, Dakota, for a freight depot; also the right to construct and operate a wagon road from such depot to intersect the wagon road running west from Fort Pierre to the Black Hills. Negotiations are pending with the Indians for the purchase by these companies of the right of way across the reservation, and although there has been some delay, owing to want of harmony between some of the bands, an early and satisfactory adjustment of the question of compensation is confidently expected.

TIMBER DEPREDATIONS UPON INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

Under this heading, I desire to call attention to a bill (S. 1812) introduced at the last session of Congress, so extending the provisions of section 5388 Revised Statutes, and of other laws of the United States for the protection and preservation of timber belonging to the United States, and for the punishment of offenders who cut, destroy, or take the same, as to make them apply to the preservation of timber on the following classes of Indian reservations, namely: Lands to which the original Indian title has never been extinguished, but which have not been specially reserved by treaty, act of Congress, or otherwise, for the use of the Indians, or for other purposes, although the Indians' right of occupancy thereof has been tacitly recognized by the government; lands expressly reserved by treaty or act of Congress, or set apart for the use of the Indians by executive order of the President; lands allotted or patented to individual Indians who are not under the laws of any State or Territory; lands patented to Indian tribes, and lands which have been purchased by or ceded to the United States for the purpose of settling

Indians thereon, but which are as yet unoccupied. The punishment of offenders committing depredations upon such timber is also provided for by this bill.

It is absolutely necessary that some stringent law should be enacted to prevent the continually-recurring depredations upon timber on Indian reservations, and I earnestly recommend the early passage of the above bill.

SURVEYS OF RESERVATIONS AND INDIAN LANDS.

The necessity for establishing the boundaries of Indian reservations, where such are contiguous to land which is being taken up by white people for agricultural or mining purposes, is daily growing more urgent. Such boundaries ought to be surveyed and well marked out. There remain, unsurveyed, about 6,000 miles of reservation boundaries, one-third of which probably belong to the class above mentioned.

Where it has not yet been done, the arable lands of the reservations ought to be subdivided, to enable the agents to allot to individual Indians such quantities of land as may be directed, and bring into actual use all such lands, even if they are not in the immediate neighborhood of the agencies.

It is to be hoped that appropriations will be made by Congress for these necessary surveys, which are so pressingly demanded to protect the interests of both the white settlers and the Indians.

INVASION OF THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

In February last information reached this office that a large number of persons were again organizing at various places in Southern Kansas for the purpose of entering the Indian Territory, and making settlements on lands therein which had been ceded to the government for Indian purposes. To encourage this movement, the promoters of the scheme had publicly represented that the President had changed his views in regard to the status of the lands in question since the issuance of his proclamation of April 26, 1879, and that in his last annual message he had admitted that said lands were public and should be settled upon, and hence that they were violating neither the President's proclamation nor any law of the United States in emigrating to and locating upon such lands.

The attention of the President having been called to the matter by this department, he issued a second proclamation, dated the 12th of February last, which will be found herewith on page 201. This proclamation declared the representations made to be wholly without foundation, and to have originated only in the minds of evil-disposed persons, and again warned all parties who were intending or preparing to remove upon said lands, or into the Indian Territory, without permission of the proper authorities, against any attempt to so remove and

settle upon any of the lands of said Territory. It notified all persons so offending that they would be speedily removed therefrom by the Indian agents, and that, if necessary, the aid and assistance of the military would be invoked to carry into execution the laws of the United States in such case made and provided.

Upon the recommendation of this department, a proper disposition of troops was made by the War Department along the line between the Indian Territory and Kansas, to prevent unauthorized persons from entering the Territory, and details were made for the arrest and removal of such intruders as might be found within its borders. These precautions resulted in the arrest, by the military, on or about the 15th of May last, of one D. L. Payne, the recognized leader of the movement, and some eleven of his followers, who had established a camp at a point about 40 miles east of Fort Reno, and about a mile and a half south of the North Fork of the Canadian. Pursuant to the order of the Secretary of War, the intruders were conducted outside the Territory and there discharged, with a warning not to return.

On the 15th of July last Payne and some twenty associates were again discovered in the Indian Territory; were again arrested by the United States forces, and, in pursuance of the order of the President, turned over to the United States marshal for the western district of Arkansas, to be held for prosecution under the United States laws relating to intruders in the Indian country. The prisoners were subsequently released on bail to appear for trial at the November term of the United States district court.

In this connection I desire to call attention to the recommendation, hereinbefore made under the head of "legislation," for an amendment to the laws relating to trespassers upon Indian reservations.

SAN CARLOS AGENCY.

The reduction of a wild, roving, defiant, and hostile tribe to a condition of obedience to, and dependence on, the United States Government, and the organization from its own members of an Indian police force, which, for six years, has rendered remarkably efficient service, is the work which has been accomplished in the case of the San Carlos Apaches. That they are inclined to agriculture is shown by the persevering efforts made to construct irrigating ditches and raise small fields of grain, and that they are also ready to have their children educated is shown by their repeated requests that a school might be furnished them. A boarding school building is now in course of erection, for which the Indians are manufacturing the adobes, and steps have been taken to have a subtantial dam built and suitable ditches laid out by a competent engineer, which will afford these Indians an opportunity to make some progress toward self-support.

They are becoming discouraged with the slight success which has followed their own undirected and unskillful attempts to open ditches;

but with the help of a brush-dam, built during the year, under the supervision of Captain Chaffee, temporarily in charge as agent, they have managed to cultivate about 100 acres and to raise 4,000 bushels of wheat, corn, and barley.

In order to become owners of stock-cattle, several families allowed their beef tickets to accumulate until they were entitled to one or more cows, and in that way obtained the nucleus of a herd. This interest in stock-raising has been fostered and stimulated by the issue to them, within a year, of 1,100 head of stock-cattle, which have been highly prized and well cared for by their Indian owners, especially such as have learned to milk the cows, and are beginning to appreciate the value of milk as an article of diet.

There seems to be no foundation for the charge that the San Carlos Indians have aided or abetted Victoria in his lawless raids. On the contrary, the San Carlos Apaches suffered by the depredations of Victoria on their sheep and cattle, and by his attack on a party of Coyoteros at Eagle Creek, in which 11 Coyotero Apaches were killed. Two women were also killed by white soldiers, who mistook them for a part of Victoria's band. The readiness with which groundless rumors of depredations on the part of these Indians can be started is shown in the following extract from the agent's report:

> On the 19th of May a report came from General Caw, an operator of the telegraph at Tres Alamos, that Indians had committed serious depredations at Bunker Hill Mining Camp; also, that reservation Indians had gone on the war path in that vicinity. The chief of scouts was sent immediately to ascertain the truth, and returned on the 23d, reporting not a word of truth to exist in the case. No Indians had been seen there for two weeks, save peaceable Indians farming at the San Pedro River—Es-kim-i-zines' and Sagul-ly's band. Two miners, in a drunken quarrel, had killed each other, and on finding the bodies it had been attributed to Indians.

The subject of a water supply, which is an all-important one throughout Arizona, becomes a grave one whenever it concerns an Indian reservation, the prevailing opinion being that Indians have no water rights which white men are bound to respect. Although the San Carlos Reserve is comparatively well supplied with streams, and although scarcely a beginning in farming has been made, the water question is already assuming serious proportions. The agent reports:

> The water in Gila is being rapidly depleted by large quantities being taken out by ditches in the vicinity of Pueblo Veijo, twenty miles above Camp Thomas, and a fifteen-foot ditch now being dug by the Mormons in that vicinity will, in low-water, seriously damage the water privileges on this reservation. If there is any law in regard to this it should be enforced, so that the Indians can be protected in their water rights, a matter of vital importance to their advancement and civilization, as work and education are the foundations for their moral elevation.

Unless obstructions of this character are placed in the way, there is no doubt that the "intractable Apache" can, in a few years, be taught to raise the greater part of his own subsistence, provided he is given a reasonable amount of assistance and instruction, instead of being left to become disheartened by failures resulting from his own ignorance.

MISSION INDIANS.

The condition of the Mission Indians of California becomes, yearly, more deplorable. These Indians are composed of the following tribes, viz: Seranos, Digenes, San Luis Rey, Coahuillas, and Owongos. They are estimated to number about 3,000, and their settlements are scattered over portions of San Bernardino and San Diego Counties, and chiefly in the mountain and desert districts embraced in a range hundreds of miles in extent.

In the last annual report of this office these Indians were made the subject of special mention. Attention was drawn to the fact that many of them were occupying, by sufferance, lands which their ancestors had cultivated from time immemorial, and to which they supposed they had an indisputable right; but that such lands had been found to be within the limits of private land claims confirmed by the courts to grantees under the Mexican Government, before the acquisition of California by the United States; and that the owners thereof were threatening the Indians with summary ejectment.

Legislation, to provide them with suitable and permanent homes, was urgently recommended, but beyond the introduction by Representative Page, of California, of a bill (H. R. 3728, 46th Congress, 2d session), appropriating the sum of $100,000 for the purchase of San Ysabel Rancho, in San Diego County, which, it may be remarked, is wholly unfitted for the purposes of a reservation, no action was taken in Congress.

By executive order, dated the 17th of January last, a prior executive order, dated December 27, 1875, was canceled (so far as it related to the Aqua Caliente Reservation and a portion of the Santa Ysabel Reservation), as being in conflict with certain prior land grants, severally known as the "San Jose del Valle" and "Valle de San Jose." Referring to this order, Agent Lawson, in his report for the current year, says:

> In conversation a few days ago with the present owner of the ranche (San Jose del Valle), he infomed me he was about to sell it, and before he could give possession the Indians must be removed. What these people will do in this event, or where they can be placed, so as to find subsistence in this sterile region of country, are questions that I am not able to answer. This is the situation of an equally large body of Indians now occupying the Rancho San Jacinto, their ejectment being liable to occur at any time. This, in short, is the situation all around; and there being no unoccupied public lands, except such as are uninhabitable, the only alternative left to these hitherto peaceable and thrifty communities is to wander about singly or by families to swell the vagabond class that already infests the villages and towns, to become a prey to vices to which, as yet, they are comparative strangers.

The agent also reports that about fifteen families under similar circumstances were a few months ago forced to remove from the Cueco Ranch, in San Diego County.

In the season of 1879 the supply of water for irrigating purposes on the desert, some 50 to 80 miles distant from the agency, where hundreds of these Indians live, entirely failed, and they were compelled to depend

for subsistence upon a wild bean which grows in the desert. Never having received any aid from government, and being accustomed to the miserable destitution enforced by their helplessness, they endured hunger and want without seeking or expecting aid. Then, for the first time in their history, their agent, learning of their condition, applied for assistance, and the department promptly responded by ordering a sum of $500 to be expended in supplies to relieve their wants.

The Mission Indians as a class are reported to be industrious, sustaining themselves by cultivating their little fields or in laboring for ranchmen in the vicinity of their villages. During the sheep-shearing season their services are greatly in demand, as they are especially skilled in this kind of labor. In the interest of common humanity something should be done for this uncomplaining people towards providing them with a home. They do not ask for supplies. All they ask for is a reservation upon which they can earn a subsistence for themselves and families.

Their educational and religious interests have hitherto been entirely unprovided for. Recently the department has authorized the building of two school-houses in two of the larger settlements. But little, however, can be effected in this direction until the tribe is consolidated upon suitable lands and brought under the controlling influence of the agent, and to this end I earnestly recommend the passage of appropriate legislation in their behalf.

UTES.

In the last annual report of this office it was recommended that legislative authority be invoked for the appointment of a commission who should visit the Utes and obtain their consent to remove from the State of Colorado to some other location, on condition of their receiving pay for the value of their lands in Colorado. Subsequent to the date of that report a delegation of the Utes, composed of chiefs and principal men from the bands located on the White River, Los Pinos, and Southern Ute Reservation, visited Washington to confer as to the best course to be pursued in regard to a settlement of their affairs.

The result of the negotiations was the agreement dated March 6 and the act of Congress approved June 15 last, which will be found on page 193 of this report. Under the second section of this act, the President appointed Hon. George W. Manypenny, Alfred B. Meacham, John B. Bowman, John J. Russell, and Otto Mears commissioners to secure the ratification of the agreement and to execute the provisions of the same.

The period within which the agreement was to be ratified by three-fourths of the adult male Indians of the Ute tribe was limited in the act to four months from the date of its approval, or until October 15, 1880. The requisite number of Indians signed the agreement between the 29th of July and 11th of September, both days inclusive. The ratification of the agreement by the Utes was certified to the Secretary of the Treasury

by the Secretary of the Interior on the 24th of September last, and steps were immediately taken to cause the money appropriated under the 4th clause of section 9 of the act, to be paid to the Indians.

Under the provisions of the first clause of the above-named agreement, no payment will be made to the White River Utes until the surrender or apprehension of those members of their nation, not yet in the custody of the United States, who were implicated in the murder of Agent Meeker, and the murder of, and outrages upon, the employés of the White River Agency, on the 29th of September, 1879; or until the President shall be satisfied that the guilty parties are no longer living, or have fled beyond the limits of the United States.

A portion of the surveys contemplated by the act and necessary for the location of the Indians has been made, but, in consequence of the delay in the passage of the bill and the consequent lateness of the season when the agreement was ratified, comparatively little could be done towards locating the Utes in the localities designated for them, and operations in this direction have been suspended until next spring.

The killing of the son of Chief Shavanaux.

Just before the Ute commission had suspended its work, the Indians of the Los Pinos Agency were thrown into a feverish state of excitement by the murder, by a white freighter, of Johnson, son of the Chief Shavanaux. The difficulty occurred on the evening of the 29th of September last, at what is known as Cline's Ranch, about thirty miles distant from the agency, on the Cimmarón. Early the next morning some thirty Indians, headed by Chief Shavanaux, and all well armed, came to the agency, and made known their errand. They were very much excited, and fully determined upon revenge. The agent, after much effort, succeeded in quieting them, and taking with him a military officer and a file of fifteen soldiers, furnished by the commandant of the post at the agency, proceeded with them to the scene of the outrage for the purpose of arresting the murderer. On arriving at the ranch he found that the criminal had been arrested, and was in charge of a number of citizens of Colorado. After due consideration, it was deemed best to place the prisoner in charge of three well-known Colorado citizens, in whose custody the agent found him, to be taken by them to Gunnison City (the nearest court having jurisdiction of the crime), and there turned over to the proper law officers of the State. The Indians and all others seemed apparently well satisfied with this arrangement, and the agent advised the Indians to return to their homes, whereupon, as was supposed, they all left, taking the trail across the mountains leading to the agency. The agent, the military, Colonel Meacham, and others left for their respective stations soon after.

The Indians, however, instigated by certain lawless white men, returned to the ranch the next morning, accompanied by these white outlaws, and finding that the citizens had left with their prisoner for Gun-

nison, went in pursuit, overtook and overpowered them, took possession of the prisoner, and in all probability speedily killed him.

A warrant was soon after issued by a justice of the peace at Gunnison for the arrest of Agent Berry on a charge of murder, but, not deeming it safe to submit to such a proceeding, and believing that the clamor raised in that vicinity would result in an application of lynch law to himself and others, he kept himself aloof from the jurisdiction of said justice and other State officers until due process was issued by a higher tribunal, when he voluntarily gave himself up to the custody of the United States marshal, and was taken by him to Denver, where he awaits his trial on a charge which, it is believed, has no foundation in fact. The statement made by the agent is fully sustained by Maj. R. H. Offley, the military officer who had charge of the troops and accompanied him to Cline's Ranch. In his report of the matter to the War Department he says: "The Indians seemed to be acting with the utmost forbearance and calmness, desiring nothing but the punishment of the individual who had committed the outrage upon them. * * * The man who shot and killed the Indian was a stranger in this part of the country, and this was his first trip over the road, and it was stated by parties who saw the men connected with this train that they were under the influence of liquor."

It seems that the Indians applied to the freighters for food, and from their own statements and the evidence of others they were somewhat roughly repulsed. Major Offley says that the testimony of the Indians themselves seems to be straightforward and trustworthy; that they disclaim firing upon the white men or quarreling with them; that they were mounted, and when food was denied them turned their horses to leave, and that Johnson was shot "and fell dead from his horse after going about a hundred feet." That officer adds: "With the light before me I cannot look upon this matter otherwise than as a wanton and unprovoked murder of the Indian by a reckless, half-drunken teamster, and that the fate of the murderer was a clear case of lynching, which, as much as it is to be deplored, is not an uncommon occurrence throughout the country in the midst of civilization and enlightenment." In regard to the recapture and lynching of the prisoner, Major Offley says that white men were with the Indians when they committed the offense, and that "they encouraged and assisted them to lynch him." In regard to the freighter, he also makes the following statement:

The man Jackson, who was in charge of the train, has told different stories about the affair; he told me that the Indians did not fire at his party; to others he has said they shot twice. He has claimed relationship of nearly every kind to the man who was killed; he told me he was one of his men or boys. He has also said that the party who had charge of the prisoner followed the cavalry to near the Blue; the cavalry did not get to Cline's until the evening of October 1; the prisoner was taken about 11 o'clock in the morning of that day; he also states that Cline [one of the citizens who started with the prisoner to Gunnison] was home in about an hour after starting, whereas he did not get back until next day. The Indian, Johnson, has been employed by Col. Mackenzie during the summer, and was considered a quiet and peaceable man.

THE SIOUX.

Among the 32,286 Sioux who are gathered at 11 agencies—9 in Dakota, 1 in Montana, and 1 in Nebraska—peace and good order have prevailed throughout the year. At Santee, Sisseton, and Devil's Lake Agencies self-support is nearly reached, the proportion of the subsistence for those Indians which is derived from the issue of government rations being 35, 20, and 25 per cent., respectively. They are located in severalty, live in houses, wear citizen's dress, send their children to school, own farming implements and stock, and their crops during the past year will average ten bushels of wheat, five bushels of corn, and sixteen bushels of vegetables to each member of the tribe. With such crops, which would furnish ample support for a white man, even a partial issue of rations would seem to be unnecessary, but allowance must be made for Indian appetite and Indian improvidence, and also for what the Indians would consider unjust discrimination on the part of the government, should their Great Father, while issuing rations to his wild and indolent children, entirely withhold them from those who are industriously endeavoring, in every way, to comply with his wishes. Moreover, their surplus crops are largely invested in the purchase of farming implements, cattle, and other appliances of civilized life which directly advance their own civilization, and which would otherwise have to be furnished by the government.

About three-fourths of the Sioux at the Yankton Agency have made equal progress in adopting the customs of civilized life.

At Cheyenne River, Crow Creek, Standing Rock, and Lower Brulé Agencies progress was seriously retarded by the Sioux war, three years ago; but the erection of 718 houses, the selection of individual farms, the breaking of nearly 600 acres (in addition to 1,800 acres previously under cultivation) and the raising of 41,000 bushels of wheat and corn, and 12,000 bushels of vegetables by these Indians during the past year, shows them to be again under the influence of the advance movement which prevails throughout the entire Sioux nation. They remain quietly at their agencies and depend for subsistence, principally, on the issue of government rations. At the Lower Brulé Agency a boarding-school building is in course of erection, and at the others three good boarding and four day schools have been attended by 300 pupils.

The 4,713 Yanktonnais Sioux at Fort Peck, with the 1,116 of the Northern Sioux who have deserted Sitting Bull's camp, and, after surrendering arms and ponies, have attached themselves to the Fort Peck Agency, are the only Sioux who now engage in hunting to any extent. They are wild, blanket Indians, who have recently made a small beginning in civilization by the putting up of 32 log houses and the cultivation of 204 acres. A boarding-school building, to accommodate 50 scholars, is in course of erection, which, without doubt, can be filled with pupils as soon as completed.

During the winter of 1878, the Ogallalla and Brulé Sioux, under Chiefs Red Cloud and Spotted Tail, removed from the Missouri River to locations in the interior of the Sioux Reserve, which had been selected for them by a commission, and where it was hoped that they would be satisfied to remain. That the Indians themselves look upon these locations as their permanent homes is evidenced by the zeal and enterprise with which they have undertaken the opening of farms and building of houses. They now occupy 700 log houses, which have been built mainly by their own labor, and for which the government has furnished only the doors, windows, nails and other necessary hardware. They are cultivating 2,200 acres, and own 300 mules, 5,600 head of cattle, and 280 swine. In the spring, farm-work was begun promptly, and gardens and fields were carefully cultivated; but an early drought deprived the Indians of the reward of their efforts. This disappointment may cause some of them to turn their attention more particularly to stock raising, to which the country is admirably adapted. The exceptional care and attention bestowed upon the stock cattle issued to them strengthens the belief that their self-support by this branch of industry is entirely practicable, and should encourage the government to continue the issue of cattle until every deserving family is supplied.

The enthusiasm with which they engage in freighting has already been referred to, and their desire to adopt a civilized life is still further shown in their increasing tendency to locate their houses upon their farm lots at wide distances from each other, instead of crowding together in one central camp or village. On the Pine Ridge Reservation, where one year ago all the Indians were within a radius of six miles, settlements are now to be found at varying distances up to forty miles from the agency. With but one or two exceptions their behavior has been orderly and peaceable during the year, and a fairer record could not reasonably be asked for from 14,000 wild, restless Indians, who four years ago, during the Sitting Bull campaign, furnished the largest number of recruits for the hostile ranks.

The following incident from the report of Agent Cook, of the Rosebud Agency, shows the dependence which can be placed upon the Indian police, and gives striking proof of the loyalty of the Spotted Tail Sioux, and of the sincerity with which they are undertaking to conform to the usages of civilized society.

> A small party of Brulé Sioux, headed by Turning Bear (a reckless young warrior), started north. I sent a detachment of the United States Indian police, with instructions to bring them back. They found no trail northward, and returned. Turning Bear, in company with Bear Man, Grey Dog, Bad Thunder, Two Calf, and Horned Horse, left the agency and, instead of going northward, went over near the Loup, in Nebraska. Their ostensible object in making this journey was to recover stolen horses. In plain terms, it was a horse-stealing raid, and they made a success of it. In addition to stealing seven head of horses, of which they boasted on their return, they killed a white man, name unknown. I at once took the necessary steps towards their arrest, and, with the cheerful assistance of Spotted Tail and Crow Dog, captain of police, I

was successful. When the prisoners were brought in, I plainly but quietly told them the course I was bound to pursue. The arrest and holding under guard six young men (all great favorites with the chiefs and headmen) was not unattended with trouble and danger, but with patience, intermixed with a moderate degree of firmness and kindness, they were finally given up to be tried according to the laws of the whites. They were held in arrest until the following day, when, with a strong detail of Indian police, under command of Captain Crow Dog and a single white man, S. M. Bay, chief of police, they were without trouble sent to Fort Randall, there to be held subject to the requisition of the governor of Nebraska for trial. Crow Dog and his detail reported, on the 15th of August, that the prisoners had been transported in safety and without serious trouble, and had been regularly turned over to Col. George L. Andrews, commanding Fort Randall, Dakota. Much credit is due to Spotted Tail, Crow Dog, and others, for the part they took in the matter, as without their assistance it would have been vastly more difficult to have brought this trouble to a satisfactory ending.

MAGA-BOB-DU, OR DRIFTING GOOSE'S BAND OF SIOUX INDIANS.

Prior to 1879, this band, numbering about 150 souls, occupied a small tract of country on the James River in Dakota. They had a few acres in cultivation and were mainly self-supporting. They remained friendly to the whites during the Sioux outbreak in 1862, some of them serving as scouts for the United States troops under the command of Gen H. H. Sibley.

In 1878, the fertile lands occupied by them attracted white settlers to that region. In order to enable this office to determine the rights of these Indians to the lands which they occupied, three townships, embracing their homes, were set apart as a reservation by Executive order dated June 27, 1879. The General Land Office records showed that up to February 28, 1879, only one homestead and four pre-emption declaratory statements had been filed in the local land office for lands in said townships. The agent at Sisseton Agency was directed to go to the reservation, and, with the assistance of the Indians, ascertain the extent and character of the improvements made by themselves, as well as the number and location of whites within these townships and the improvements made by them. It was found that all the buildings erected by the Indians were on two quarter-sections, and that the land tilled by them was in patches on six quarter-sections. Thirty-six whites had settled in said townships.

The Indian title to the lands falling within said reservation was extinguished by the Sioux treaty of 1868, and the agreement called the Black Hills agreement of 1876. It was finally concluded that the right of the Indians could not be successfully maintained as against the adverse claims of the whites, except, perhaps, to the two quarter-sections on which their houses were built; and the Indians were informed that they could initiate homestead claims only on such portions of the townships set aside for their use as were not, at the date of the Executive order, occupied by the whites.

The Indians finally agreed to remove to the Crow Creek Reservation, where there is an abundance of good land, and requested that some one from this office be sent out to assist them in selecting locations on

that reserve. This has been done, and in July last, individual selections were made for such of the members of the band as were present at Crow Creek at that time. It is hoped that Congress will authorize the issue of patents for these selections, so that these Indians may not again be deprived of their homes.

FORT HALL AND LEMHI RESERVATIONS, IDAHO.

In May last a delegation of chiefs of the Shoshone, Bannack, and Sheepeater tribe of Indians belonging to the Fort Hall and Lemhi Agencies visited Washington, and an agreement was entered into with them, whereby the chiefs and headmen representing the Indians of the Lemhi Agency agreed to surrender their reservation at Lemhi, and to remove to and take up lands in severalty upon the Fort Hall Reservation. By the same agreement the chiefs and headmen of the Shoshones and Bannacks of Fort Hall agreed to cede to the United States a portion of the southern half of their reservation, including Marsh Valley and the settlements therein.

By the terms of the agreement the United States, in consideration of such cession, agrees to pay to the Lemhi Indians the sum of four thousand dollars per annum for twenty years, and to the Fort Hall Indians the sum of six thousand dollars per annum for twenty years, in addition to any sums to which said Indians are already entitled by treaty provisions. The United States further agrees to cause the lands of the Fort Hall Reservation to be surveyed and allotted to the said Indians in severalty, in the proportions mentioned in said agreement, and to issue patents therefor, with restrictive clauses against alienation, &c., so soon as the necessary laws are passed by Congress.

In anticipation that the agreement would be confirmed, a bill to accept and ratify the same, and to make the necessary appropriations, was prepared in this office and submitted to the department, and introduced in both houses of Congress at the last session (H. R. 6226 and S. 1759). So far as the Lemhi Indians are concerned, that part of the agreement which relates to them becomes inoperative, the tribe having since declined to remove to Fort Hall. I therefore recommend that so much of said agreement as relates to the Fort Hall Indians and their reservation be accepted and ratified by Congress.

FORT HALL AGENCY.

During the year encouraging progress has been made in the work of civilization at this agency.

The effort to assist these Indians was seriously embarrassed and retarded by the outbreak of a portion of the tribes in 1878, but the evil effects arising therefrom have been to a great extent overcome, and the agent reports that many of the Indians who participated in the outbreak referred to are now among the most industrious farmers and lab-

orers at the agency, having come to the wise conclusion that it is better to remain quietly at home than to go on the warpath.

A boarding-school has been established which, commencing with three scholars, gradually increased until at the close of the session there were twenty-seven children in attendance. The agent, in his report, expresses the opinion that "this school is the very foundation of the civilization of these two bands of Indians, and its success is consequently of greater importance than any other matter connected with the agency." The success of the same is so far assured that more pupils will probably be furnished the present fall than can be accommodated.

The 1,040 Shoshones and 460 Bannocks at this agency have 460 acres of land in cultivation, upon which they have raised this year 5,750 bushels of wheat, 1,025 bushels oats and barley, 3,500 bushels vegetables, and 180 tons of hay. In addition to the above, 42,000 feet of saw-logs have been cut in the mountains, hauled to the saw-mill, and converted into lumber by the Indians, with the assistance of a sawyer, who ran the machinery of the mill.

Two dwelling-houses and eight granaries have been erected during the year, in the building of which the Indians have performed much of the labor. There have also been erected a dwelling-house for the farmer, 24 by 40, an addition to the commissary, 20 by 40, and an extension to the ice-house, 20 by 12.

AGENCIES IN THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

Whatever changes have occurred among the tribes in the Indian Territory during the year have been in the line of improvement. At the Quapaw Agency the necessity for issues of rations, except to the aged and helpless, ceased long since. The Indians of the eight small tribes belonging thereto wear citizens' dress, are comfortably housed, have ample school facilities, and are virtually civilized. But though they have reached the position of self-support, they have not acquired self-reliance, and the watchful care of the government must not cease for several years to come. Schools must be supported, employés furnished, implements repaired and occasionally replaced, buildings must be kept in order, and the whole machinery of an agency must be continued; otherwise from the money and labor expended in the past will be realized merely a temporary instead of a permanent good.

The Absentee Shawnees of the Sac and Fox Agency may be included in the above classification, but the conservative Sac and Fox, and the restless Mexican Kickapoos, although they have learned to depend on farming for about half of their subsistence, are very slow to adopt civilized dress and customs, and the aversion of the latter to both houses and schools is yet to be overcome.

The Poncas are referred to at length on page xxxv.

The Nez Percés, attached to the Ponca Agency, are especially interested in the day school which has been opened among them, and which

is taught by James Reuben, a full blooded Nez Percé Indian, who received his education at the Nez Percé Agency in Idaho. He is entirely devoted to the best interests of the tribe, labors among them as missionary as well as teacher, holds intelligent religious services on the Sabbath, which are well attended, and in every respect exerts an admirable influence. The grace with which the Nez Percés are submitting to the inevitable, and the prosperous condition to which they may and probably will soon attain, is shown by the following extract from the annual report of Agent Whiting:

> When the facilities to work with are taken in consideration, the Nez Percés have made good progress the present year. With only twenty-three teams at their disposal, they hauled all of their supplies one hundred miles from terminus of railroad, besides breaking one hundred acres of prairie, and hauling logs for houses. They have more garden vegetables, potatoes, melons, &c., of their own raising than they can make use of, and they have asked for wheat to sow this fall.
>
> The ninety-six head of two-year-old heifers and four bulls received for the Nez Percés were issued to them July 20, 1880. The Indians are taking excellent care of their cattle, and appear to be natural herders, and show more judgment in the management of their stock than any Indians I ever saw. We are now sawing out lumber for the purpose of erecting houses for Indians, and I hope to have them all comfortably housed before cold weather.
>
> The Nez Percés are an intelligent, religious, and industrious people, ready and willing to work and help themselves, and if agricultural implements, sufficient stock to work their land, and seeds are furnished them, they will do much towards supporting themselves another year.

The Pawnees are slow to renounce the life and habits of the Indian, and but a small proportion have yet adopted civilized dress or exchanged their tepees for houses. Farms are principally worked by the bands in common, and the crops are divided according to the labor performed. Several individuals, however, have undertaken independent farming, and their example will be followed by others until the clannishness of the tribe is gradually broken down. Their crops, consisting of 1,980 bushels of wheat and 4,000 bushels of corn, will relieve the government of nearly one-fourth of their support.

In school matters they are more progressive, and have sent 120 children to the boarding school. In complying with the educational terms of the treaty, the Pawnees have been much more faithful than the government. According to the treaty, "the United States agree to establish among them two manual-labor boarding schools, and the President of the United States, if he deem it necessary, may increase the number to four. The Pawnees, on their part, agree that each and every one of their children between the ages of seven and eighteen shall be kept constantly at these schools for at least nine months in each year." The chiefs are to be held responsible for the attendance of orphans, and failure or refusal of the parents to keep their children in school is punishable by deduction from the annuities. The establishment of another boarding school is not considered advisable at present, but the opening of four day schools, one in each band, as proposed by the agent, will nearly fulfill the conditions

of the treaty. With the right kind of teachers, who will, in addition to work in the school-room, look after the general interests of the bands in whose midst they are located, these schools will constitute four civilizing centers, and the influences going out therefrom will be felt in every part of the tribe. There is no doubt that a well-organized system of neighborhood day schools, carried on in connection with a central boarding school, will at many agencies exert a more powerful and a more rapid influence over the whole tribe than if boarding schools alone were attempted, especially in view of the fact, already referred to, that the funds which can be applied to the support of boarding schools are utterly disproportioned to the number of children ready to be educated in them.

The jealousy of factions, national conservatism, and a superabundance of tribal funds (which took away the necessity for labor) have conspired to keep the Osages farther down in the scale of civilization than other tribes which are less advantageously placed, and have received less attention from the government. Out of 1,600 full-blooded Osages only eight have yet adopted civilized dress. At the same time the new interest in house-building, which has sprung up during the year, and especially the request of the Osages that *all rations except the beef ration be discontinued*, mark an important era in their tribal history, and rapid progress from this time forward may reasonably be expected. Their efforts at farming have been commendable, but owing to the drought but 20,000 bushels of corn have been harvested from 1,999 acres. The cattle fever has also made serious inroads on their herds. The schools have been better filled, and the attendance of the children has been more regular than ever before. Freighting has been taken hold of with energy and zeal, and the only difficulty with which the agent has to contend is "to decide who shall have the preference in getting the business."

Equal interest in freighting is shown by the Kaws, and in most respects their condition is similar to that of the Osages, except that they are still willing—to use an expression of the Osages—"to be fed like dogs," and manifest no desire to have any portion of the regular ration discontinued. The 200 Quapaws who have gradually left their own reserve (where they had become thoroughly demoralized) and settled among the Osages, seem to have been benefited by the change, and begin to show a disposition to work. The few implements issued to them in the spring were so gratefully received and faithfully used as to encourage the office to make further efforts in their behalf.

For the "wild tribes" in the Territory—the Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Kiowas, Comanches, and a few Apaches—the year has been an especially quiet and prosperous one. Freighting has turned into a healthy direction some of the surplus energy of Indians, who, while they have decided to remain at agencies and draw rations, have yet found in farming and other civilized avocations no acceptable substitute for the freedom of life on the plains.

The removal of the Kiowa and Comanche Agency from Fort Sill to

the Washita River, which has been contemplated for several years, and has been strongly recommended and as strongly opposed, was effected last fall; and on the 4th of December, 1879, the first issue of rations was made from the new ware house. The advantages of the new location have proved to be all that the advocates of the removal claimed for it. The distance of the Indians from the Texas line, and the fact that a military post is between them and the line, has nearly put an end to the raids of horse-thieves upon their herds. Except a few Indians who possessed houses and cultivated fields in the vicinity of Fort Sill, the Kiowas, Comanches, and Apaches have moved up to the Washita, and are settling down, not as before in large crowded camps, but in small groups and by families, and they are opening up separate farms instead of cultivating one large body of land in common. In this way tribal relations are being modified and the influence of chieftainship impaired. One Kiowa, who two years ago plowed his first corn-row in a field held in common by his tribe, has now a well-tilled forty-acre field of his own, which he has surrounded with an eight-rail fence, with a stone under each corner. With $50 saved from wages paid him for freighting, he has bought 3 cows and calves with which to start a herd. A willingness to dispose of ponies for articles more helpful to civilization, and a disposition to adopt citizens' dress, are most favorable indications. Twelve hundred acres have yielded about 12 bushels of corn to the acre. Eight hundred acres have been broken, but only for Indians who had first surrounded, by a substantial fence, the ground to be plowed. A new school-building, which will accommodate 200, is nearly completed. One hundred children, all that could be accommodated in temporary quarters, have attended the industrial boarding school during the past year.

The Northern Cheyennes under Little Chief have remained quietly at the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Agency, although fears were entertained in some quarters that they might make an attempt to escape to the north during the summer. Little Chief refuses to allow the children of his band to attend school, and makes no concessions to civilization. The fact that Little Wolf and his band are still with the military in the Powder River country, undoubtedly keeps alive for Little Chief the hope that he may eventually be allowed to return there, and in the mean time he is careful not to commit himself to any of the ways of the white man. Ten wagons were purchased for his band, but only four young men had the courage to brave his displeasure and accept them. The Southern Cheyennes and a portion of the Northern Cheyennes manifest exactly the contrary disposition, and, with the Arapahoes, engage in every kind of remunerative labor which the agent can furnish them—freighting, making brick, burning lime, hauling stone, &c. In fact, the demand for work of this character is much greater than the supply, and is so persistent as to severely tax both the ingenuity and the resources of the agent. In farming, which does not give immediate returns for the labor expended, the Arapahoes have shown considerably more interest and

perseverance than the Cheyennes. Owing to the drought, however, but 9,540 bushels of corn have been raised from 1,180 acres. A great drawback to energetic farming among both tribes is the uncertain status of their land title. Until the tract which they now occupy is confirmed to them by act of Congress, they will be slow to settle down and make permanent improvements thereon. The two boarding-schools have been attended by 308 pupils, a good showing for Indians who are still wearing their blankets and living in tepees.

All of the 1,237 Wichitas and affiliated bands belonging to the Kiowa Agency, except the Caddoes and Delawares, continue to advance in industry and thrift. They wear citizens' dress, live in houses, cultivate on the average one and four-fifths acres each, and, at times, require but small issues of rations. Self-support might have been attained by this time except for their proximity to and association with the wild Kiowas and Comanches. So long as these tribes must, for the sake of peace, be fed by the government in comparative idleness, their industrious neighbors will feel that they have a just claim to at least partial subsistence from government stores. The issue of any but beef rations to the Caddoes and Delawares has been stopped. They have so lost their ambition as to have actually retrograded instead of advanced for some years past, and it is hoped that with the necessity for exertion will return the energy and enterprise which a few years ago placed them in the front rank of the affiliated bands. In the new boarding-school building 127 children have been taught—about one-third of the children of school age belonging to the tribe.

Self-support by farming cannot reasonably be expected of this generation of Indians in a country so liable to drought as that now occupied by the Kiowas, Comanches, Cheyennes, and Arapahoes. The actual loss of the crop once in three or four years will seriously affect the progress of a people who are both improvident and easily discouraged, and a new industry which will promise a reasonably sure return for the labor expended must be introduced. The Indians are therefore turning their attention more and more to stock-raising, and 1,100 head of cattle have been bought for them during the year. Thus far the temptation to use them to supplement the insufficient government ration has been resisted, and it is hoped that the same pride and satisfaction which the Indian now takes in his herd of ponies will, before long, be called out by the ownership of a herd of cattle.

PONCAS.

The prosperous condition of the Poncas in the Indian Territory, referred to in the last annual report of this office, continues. The agent reports that since the 1st of January last over seventy families have moved into houses, the total number occupied being seventy-nine.

Meddlesome persons are still endeavoring to induce the Poncas to abandon their present location and return to Dakota, but the leading

men of the tribe have frequently assured the agent that they are satisfied, and do not desire to return. The efforts of such persons, however, create an unsettled feeling among the younger men, tending to retard their advancement. This uneasiness, it is believed, can be removed by the enactment of the law which was recommended in the last annual report of this office, providing for the permanent location of the Poncas by the purchase from the Cherokees of the land embraced in the reservation on which they are now located, and for the appropriation of a sum sufficient to indemnify the tribe for the lands and property heretofore owned by them in Dakota.

The Poncas are anxious to have their matters definitely settled, and to this end, under date of the 25th ultimo, the chiefs and headmen forwarded a petition, as follows:

We, the undersigned, chiefs and headmen of the Ponca tribe of Indians, realize the importance of settling *all* our business with the government. Our young men are unsettled and hard to control while they think we have a right to our land in Dakota, and our tribe will not be finally settled until we have a title to our present reservation and we have relinquished all right to our Dakota land. And we earnestly request that the chiefs of the Ponca tribe of Indians be permitted to visit Washington the coming winter, for the purpose of signing away our right to all land in Dakota and to obtain a title to our present reservation; and we also wish to settle our Sioux troubles at the same time. We make the above request, as we desire to have the young men of our tribe become settled and commence to work on their respective claims.

We also desire to make this visit in order to convince the government that it is our intention of remaining where we are, and requesting the aid of the government in obtaining teams, wagons, harness, tools, &c., with which to work our land.

Yours respectfully,

WHITE his × mark EAGLE.
BLACK his × mark CROW.
FRANK his × mark LA FLESCHE.
BIG his × mark SOLDIER.
CHILD his × mark CHIEF.
THE his × mark CHIEF.
FOUR his × mark BEARS.
YELLOW his × mark BIRD.
WHITE his × mark BUFFALO BULL.
WHITE his × mark FEATHER.
STANDING his × mark BUFFALO.
LITTLE his × mark PICKER.
RUSH IN his × mark THE BOTTLE.
BIG his × mark BULL.
SHORT his × mark MAN.
RED his × mark LEAF.
BUFFALO his × mark RIB.
PETER his × mark PRIMEAUX.
BIG his × mark GOOSE.
WALKING his × mark SKY.

We, the undersigned, certify on honor that we were present and witnessed the signing of the above by each of the individuals named, and that the above was written at the solicitation of the Ponca chiefs.

JOSEPH ESAW, *Interpreter.*
A. R. SATTERTHWAITE.

PONCA AGENCY, I. T., *October* 25, 1880.

QUAPAWS.

This tribe, numbering about 200, has a reservation in the northeast corner of the Indian Territory, consisting of 56,685 acres, about three-fourths of which are said to be good tillable lands, the remainder being timbered and well adapted to grazing purposes. The location of these Indians so near the border, and close to Baxter Springs, has proved somewhat dangerous to the interests of the tribe. In spite of the safeguards thrown around them, they could at all times easily procure intoxicating liquors, through the agency of worthless whites, and a large proportion of the tribe formed habits of dissipation, became indolent, and made but very little progress in civilized pursuits. To escape these evils, the principal chief and at least half of the tribe, in 1875, removed to the Osage Agency, and have been joined since by nearly all the members of the tribe, there being at the present time only 35 of their number at the agency. They have intermarried with the Osages, speak the same language, and properly belong with them. The agent of the Osages reports that those at his agency seem cheerful and contented, and have no idea of returning to their own reservation; that they are anxious to work, and during the past year have made quite an effort to raise something to subsist upon. The tribe take much interest in the education of their children, and those who have had school privileges for the past few years have made commendable improvement. Encouraged in these praiseworthy efforts, these children may, in a few years, become useful and efficient educators of their tribe and exemplary members of society.

SAC AND FOX INDIANS OF IOWA.

These Indians are located in Tama County, Iowa, on the line of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, and number in all about 355. They belong to the Sac and Fox of the Mississippi, and formerly resided with that tribe upon a reservation in Kansas. At the time of the allotment of lands in severalty to the members of the tribe, under their treaty of 1859, some of them, headed by the Chief Maw-mew-wah-ne-kah, were bitterly opposed to receiving lands in severalty and refused to be enrolled for that purpose, and it was charged that this chief used his influence to impede and prevent the execution of the treaty. For this contumacious conduct he was deposed from his chieftainship, and thereupon, with some five or six lodges who were induced to follow him, he left his people in Kansas and returned to Iowa, where he was subsequently joined by other members of the tribe and by straggling Pottawatomies and Winnebagoes. From the time they left Kansas up to 1867 they received no aid from the government, but lived by cultivating small patches of land in summer, wherever they could get the privilege of doing so, trapping in winter, and begging when there was a necessity.

In 1866, attention was called to their destitute condition, and a special

agent was appointed by order of the department to make a payment to them of a share of their annuities. The loyal members of the tribe, however, protested against this order, and it was thereupon revoked; but at the next session of Congress the following provision was made for their benefit in the Indian appropriation bill: "That the band of Sacs and Foxes, of the Mississippi, now in Tama County, Iowa, shall be paid pro rata according to their numbers, of the annuities, so long as they are peaceful and have the assent of the government of Iowa to reside in that State." That assent had been granted by an act of the Iowa legislature, approved June 15, 1856. Under said act of Congress, a special agent was appointed to attend to the band and pay them their annuities, and at their request $2,000 of their first annuity money was used to purchase a tract of 99 acres of land. Since then additional purchases of land have been made from time to time for their benefit from private citizens, amounting in the aggregate to nearly 700 acres, and at a cost of $14,000. These lands are taxed by the State, and are held in trust by the governor of Iowa and the agent for the common use and benefit of the Indians.

For nearly four years past they have refused to receive their annuities, owing to an objection which they have to signing a new form of pay-roll. Formerly only the heads of families were entered upon the pay-rolls, and the number of children was given without specifying names. ages, &c. The new form requires each family to be entered separately, commencing with the head of the same and followed by the names and a brief description of all the persons for whom he or she is entitled to draw the per capita payment. Thus far no inducement or argument has prevailed to change the determination of the Sac and Fox not to sign these rolls, as they believe a compliance with the requirement conflicts with their religious opinions. They complain that they have not received their full share of the tribal annuities under the provisions of the 21st article of the treaty of 1868. While this is not conceded, yet it cannot be definitely determined, because of the imperfect census of this branch of the tribe, the last payment to them being made upon the same basis as the first (in 1867). The whole difficulty in this lies in their perverseness and objection to being enrolled and to the taking of a proper and accurate census, which would be accomplished by their allowing their names to be placed upon the new form of pay-roll before referred to. Until they shall assent to such a course, any fancied or real claim they may have against the main branch of the tribe for an unequal division of funds under the treaty cannot be adjusted.

They are averse to schools and prefer to instruct their children in their own language, and have made some progress by that system of education. They are industrious, peaceable, and temperate in their habits, and in addition to their real estate have accumulated personal property to the amount of about $20,000.

MO-KO-HO-KO BAND OF SAC AND FOX INDIANS.

These Indians belong to the Sac and Fox tribe of the Mississippi, but under the influence of their chief, Mo-ko-ho-ko, who died two years ago, have persistently refused to remove from Kansas to the reservation of the tribe in the Indian Territory. By the favor shown their brethren in Iowa they have been induced to believe that, if they would persist in their refusal to unite with their tribe, they would eventually have lands assigned them where they now are, in Osage County, Kansas, and obtain their share of the Sac and Fox annuity fund, by having it set apart for them.

In 1874 their brethren in the Indian Territory generously consented to defray the expenses, amounting to $1,000, of sending a delegation of this band to this city, with the distinct understanding that they would make immediate preparations thereafter to remove to the Indian Territory. Accordingly, in December, 1875, they were removed, but very soon returned to Kansas, "living vagabond lives and intruders on lands of citizens there," dependent at times upon the charities of white settlers, their children growing up in ignorance, and the whole band demoralized by the evil influences resulting from the whisky traffic. Ample provision is made for them under the provisions of their treaty of 1868, by which they can have all the lands on their reservation in the Indian Territory that they desire to cultivate, can have their children educated, and can also share in the annuities of the tribe.

Frequent complaints have been made to the office by citizens of Kansas on account of the intrusions of this band, and in August last United States Agent Linn, of the Pottawatomie Agency, was directed to make an investigation of matters complained of. He reports that there are 175 in all belonging to the band; that they are living upon the lands of settlers, but persist in claiming these lands as their own, and that they do not acknowledge the treaty under which it is claimed that the lands have been sold, and will not leave. After representing to them the numerous advantages they would realize by complying with their agreement to remove, they informed him emphatically that they would not remove to the Indian Territory.

CHIPPEWAS OF MINNESOTA.

For the Chippewas of Minnesota three reservations have been set apart—the White Earth Reserve, containing 36 square miles of the best farming land in Minnesota, with abundance of wood and water; the Red Lake Reserve, where the arable land is limited in quantity but sufficient for the needs of the tribe, and of good quality; and the Leech Lake Reserve, where there are only a few patches of land scattered along the shores of the lake and accessible only by canoe, on which fair crops of corn and potatoes can be raised. The rest is covered with pine

timber, and for agriculture would not be worth the heavy expense of clearing it.

The three thousand Indians at White Earth and Red Lake are practically self-supporting, having harvested this year 39,000 bushels of wheat. 13,000 bushels of corn, and 22,000 bushels of potatoes. Nearly all at White Earth wear citizen's dress, live in houses, send their children to school, attend church on the Sabbath, and lead a quiet, industrious, agricultural life. Many have surrounded themselves with the comforts of civilized life, and a casual observer would notice but little difference between their settlement and the white farming communities of the frontier.

For many years the Red Lake Indians have managed to take care of themselves, supplementing the fish and small game of the reserve with moderate but never failing crops of corn, and some potatoes. For several years past their garden patches have been enlarged each year; some property, in the way of stock cattle and implements, has been accumulated, and wheat-raising has been successfully introduced. One after another they are renouncing wigwams for log-houses, built by their own hands; and, with very small expenditures of money, are slowly and steadily advancing to that degree of civilization which the White Earth Indians reached in a few years, by means of liberal appropriations from Congress and generous contributions from missionary societies. The Red Lake Reserve is remote from settlements, is suited to all the wants of the Indians there, and, on the whole, is as good a home as could be found for them, and one to which they are devotedly attached.

The only hope for the Pillager Chippewas at Leech Lake lies in their removal to White Earth; and though such removal a few years ago would have met with determined opposition, it is believed that many are now beginning to realize the hopelessness of the situation at Leech Lake, and the advantages which the White Earth Reservation offers. Without doubt if a yoke of cattle, or a house, or some other assistance in the way of getting established at a new place could be offered them, many families would be ready to remove thither at once. A gradual removal of this sort would be more advantageous and economical than to undertake to transplant the whole tribe at one time. But without some appropriation from Congress for the purchase of cattle, building of houses, furnishing seed, implements, &c., for the first season, nothing in this direction can be attempted with any hope of success.

At White Oak Point and vicinity, and at Mille Lac and Snake River are 770, 525, and 250 Chippewas, respectively. The White Oak Point Chippewas have a barren, worthless reserve on which they cannot live. The Mille Lacs are on a fine tract of land, which can never be their own (their only title to it being the privilege of occupancy during good behavior) and which is coveted and trespassed on by the whites. The branch of the Mille Lacs at Snake River are on small tracts of land purchased by themselves at government rates, in the neighborhood of Brunswick,

Minn., near the Northern Pacific Railroad. All of these Indians are in close contact with whites, have free access to liquor, and are grafting on to barbarism all the degradation of which civilization is capable. Wretched, poverty-stricken, drunken, debauched, and diseased, it might almost be questioned whether they are not even now beyond hope. But the interests of the white communities in their vicinity would require that some determined effort be made for the reclamation of these Indians, even though they had themselves forfeited all claims to humane treatment from a government which committed the blunder, if not the crime, of relegating them to a reservation or leaving them in a position in which a white man would become a savage. The settlements and lumber camps must be relieved of the demoralizing presence of those whom they have demoralized, and it becomes the imperative duty of the government to give these Indians a new home where they will be out of the way of the whites, and where they will have an opportunity for and encouragement in a better mode of living. Fortunately there is no question as to the place to which they should be removed, the White Earth Reservation being ample, both in size and resources, to accommodate all the Indians in Minnesota. The best methods and means to be used to induce the Indians to remove would be a subject for future consideration the immediate necessity being an appropriation to defray the expenses of the removal and to assist the Indians in opening farms, putting up houses, &c. I would recommend that, at its next session, the attention of Congress be called to the urgency of this matter. The sum required to remove and settle these Indians is far less than the waste and loss which is the inevitable outcome of pauperism and vagrancy.

CROW RESERVATION, MONTANA.

Simultaneously with the negotiations with the delegation representing the Shoshone, Bannock, and Sheepeater tribe, already referred to, an agreement was entered into with certain chiefs of the Crow Indians, subject to the consent of the adult male members of the tribe. It provided for the cession to the United States of a portion of the Crow Reservation in Montana Territory, being a strip along the southern boundary thereof, about eighteen miles wide, between the 109th and 110th meridian, and also that portion of the reservation west of the 110th meridian—containing in all about 1,668,000 acres. By the agreement the remaining lands of the reservation are to be surveyed and allotted in severalty to the said Indians in the proportions mentioned in the agreement, and patents, with restrictive clauses against alienation, &c., are to be issued therefor, so soon as the necessary laws are passed by Congress. In consideration of such cession of territory, the United States, in addition to the annuities and sums for provisions and clothing provided for in existing treaties and laws, agrees to appropriate annually for twenty-five years, the sum of $30,000, to be expended under direction of the President, for the benefit of the said Indians, in assist-

ing them to erect houses, to procure seeds, farming implements, and stock, or to be paid them in cash, as the President may direct.

This agreement was submitted by the agent to the Indians in council assembled at the Crow Agency on the 12th of June last, and was confirmed by a majority of the tribe, with the following modifications, viz: Taking for the western boundary of the lands agreed to be ceded, in place of the 109th meridian, a line about ten miles west of the same, reducing the area of the cession about 115,200 acres.

The portion of the Crow Reservation agreed to be ceded is that which has been represented as chiefly valuable for its mineral resources, and whose occupation has long been desired by the whites. It is believed that the agreement as it now stands will fully answer the requirements of the people of Montana; the strip of land which the Crows refused to sell not being considered of any special advantage to the whites, if, indeed, it is of any particular value to the Indians.

In anticipation of the confirmation by the Indians of the agreement, as originally framed, bills (H. R. 6227 and S. 1760) to accept and ratify the same and to make the necessary appropriations were prepared in this office, and introduced in both Houses of Congress at the last session. The change of boundaries will now necessitate a new bill, which will be duly prepared and submitted to the department at the opening of the next Congress.

GREAT NEMAHA AGENCY, NEBRASKA.

This agency is composed of two small tribes, the Iowas, and Sac and Fox of the Missouri, occupying contiguous reservations in Northeastern Kansas and Southeastern Nebraska, containing about 2,200 acres of excellent farming and grazing lands.

Iowas.

The Iowas now at the agency number 171, over 30 having within the last two years emigrated to the Indian Territory. They are an industrious, agricultural people, and have made a marked improvement within the past few years. Nearly all have farms or fields well fenced, ranging from 10 to 160 acres each, and many of their houses will compare favorably with those of the white settlers around them, being furnished in a similar manner, and some of them carpeted with carpets of their own manufacture. Almost every house has its flourishing orchard of various kinds of fruit trees, and they not only imitate the whites in their dress, their manner of living, and in cultivating and ornamenting their grounds, but many of them surpass some of their white neighbors in industrial pursuits. This year they have raised, in addition to corn and other crops, over 2,700 bushels of wheat, more than 16 bushels to every man, woman, and child. They are self-sustaining, and take quite an interest in the education of their children. Eighty acres of land are cultivated

in connection with their industrial school, which have yielded a sufficient supply of grain, vegetables, &c., for the subsistence of the school.

The members of the tribe now absent in the Indian Territory are there without leave or authority, and will receive none of the benefits resulting from treaty stipulations until they comply fully with the requirements of the department and return to their agency, as provided by section 3 of the act approved March 3, 1875.

This tribe will in a short time be capable of managing their own affairs without the immediate supervision or oversight of an agent. Most of them desire an allotment of their lands in severalty, and this should be done under proper restrictions, as early as possible, and the way prepared to extend to them the rights, privileges, and protection of American citizenship.

Sac and Fox of the Missouri.

This tribe numbers 75, and having made no marked progress for years past, their condition is very different from that of their neighbors, the Iowas. Their cash annuity payment is a great obstacle to their advancement. So long as they are furnished with funds to meet their current expenses they will not be inclined to devote much of their time to manual labor, or, if they do, it will be merely sufficient to exempt them from the restrictions of the act prohibiting the payment of annuities, "except to those who perform labor equal in value to the annuity paid them." Another cause of their slow progress may be attributed to a diversity of sentiment among them in regard to their removal to the Indian Territory. This question has been agitated by many members of the tribe for several years past, creating a restless and unsettled state of feeling among them, and twelve of their number within the past two years have left the agency and joined their friends on the Sac and Fox Reservation in the Indian Territory. Under the provisions of section 3 of the act approved March 3, 1875, no annuities will be paid them until they return to their own reservation, settle down with their brethren there and perform the service required by said act.

OTOES AND MISSOURIAS.

The Indians of this agency comprise the confederated tribe of Otoes and Missourias, numbering in all 434. Their reservation, containing 43,000 acres, is located in the valley of the Big Blue River, on the State line between Kansas and Nebraska, and is said to be one of the finest tracts of land for agricultural purposes west of the Missouri River; yet as a tribe these Indians have not improved their advantages, but have been slow to give up their old habits and customs, and to undertake self-support by the cultivation of the soil. A large number of the tribe have been anxious for the past three or four years to remove to the Indian Territory, where they can have better access to game and can enjoy the hospitality of other tribes. The constant agitation of this subject among

themselves and also among the neighboring white settlers, who have advised their removal primarily with the object of obtaining possession of their lands, has been the most formidable obstacle to their improvement. An inspector was sent to the agency in April last, who made a thorough investigation of its affairs. Some of the Indians, about 160 in number, impressed with the belief that he would favor their removal, ran away, and are now at the Sac and Fox Reservation in the Indian Territory. About 30 others, at different times, had preceded this party. All have been notified that their annuities will be issued to them only at their regular agency.

Only seven Indian families occupy dwellings. They farm tracts of from 10 to 100 acres, and the whole amount of land under the care of individual Indians, the present year, will not exceed 400 acres, from which they have raised 800 bushels of wheat, and a fair amount of other products. The agency farm, cultivated to a great extent by Indian labor, has yielded this year 2,261 bushels of wheat, 249 bushels of oats, and a large amount of rye, vegetables, &c.

The changes in the local management of the tribe, which have been made on the recommendation of the inspector, have been productive of good results, and it is believed that when the Indians fully understand that they are to occupy their reservation as a permanent home, they will make more rapid improvement. The agent reports that their boarding-school during the past year has been poorly patronized, owing, no doubt, to causes already referred to; yet their capacity for development is said to be good, as some of their children, taken from the rude wigwam to the school, have learned to read and speak English in the short space of six months.

The moral condition of the tribe is in very many respects in advance of many other tribes. There are no squaw-men among them, and the agent states that in virtue and chastity they stand without comparison; that there is not a known case of illegitimacy, and that "profane language is never heard, unless among those who have learned the white men's way."

MESCALERO AGENCY.

The results of the efforts made during the past year to promote the interests and civilization of the Indians of this agency are not of a very gratifying character. In the last annual report of this office a brief statement was made in regard to the arrival of Victoria and a portion of his band upon the Mescalero Reservation, the desire expressed by him to remain there permanently, and the causes which very soon thereafter induced him suddenly to leave. He had persuaded some of the Mescaleros to join him, and within a few days after his departure was marauding and murdering citizens a hundred miles distant from the reservation. Some of his people, for two or three months during the latter part of last winter and in early spring, were in the mountains less

than forty miles distant from the agency, having constant intercourse with the Indians of the reservation, and being successful in evading the military. Nearly two hundred and fifty, regarded as the worst Indians of the agency, were induced to join that chief. Nearly all those who remained were subject to the influence and control of the principal chief of the tribe, Nautzillas, who is regarded as an exemplary Indian and a true friend of the government. The remarkable success of Chief Victoria and his followers in skirmishes with the army during the past season and in evading pursuit, and the depredations and murders committed by them, are well known, and a matter of history. Closely and steadily pursued by the military, their numbers constantly diminishing, they were at last driven by General Buell's forces into Mexico, and the work which that officer had nearly consummated was completed by Mexican troops under General Terrasas; Victoria and nearly all of his followers being destroyed by the command of that officer.

In January last, soon after active operations were commenced by the military against Victoria, General Pope deemed it best to cut off all communication between that chief and the Mescalero Indians on the reservation, and recommended the disarming and dismounting of these Indians, and that sufficient supplies be furnished them to obviate any necessity of their hunting for game, and that they be properly guarded. The manner in which this was done has been the subject of correspondence with the War Department.

As Victoria is now disposed of, it is important that a permanent location be selected for these Indians, and other Mescaleros and Southern Apaches, in charge of the military, or who may hereafter make their appearance upon the reservation. There are no buildings at the agency fit to be used for agency purposes, and new ones are immediately required for the protection of the public property, and to shelter the agent and employés if the agency is to be continued.

A short time prior to Victoria's outbreak measures had been taken to place the Southern Apache Indians upon their old reservation, the "Hot Springs reserve," west of Mescalero, and to this end, on the 19th of September, 1879, the office recommended a revocation of the order of August, 1877, for the sale of the buildings and restoration of the lands to the public domain; but owing to said outbreak, action upon this recommendation was suspended. The public buildings upon that reservation are said to be in excellent condition, and valued at $20,000, and there are lands of good quality sufficient to supply all the Southern Apaches, and double the number of Indians at Mescalero. If placed on that reservation it will be very difficult for them to enter Texas or Mexico upon raids, should they be so disposed, without passing in the vicinity of one of the military posts situated in Southern New Mexico. I therefore recommend the advisability of considering the question of the removal of the Mescalero Indians to the Hot Springs Reservation, and that a council be held with representative members of the tribe, with the view of obtaining their consent to the proposed change.

MALHEUR AGENCY.

The Malheur Reservation, in Southeastern Oregon, contains 1,778,560 acres of land. The agency is located in the extreme northeastern corner of the reservation, where all the best agricultural lands are situated. In 1878, for the purpose of aiding the bands on this reserve and other roving Indians in Southeastern Oregon, Congress appropriated the sum of $10,000, and each year since an appropriation of $5,000 has been made for the same object. Under the direction of this office, Agent Rinehart, in charge of the Malheur Agency, assisted by a special agent appointed for the purpose in 1878, attempted to gather the roving bands together at Malheur, but they only succeeded in removing about 130, consisting mainly of Weiser's band. All of the 600 Indians belonging to the agency left there upon the outbreak of the Bannack war, in June, 1878. At the close of the war those who had taken part in the hostilities, together with 100 other Pi-Utes who belonged at Malheur, were removed with their women and children to the Yakama agency. There then remained about 230 Indians, under Chiefs Ochoho, Winnemucca, and Weiser, who properly belonged at Malheur.

In January last a self-constituted delegation, consisting of the chief, Winnemucca, and other members of his band, visited this city, and while here made an agreement to remove to Malheur, and receive allotments of land at the rate of 160 acres to each head of a family and each adult male; they were to cultivate these allotments for their own benefit, and, as soon as enabled by law to do so, they were to receive patents for such tracts of land conveying to each occupant the fee-simple title to the same. In pursuance of this agreement supplies were sent to the agency for their subsistence, and the agent was directed to take the necessary steps to gather the Indians there; but so far he has been unable to induce them to remove. They remain in the vicinity of Camps McDermott and Bidwell, and the town of Winnemucca, and support themselves mainly by cultivating lands and laboring for wages among the whites. It has not been deemed advisable to use coercive measures to place them upon their reservation; but inasmuch as they are peaceable and industrious, they have been left to engage in civilized pursuits among the whites and thereby acquire habits of industry, by which they will be enabled to support themselves. Agent Wilbur, at Yakama, reports that their kindred and friends at his agency are contented, and have made marked improvement; that they manifest great interest in his plans for their welfare, and that their children are making rapid progress in school.

It is believed that the best interests of the service in Southern Oregon require a discontinuance of the Malheur Agency, and the appraisement and sale of the lands included in the reserve, the proceeds of the sale to be invested for the benefit of the Indians. In compliance with the directions of the department, Special United States Agent A. R. Smith was instructed, on the 22d ultimo, to proceed to the agency and

make a thorough investigation of its affairs, and of the condition and disposition of the straggling bands of Indians referred to. On the receipt of his report the office will be prepared to make such additional recommendation as the facts may justify.

YAKAMA AGENCY.

This agency presents a good illustration of the practical results of the peace policy. It has been in charge of Agent James H. Wilbur for the past fifteen years, and under his good business management the Indians have each year shown a steady and most gratifying advance in civilization. The Indians at this agency, including the Pi-Utes and Bannacks, already referred to, number about thirty-nine hundred.

All of these Indians are on their reservation, situated in the southern part of Washington Territory, and are extensively engaged in agriculture and stock-raising. The agent reports an increasing desire among them to learn and practice the arts of civilized life; to accumulate property; to increase the area of cultivated land, and to acquire cattle, comfortable houses, and other adjuncts of civilization. They own four mowing-machines, four combined reapers and mowers, and about one hundred plows, besides harness, wagons, and other agricultural implements. They also own thirty sewing-machines, which are operated by the Indian women. Thirty-three hundred wear citizens' dress.

Two hundred and eighty houses are now occupied by Indians; 37 new houses have been built this year, and 400,000 feet of lumber sawed with which to continue the work. They have also erected and handsomely finished a church, capable of seating 700 people, besides assisting in building 12 good farm-houses on different parts of the reservation, which the agent states would be considered "first class" in any country.

Eight thousand acres of land are under cultivation, and there have been raised this year 35,000 bushels of wheat, 3,200 bushels of oats and barley, and 5,000 bushels of vegetables; 1,000 tons of hay have been cut. These Indians have a large number of horses, mules, and cattle, and take good care of them.

Two schools are in successful operation with an average attendance of 80 pupils.

Less than 10 per cent. of the wants of these Indians is supplied by the government, and if the present policy be continued the time is not far distant when the problem of their civilization will be solved.

HOSTILE INDIANS UNDER SITTING BULL.

Early in May last information was communicated to the department by agents in Montana that there was a disposition on the part of a large number of hostile Indians under Sitting Bull to surrender, and instructions were given to all the agents in charge of agencies at which these Indians would be likely to make their appearance, to comply

strictly with an order of the President, of the 25th of June last, to "hold out no inducements to them," but "if they come in and surrender their arms and ponies, and submit as prisoners of war, it must be without conditions." Since then over 1,000 of these Indians have surrendered. About 1,000 are at Fort Keogh, where they will remain until provided for permanently, and others are at agencies to which they formerly belonged. The office also has advices from military sources, that on the 13th of October over two hundred lodges of hostiles were camped some forty miles distant from the Fort Peck Agency, who would soon proceed to Fort Keogh, and that Sitting Bull was then moving towards Milk River, and it was believed that he would soon surrender.

EXPIRATION OF TREATY PROVISIONS WITH INDIANS IN WASHINGTON TERRITORY AND OREGON.

The treaty provisions with the following tribes of Indians in Oregon and Washington, providing for annuities for a limited number of years, on account of lands ceded to the government in 1855, expired with the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, viz: "Confederated tribes and bands" and the Walla Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla tribes, in Oregon, and the D'Wamish and other allied tribes, Makahs, Quinaielts, Quillehutes, S'Klallams, and Yakamas, in Washington Territory.

Under the treaties with these Indians, appropriations have been made annually for their benefit, for the support of schools; for salaries and subsistence of teachers, mechanics, and laborers; for the purchase of agricultural implements, tools, and medicines, and books, &c., for schools; and for repairs of shops, mills, hospitals, agency buildings, &c.

The present condition of these Indians renders it very important that the aid and assistance heretofore extended be continued, and that early steps be taken for their permanent settlement upon lands in severalty, and for the sale of so much of their respective reservations as may not be required by them. Many of these tribes have made commendable progress in civilized pursuits in the past few years, and there is an uneasy feeling, and great anxiety on the part of many of their leading men to know what the future policy of the government will be toward them. The discontinuance of the appropriations for the support of their schools, and for other necessary objects, will prove very detrimental to their interests, and it is respectfully recommended that measures be taken to negotiate with the said tribes, with the view of extending to them such additional benefits as their present condition demands.

PURCHASE OF SUPPLIES FOR THE INDIAN SERVICE.

The business of annually purchasing supplies, goods, &c., for the Indian service is one of great magnitude. The multiplicity of articles required to meet the varied wants and necessities of the Indians, situated as they are in localities widely separated, cannot be better demonstrated than by the statement that nearly two thousand different articles are

embraced in the list of purchases. At the annual letting of contracts for the current fiscal year two hundred and seventy-nine proposals were received for furnishing the goods required by the department, more than ninety-seven per centum of which were accompanied by proper certified checks for five per centum of the amount of bid in each case, as required by the act of March 3, 1875, and the rules of the department. One hundred and twenty-nine contracts (in quadruplicate) were executed, and proper bonds furnished for the faithful performance of the same. The contracts were awarded by the Commissioner, with the advice of the Board of Indian Commissioners, after examination of the samples offered by the respective bidders, by competent inspectors or experts appointed for the purpose.

The work of receiving, inspecting, and shipping contract supplies is attended with much detail. Each package, when delivered at the government warehouse, is weighed, and if found correct the invoice which accompanies the same is properly "checked." If, however, a discrepancy exists the same is noted on the said invoice, and the necessary correction made on the package itself. Then commences the work of inspection by the expert, by a comparison of the quality of the goods delivered with the sample upon which the contract was awarded, and of the number of pounds, yards, or other quantity, with the amount noted on the hereinbefore-mentioned invoice. Shipments are made in a systematic manner, each package being subject to the same scrutiny on leaving the warehouse that it received upon its entry therein. A complete and comprehensive record is kept of the goods received and shipped, so that the office has at all times at its command the necessary data by which it is enabled to tell the state of its busines in that regard, or to trace any package that may have gone astray. As an evidence of the completeness of the system of receiving and shipping goods, and of the record kept thereof, as well as of the magnitude of the business connected therewith, I deem it only necessary to state that not one package (and they varied from one ounce to five hundred pounds in weight) is unaccounted for of the twenty-six thousand eight hundred and sixty-one received, whose total weight aggregated four million four hundred and eighty-two thousand eight hundred and seventy-four pounds.

It is gratifying to state that less difficulty has been experienced this year, in the matter of deliveries of goods, &c., by contractors, than in any former year. But few attempts have been made to force upon the department supplies inferior to those contracted for, which fact is, in my opinion, entirely due to the rigid inspection to which all goods are subjected, and the well-known policy of rejecting all that do not conform to contract requirements.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. M. MARBLE,
Acting Commissioner.

The Hon. SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

REPORTS OF AGENTS.

COLORADO RIVER AGENCY,
Parker, Ariz., August 1, 1880.

SIR: In compliance with official instructions, I have the honor to submit the following as my second annual report of this reservation:

AGRICULTURE AND INDIAN INDUSTRY.

During the past year the agricultural work of these Mohave Indians has been seriously impeded by the drought, which, while general over the country, has been exceptionally severe in this arid section, and as but small provision had been made for the purpose of irrigation any increase in farm productions could scarcely be expected. The appropriation of $562.00 for the construction of a water-wheel to raise water for irrigation was expended, but, owing to limited facilities for obtaining the materials and the newness of the plan, the work of building was slow, so that it was late in March before the machine was finished. The wheel was 24 feet in diameter and 12 feet face, suspended on an iron shaft between two boats each 24 feet long by 7 wide. It had 24 buckets of the capacity of 5 gallons each and made 2 revolutions per minute, lifting 240 gallons in that time, or 14,400 gallons per hour.

The Indians cleared a farm of 20 acres along the river bank near the wheel, leveled it, and made irrigating ditches, and planted it with corn, melons, pumpkins, &c., and had got it finely started when an unusually severe wind storm and sudden rise in the river happening together caused the tie ropes, which were deemed amply sufficient to hold the wheel to the bank, to break like twine. The boats, dragging the hundred pound anchor, then drifted half a mile down stream, where one of them struck a sand bar, causing the other to sink in deep water. While drifting the wheel revolved, and when found on the morning of the 14th of May nearly every arm or spoke was broken. After 2 days' difficult work in the rapid current the boats were saved and the remains of the wheel recovered, but everything was so bent and twisted as to be of no future use. Nothing could have been more unfortunate or disappointing. The river had not reached its greatest height nor the current its force, and the full capacity of the wheel had not been tested. There is no doubt 700 gallons per minute could have been obtained by it.

In explanation of this accident I should state that the river here is a peculiar one. It is muddy and rapid, having a fall of 1 foot to the mile on an average, and where the wheel was located nearly 2 feet fall. It rises and falls rapidly, and has been known to vary four feet in a few hours. The sand-bars shift as suddenly. At the time of the accident the water rose 2 feet during the night. This method of raising water was witnessed by a great many individuals and pronounced by all to be a complete success. I am firmly of the opinion that it is the only practicable way to irrigate these lands. The Mohaves are industrious and fond of agriculture and skillful in raising their crops under the adverse circumstances of their location. They are willing and anxious to farm all the lands that can be watered. There is no disgrace for them in labor, but all—men, women, and children—equally assist in the production of their uncertain crops, which are sure to find a good home market.

EDUCATION.

Owing to the distance of this agency from any centers of population, the time and expense requisite to reach it, and the uncertainty of the period of service, I have been unable to get a teacher for the school, though I wrote many letters to religious denominations upon the subject. I finally asked the department to furnish one, and after some months delay was informed that arrangements were completed for sending two. Shortly after this Commissioner Hayt was removed and nothing more was heard from the department on the subject. It is much to be regretted, for while the school was in operation the previous year the Mohave children were eager to attend, and displayed great ability to study and learn.

CIVILIZATION AND MISSIONARY WORK.

These Indians have made but slow progress in adopting a more civilized fashion of dress or habits of life. This may be partly due to the climate and country they live

in, where a civilized race would be apt to revert to original types, and partly perhaps to the neglect which has heretofore been paid them by the government. Though this reserve is under the control of a religious denomination, nothing has ever been done in the direction of religious teaching here, though I believe the Indians would readily accept such instruction.

SUPPLIES.

Rations of beef and flour were issued during the greater part of the year. The quantity was greater than for many previous years, but was absolutely necessary, as there was no crop the season before. The manner of issuing to individuals instead of to the captains gave satisfaction to the Indians and had a good effect in lessening the influence of the captains.

SANITARY CONDITION.

The health of the tribe has been comparatively good. But few deaths have come to my knowledge and those mos ly from old age. The principal diseases are venereal, and so prevalent are they that but few of the tribe a e exempt from their influen e, even infants often showing sig s of the inherited pois n. It is almost impossible of control, as the institution of marriage is not well sustained, divorces being affairs of fancy and impulse, and the laws of chastity otherwise lax.

CENSUS.

On beginning to issue rations and have the Indians sign receipts a census was taken, and again a few weeks after another enumeration was made. The first was very incomplete, as the Indians are timid and mistrusted the object; but on learning that no rations were given without their names being taken, the whole tribe was gathered and a perfectly true census taken of all then on the reserve. Some few weeks subsequent a number who had been absent returned and were added to the different families, making a total of 838.

CHIM-E-HUE-VAS.

These Indians caused considerable alarm and tr uble through their murder of Mr. Calloway and threat to kill all residents along the river. They are a hard tribe to manage, as they are very intelligent and brave. The cause of the trouble was more from injudicious management by Mr. Calloway than anything else.

Reports have been circulated that Calloway was a drunkard, but being personally acquainted with him for two years and knowing his history for the past five, I can state that they are wholly untrue. Mr. Calloway was killed on the 8th of March, and as the military had some time before promised to protect the company employing him, they were immediately notified of the murder and as soon as possible sent ten soldiers to the spot. Previous to this four Indians from Fort Mohave were sent to the agency to demand the murderers. From their coming to the agency the Chim-e-hue-vas imagined that I was acting in concert with the Army. This led them to distrust me, and their hostility was op nly expressed. They were camped ten miles from the agency and had only to build a raft to reach it in an hour. Word was brought by the most intelligent and influential of the Mohaves that the agency would be attacked that night by the Chim-e-hue-vas if s ldiers were sent up after them. I at once consulted the employés, and as we had no arms and eleven women and children to care for we tried to get twenty Mohaves to guard the agency, but through their fear of the Chim-e-hue-vas they would not come until they were frightened into doing so by our leaving the agency—fearing it would be destroyed.

On the 12th of May Colonel Price was sent with sufficient troops to subdue the tribe. They were induced to come in and talk. They brought in the two men implicated in the Calloway affair, and, promising to be peaceable, were given rations and placed upon land on this reservation, where they have si ce remained.

INDIAN POLICE.

There being heretofore but one tribe on this reserve the employment of a police has been impracticable, it being unheard of to find a Mohave to denounce another.

TRANSPORTATION.

By reason of the river running b the agency and being navigable the year round all supplies are delivered by boat. The wood used at the agency has been hauled by the teams in charge of an Indian teamster, who has proved himself fully competent for the position.

ACREAGE.

The farms planted are generally owned by a number of families, and it is impossible to state the amount planted by each individual. As two crops are raised annually, and those only wheat and corn, the total number of acres reaped are equal.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY R. MALLORY, *Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

PIMA AGENCY, ARIZONA, *September* 5, 1880.

SIR: I have the honor of accounting to the department for the work and the results therefrom for the year ending June 30, 1880.

Twelve months' work on an Indian reservation should not be without results beneficial to the tribes.

EDUCATION.

I advised the department in my last annual report that I considered elementary and industrial education as the only means of advancing these people from the manner of life apparent on every part of the reservation. I have tried to impress upon the government, in various communications, the great importance, now, of more effort, satisfied that less would remain to be done in the future. But this policy does not appear to have been pursued heretofore, but rather a stunted, short-sighted plan of operations. Educated teachers have been expected to devote themselves to the work, in many instances, a life upon a desert, isolated from society and friends, at the smallest pittance, in many instances for less pay than a mechanic, whose labor is principally physical, at the same time subjected to heavy expenses in reaching their destination.

Cheap teachers may be found to accept these positions, but the question may be asked is it economy to employ such. Not all the teachers are educators, and when those are found who, by the vicissitudes of life, accept a position on an Indian reservation, encouragement and liberal pay should be awarded.

It is of the first importance that the children should be taught the English language in as thorough a manner as the circumstances will admit, and educated apart from the surroundings and influences of their homes. These Indians are self-supporting, receiving only medical advice from the government, and an occasional issue of agricultural tools—no rations or annuities being allotted to them. Many fine specimens of manhood and womanhood are not difficult to be found amongst them, but their inability to speak the popular language is a bar to lasting impressions.

Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong, teachers here, were encouraged to take this work by assurances of the establishment of an industrial boarding school; thus far their expectations have not been realized; they are competent instructors, and with the small facilities afforded them have made excellent progress. At the commencement the pupils were instructed in the English language, and the progress made in a few months has been very great.

The girls were taught to sew and make their own garments; quick imitators, their progress has been very marked, but how much greater would have been this progress under more favorable circumstances experience could only show. These educational views look to the future of these tribes; the present generation can hardly be expected to realize all the advantages which will naturally flow from a systematic course of elementary instruction.

The mid-day meal to the pupils of the day-school has proved of great benefit, and the attendance has been largely increased. Forty-five Indian boys and girls seated at the dining-tables is an interesting sight, and their conduct compares favorably with other pupils under more propitious circumstances. The girls are particularly bright and intelligent, and acquire knowledge readily, and, as is generally the case, are more manageable than the other sex.

Three boys, pupils of the school, now await an escort to Carlisle or Hampton schools. One, the eldest, is the son of the head chief. It is hoped that soon a selection of girls will also be made, as the influence of education at one of the eastern schools could hardly fail to produce such lasting impressions upon them as to be greatly instrumental in influencing habits of virtue and morality among the race as they become the instructors of their own people.

FARMING.

These red men are cultivators of the land, produce the best wheat in the Territory, and are ready to adopt the improvements and advantages of their calling in life enjoyed by those who live in the portions of our country where the arts of civilization abound. They understand ditching and irrigating their fields, but need instruction in surveying. The scarcity of water compels the utmost economy in its use, and necessary measures to secure the entire supply, which is not large in the best years, are very important.

ISSUES.

Authority being granted for the purchase and issue of agricultural tools, such as shovels, hoes, forks, mattocks, &c., a portion of the tribes have received their supply, whilst a quantity still remains on hand for distribution. In most cases the distribution was made by the captains of the village to whom the issue was made, and all received cheerfully the tools bestowed upon them.

Authority was also granted for the purchase of ten one-horse American plows, with harness complete. These remain on hand for distribution at the proper season. A

small issue of barley for seed was also made, as well as an issue of wheat for food to destitute Indians, caused by a short crop of the preceding year.

It may be said to the credit of the red men and women of this reservation that a little more than one-half the allowance of funds only was expended, yet all appeared to be supplied; for a portion of the issue labor, was cheerfully given by them in return

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

This reservation is allotted to the Reformed (Dutch) Church. Sunday services have been maintained at the agency until the extremely hot weather came, and the families had removed to their quarters on the island for harvesting their crops. Rev. Mr. C. H. Cook, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, preaches in the Pima language every Sabbath, alternating with the different villages.

Mrs. E. Throop Martin, an excellent lady of Auburn, N. Y., and some kindred spirits of Albany, of the same State, have sent articles of use for the children's wear, Sunday-school books, and a parlor organ, which is very serviceable in the day-school as well as at the Sunday services; at the same time Mrs. Martin contributes annually towards the support of Mr. Cook.

UNITED STATES LAWS.

Congress cannot too soon make all Indian tribes amenable to the laws of the country. Difficulties are constantly arising with the settlers near the reservations; often for frivolous reasons military aid is invoked, which in the end leads to animosities and strife. Among themselves old feuds and jealousies, influenced by whisky which they manage to obtain, and "tiswin," a liquor made of the fruit of the cactus by themselves, often leads to fighting, and in the end numbers are killed, while there is no sufficient power with themselves or the agent to stay these proceedings.

AGENTS AND AGENCIES.

Agents as a general rule are not encouraged to remain long in the service from the pay which is allowed. Neither is a liberal policy pursued in regard to agency buildings; these should be furnished with plain, strong, substantial articles of household furniture. The cost of transportation on furniture from distant parts of the country makes fearful inroads upon the amount of pay allowed employés, while the cost to the government to furnish each agency with permanent furniture would be trifling, much of which could be made by agency employés.

Under this head may be added the fact that every agency is subjected to visits from inspectors, military officers, and many others, and while employés are only too glad to welcome these parties to social intercourse and the amenities of life, yet their desire to do so often imposes upon them ingenious devices to cover the lack of ability to manifest a genuine spirit of hospitality. Too strong language cannot be used in urging upon the government a spirit of liberality in this respect, and which will subject the department to so small an outlay of funds.

CLIMATE.

The climate here is considered healthy, yet the heat of the summer months and the rays of an Arizona sun are most enervating to those who are unacclimated. It must be acknowledged, however, that little impression appears to be made upon the native dwellers here; they frequent their trails in the mid-day sun with uncovered heads, enduring with little apparent discomfort the heated air which at times appears to be wafted over the desert from some natural furnace. Enduring this heat, one is compelled to make liberal concessions to the red men and women for their loose and flowing garments adapted to the requirements of a hot and arid desert.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. B. LUDLAM, *Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

SAN CARLOS AGENCY, ARIZONA,
August 15, 1880.

SIR: The information given in the annual report must largely consist of that given me by my predecessor Capt. Adna R. Chaffee of the Sixth Cavalry United States Army, who was in charge as acting agent until ten weeks ago, when I relieved him. I found that his heart had been engaged in the work, and that he had pressed useful occupation upon the Indians so far as he could in the unsettled matter as to the time of his stay.

AGENCY.

This agency is located near the junction of the San Carlos River with the Gila, the

building being upon a mesa some 45 feet above the bed of the Gila River. On account of the want of water on this mesa it is barren of trees for shade, or of verdure of any kind but has a fine view of the mountain ranges with which it is surrounded, notable of which is Mount Trumbull on the south, the Triplets on the north, and the Pinal Mountains on the west. The buildings are near the edge of the mesa and are of adobes with single roofs which have been put on during the year under the supervision and largely by the personal labor of the acting agent. The buildings otherwise are in tolerable repair and can be made to be in good repair by some replastering and by shingling the roofs of the rooms for storing the annuity goods.

RESERVATION.

The boundaries are not definitely enough established, especially on the northwestern quarter, near the mines surrounding McMillan, and many are interested in trespassing on the reservation on account of the minerals supposed to be on this portion of the reservation. It seems to me to be all-important that these boundaries should be distinctly defined at the earliest possible date, as it would save much trouble and almost endless disputes.

INDIANS.

The behavior of the Indians is orderly and quiet, with a disposition to consult the agent in matters appertaining to their welfare and progress. All more or less labor in some way for their maintenance, while many of them labor industriously at the different works assigned to them, with an efficiency equal to that of the ordinary white laborer, if not more so. They are obedient to the instructions given and seem desirous to learn the best manner of doing They are imitative almost to the extent of the Chinese.

IMPROVEMENTS.

During the year, besides the shingling of the roofs of the agency buildings proper, Captain Chaffee completed a brush dam across the Gila, to supply water for irrigating the lands of the Yuma and Mojave tribes, and this has supplied them with water on the south side of the Gila for garden purposes, as well as raising some wheat, barley, and corn, which they were largely induced to do by the persuasion of my predecessor.

FARMING.

Farming to any extent cannot be done unless dams are built and ditches dug so as to have permanent irrigation. These dams should be built to be permanent, and in such places on the Gila and San Carlos rivers that one ditch would carry the water for large areas of land, which is feasible, and can be done at moderate cost in comparison to the benefits to be derived. The ditches should be laid out by a competent surveyor, as the Indians have been greatly discouraged heretofore by ineffectual labor performed on ditches that are useless, as the water would not flow in them after completion. A proper and effectual effort in this respect would greatly conduce to the contentment of the Indians, and quiet the restlessness now exhibited in frequent requests to move to locations where water can be more easily obtained, but in parts of the reservation too remote from the agency for their proper personal supervision by the agent.

Considerable advancement has no doubt taken place since the appointment of a farmer; and a thoroughly practical and experienced man in this respect, with a competent assistant, would conduce more to rapid improvement in cultivating the land than any other plan, and being so remote from each other, and in small patches of ground, there is more than one man can properly do.

The water in the Gila is being rapidly depleted by large quantities being taken out by ditches in the vicinity of Pueblo Veijo, twenty miles above Camp Thomas, and a fifteen-foot ditch now being dug by the Mormons in that vicinity will, in low water, seriously damage the water privileges on this reservation. If there is any law in regard to this it should be enforced so the Indians can be protected in their water rights, a matter of vital importance to their advancement and civilization, as work and education are the foundations for their moral elevation.

LAND, AREA CULTIVATED, AND PRODUCTS.

According to the best estimate I can form there are about one hundred and twenty-five acres under cultivation on the lands adjacent to the Gila and San Carlos rivers and in the vicinity of Camp Apache on the northern boundary of the reservation. The products raised are principally wheat, barley, and corn. Of wheat there is as near as I can ascertain 500 bushels, barley 1,800 bushels, and of corn the same amount as of barley. The larger quantity of the barley and wheat is of excellent quality and has been disposed to the traders at this point and at Globe City. I have induced many of them to reserve enough for seed to sow this coming year. The corn is being gathered, and is of an excellent character and kind; the yield will be no doubt as much as before stated.

STOCK.

The Indians are paying more attention to raising stock both of horses and cattle;

but few sheep are obtained by them. The quality of the horses is improving both in size and strength and will number among all the tribes about 1,200. The cattle are fat and well herded and corraled, and carefully watched and attended to; quite a number of them are milked, and the milk used in families—a recent improvement. I am doing all I can to stimulate them in these matters, and they follow the advice given with promptness.

MISSIONARY WORK.

Previously to my coming here no attention has been given to missionary work. I have established singing Sunday afternoon, and Bible readings for the employés, which are well attended, and a number of Indians who speak and understand a little English have come in from time to time to the services. As soon as they can be understandingly instructed in the Christian way, efforts in this respect will be increased.

EDUCATION.

A school-house is in progress of being established, the adobes being made and the foundation stones being drawn to the position it is designed to be erected upon. It has been designed for both day scholars and boarders. The Indians are exhibiting an intense interest in it and over 150 scholars are already promised to be in readiness at its opening to enter. Their anxiety in this respect has been very gratifying to me, and I hope it will be possible to carry out the plans proposed. With good and efficient teachers on the Kindergarten or object-teaching plan, hopes can be entertained for rapid advancement. As many of the children as I could furnish with common primers devote time and attention to learning the alphabet, and make rapid progress. Indeed, I think from actual observation they will compare favorably in intellectual appearance and brightness with those who have been more highly favored in this respect among other peoples and nations. They are intensely fond of music, and I hope this may be an attractive feature in the system to be adopted here.

HOSPITALS.

The hospital facilities have been greatly improved during the year; the rooms formerly occupied in the agency building have been abandoned, and the supplies removed to a building somewhat remote, fromerly occupied as the agency. It has a mud or dirt roof, and during the late rains has been flooded, to the detriment of the patients. A new roof of shingle will, however, prevent this, and it is hoped this improvement will be commenced soon.

SANITARY.

The sanitary condition of the Indians is satisfactory in all respects, excepting syphilis, which prevails to a large extent. We are making strenuous efforts to modify this evil. It seems to be one of the banes brought in by soldiers and early frontiersmen. The doctor has been very successful in its treatment, and his good counsels seem to have some weight, and by enforcing some sanitary rules hopes are entertained of its gradual eradication.

POLICE.

The police are a valuable organization, doing much to promote order and good conduct. They are very efficient and obedient when properly officered. At present they are in fine discipline under my lately appointed chief of scouts. They know no friends in the performance of duty, and are on the alert, always ready cheerfully to go to the most remote parts of the reservation and do accomplish that for which they are sent. Any violation of rules or order coming to their knowledge is immediately reported. I consider it one of the best organizations we have at this agency, as the agent's orders can be strictly enforced against all evil-doers and violators of the peace, preventing, to a large extent, the manufacture of "tiswin" a species of beer made from corn, and the introduction and sale of whisky by traveling whites or Mexicans.

SUPPLIES.

The beef delivered on the contract of 1879, during the month of June, was poor in quality. On the 1st of July the new contractor was on hand with cattle of good quality and there has been a sufficiency since that time. There was some difficulty in getting a sufficient amount of flour during June, but it was obtained of good quality. The rest of the supplies have been sufficient and satisfactory.

INCIDENTS.

In January 108 Chiricahuas, under the chief "Juh," came in from Mexico, having been induced to do so by Captain Haskell, of General Wilcox's staff. In same month a San Carlos Indian was killed by one of the same tribe in a disagreement regarding a squaw.

In May a squaw was shot by a boy about sixteen years old. The act was deliberate

and intentional. The boy claims he was told to do so by a man who gave him a gun to commit the deed, claiming she was a witch, and damaging his family and tribe. The woman died in Globe from the effects of the wound in three days The boy was sentenced to one year in the calaboose, with ball and chain. The citizens of Globe arrested the boy and sent him to the agency.

On May 7 Victoria's band attacked the Indians (Coyoteros) at Stevens' ranch on Eagle Creek; killed Captain Es-kild-e-gunny and his family, seven in all. Later in the day he was followed by troops from Camps Apache and Thomas toward New Mexico. The same day on the way Victoria's band killed two white men near the head of Ash Creek. Two Indian women of Captain Georges' band were killed by the white soldiers, they mistaking them for a part of Victoria's band. The hostiles killed a considerable number of cattle and stole a number of horses from the Indians. Reliable information is that six Indians were killed and the women, by the soldiers. The exact number of cattle and sheep killed and stolen is not known. Stevens claims to have lost four mules, a few horses and cows and about 2,000 sheep, and it is probable a claim will be made against the government for this property.

On the 19th of May a report came from General Caw, an operator of the telegraph at Tres Alamos, that Indians had committed serious depredations at Bunker Hill Mining Camp; also that reservation Indians had gone on the war path in that vicinity. The chief of scouts was sent immediately to ascertain the truth, and returned on the 23d reporting not a word of truth to exist in the case. No Indians had been seen there for two weeks save peaceable Indians farming at the San Pedro River—Es-kim-i-zines' and Sagul-lys' band. Two miners in a drunken quarrel had killed each other, and on finding the bodies it had been attributed to Indians.

IMPROVEMENTS.

According to authority granted for clearing land for an agency farm and industrial school, two hundred and fifty acres have been cleared, and plowing the ground commenced. It is hoped this will be a source of remuneration to the department and of benefit in educating the Indians to efficient and successful labor.

Owing to the short time I have been in charge, I am unable to make a more intelligent or exhaustive report.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. TIFFANY,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

HOOPA VALLEY AGENCY, CALIFORNIA,
July 31, 1880.

SIR: In compliance with your circular letter of 18th instant I have the honor to submit my annual report of this agency.

During the past year the work upon the reservation has progressed as satisfactorily as could be expected with the limited means at my command. In January last I submitted a full estimate for everything needed to carry on the reservation, but as yet nothing has been received in reply. Eight mules and two horses, purchased in May last, with the number formerly on hand, are sufficient for all purposes, but I am now in the midst of harvest with only two sets of double harness for the work, and without borrowed harness I could not gather the crop. Fifty tons of hay have been secured, and there will be an estimated yield of 3,000 bushels of wheat and 2,000 bushels of oats.

The saw-mill has been put in running order and everything necessary to refit the grist-mill has been procured at an expense of about $700 out of the $1,000 furnished me, the balance having been covered into the Treasury. The post of Fort Gaston will require 50 000 feet of lumber, at $20 per thousand, which will more than reimburse the agency for the outlay upon both mills; the saw-mill has already cut 12,000 feet of lumber since repaired.

Carefully prepared estimates for medicines were forwarded some six months since, but no reply has been made thereto and the attending physician is unable to properly care for the sick.

When the estimates already forwarded have been filled the reservation will be in a prosperous condition.

Dr. Robert Reyburn, jr., attending physician; Mr. Albert W. Jacobs, clerk; Mrs. Jennie Jacobs, teacher; Mr. Charles H. Griswold, farmer; Mr. Thomas I. Titlow, carpenter and millwright; Mr. Arthur H. Chope, blacksmith; and Mr. William E. Baldwin, laborer, have given entire satisfaction and are worthy of the consideration of the department.

Expecting a change of station in the near future I have this day transferred the agency, with all public property and funds pertaining thereto, to Capt. E. B. Savage, Eighth United States Infantry, who will be my successor in the command of Fort Gaston, Cal.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY R. MIZNER,
Major Eighth United States Infantry, Acting Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

ROUND VALLEY INDIAN AGENCY,
Mendocino County, California, August 24, 1880.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my third annual report for this agency:

THE RESERVATION.

By actual survey there are 102,118.19 acres included within its boundaries; deduct from this 3,600 acres of school and other lands, patents to which had been obtained before the change of the boundaries in 1873, 1,080 acres claimed as swamp lands in this valley, and 90,000 acres of grazing lands in the possession of and used by the settlers who have never been paid for their improvements.

Of the balance, 7,438 acres, all but 2,500 is rough and mountainous. The 2,500 lie in this valley. Of this we are cultivating about 1,200. There are places scattered through the wide range that would yield well if properly fenced and cultivated, but until Congress shall pay these settlers for their improvements it is impossible for us to make much progress in this direction; but the sheep, cattle, horses, and hogs of the settlers are eating away the very pasturage that should support our stock. Thus we are annoyed year after year, for want of $10,829.78 to pay the appraisements of the settlers.

POPULATION.

On the weekly report of June 30 there were 214 heads of families and 534 Indians that drew flour, &c.; then a number of families who have raised their own wheat, &c., and hence do not draw flour, and a number, say 50, who are living on or near the reservation working for other parties, making (both classes), about 100.

By the United States census just taken there are more than 5,000 besides those on this reservation that are so situated as to fall under the care of this agency (if any), many of whom have been here, viz:

County	Number	County	Number
In this, Mendocino County	1,181	Sierra	5
El Dorado	187	Alpine	10
Yolo	50	Amador	30
Shasta	921	Humboldt, southern part	224
Placer	384	Colusa	250
Napa	62	Sonoma	150
Sutter	6	Butte	339
Tehama	126	Nevada	50
Solano	15	Marin	60
Lassen	200	Lake	646

These should be visited as often as possible by the agent, or some one who would look after their interests and try to get them to send their children to our school, instead of allowing them to grow up in idleness and sin.

AGRICULTURE.

As reported last year, "Since the first establishment of this reservation in 1856, it has been conducted as a *farm*, and not cultivated by individual Indians or tribes for themselves, except the family gardens." The same reason exists now for this that has in the past, viz: Our farming lands are so limited in the valley, and so cut up by swamp land claims, that to divide what we have among them and depend on their making their own support from said divided lands would result in most cases in a failure. Whereas, we work most of the land by a *community of interest*, requiring all able to assist in raising the general crops of wheat, corn, oats, and barley, while each is required to work some ground as a garden, raising his own vegetables.

Thus, on a given piece of ground, a much larger yield is obtained than could be by them in separate parcels, as they are exceedingly prodigal of ground. Although the work is all done by the Indians that they can do, yet as we store the wheat and flour, and issue to them regularly to avoid waste and partiality, we have to report the major part of our crop as belonging to government instead of to the Indians; while seldom, if ever, is a pound of flour or other cereals bought for them by government.

PRODUCTIONS.

We have 625 acres in wheat, 64 in oats, 98 in barley, and 60 in corn, with about 25 acres in beans, carrots, squashes, &c., for the benefit of all the Indians; while they have about 250 acres planted in their own private gardens, and the school has 6½ acres in potatoes, beans, &c.

Our estimated yield is for the community, 7,500 bushels of wheat, 1,800 of corn, 1,500 of oats, 1,500 of barley, 100 of beans, 675 tons of hay, and 10,000 squashes. For the Indians themselves, privately, we estimate 2,000 bushels of wheat, 600 of corn, 100 of oats, 150 of barley, 1,200 of potatoes, 25 of onions, 350 of beans, 85 tons of hay, 12,000 mellons, and 3 000 squashes. The school may have 300 to 400 bushels of potatoes and 50 of beans. Our yield is not as great this year as last, per acre, owing to a cold and backward spring.

STOCK.

There are 60 horses and mares to be rated as follows: Serviceable work, 14; unserviceable work, 16; serviceable saddle, 17; unserviceable saddle, 13. Colts 25, and mules 17, as follows: Serviceable work, 10; unserviceable work, 4; serviceable pack, 3. A large portion of the above, if in the military department, would be condemned and sold. We have 19 oxen, mostly old and nearly worn out, and 311 cattle, beside this year's calves. Of hogs, we have 127.

The Indians have 86 ponies and colts, 4 mule colts, and 76 pigs.

A severe type of epizooty is afflicting many of our horses and mules, by which we will no doubt lose some.

TRANSPORTATION.

Perhaps out of the 90 horses and mules owned by the Indians of this agency, there might be found one team of 4 horses that could draw one ton of freight from Cloverdale to this agency, but that is problematical. We have not teams to spare for that purpose, hence our transportation is done by those who are in that business, and at so cheap a rate that down freight must be had to pay expenses.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Seven houses have been built for the Indians the work being done entirely by the Indian carpenters. A new flume has been built for the grist-mill, replacing the old one which had decayed. The dam has been repaired and raised, and the ditch cleaned and widened.

Our fences are mostly made of rails, a great many of which are so rotten that it would be difficult to relay said fences. We have built 85 rods of new fence, board and rail, during the year, besides relaying a number of miles of rail fence.

AGENCY BUILDINGS.

Many of our buildings must soon be replaced with new ones. There is but one framed house, and one brick; all others are cheap, and poor as cheap. Our barns have mostly good frames, but poorly inclosed till recently.

GRIST-MILL.

The grist-mill has ground 301,970 pounds of wheat for the agency, 49,731 for the Indians, and 517,528 pounds for others, or a total of 869,229 pounds, or 14,487 bushels, earning for this agency $1,187.80 cash, and 668 bushels of wheat as toll, or a total equal to $2,022.80. A new turbine wheel will be required this coming winter.

SAW-MILL.

The saw-mill cut 136,359 feet of lumber, and would have cut more but for an unfortunate accident, the collapsing of the crown sheet of the boiler. The mill must be moved before another season's work, as by the close of this season the supply of timber in its vicinity will have been exhausted.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.

None of our Indians subsist by the chase, and all able-bodied males are required to work; many of them command good wages while working for men outside of the agency. There are two assistant blacksmiths, two assistant carpenters, two assistant millers, one assistant herdsman, and one assistant clerk in my office. There will be more at the various trades as soon as I can command the facilities.

SCHOOL.

Marked advancement has been made in the school in the studies pursued, in the manner of studying, and the knowledge obtained, but more especially in its personnel; but this advancement has cost untiring diligence, patience, and exertion.

Under the difficulties which have been encountered while the children have lived with their parents, the progress made is more marked, and it is exerting a reflex influence on the parents, which is very gratifying. During the coming fall we hope to have the boarding and manual-labor school started, as funds have been granted for the fitting of buildings, &c. The school has planted several acres of potatoes, and some beans.

SANITARY.

During the fall and winter the whooping cough visited us and very many were affected thereby, and some died; however, the general health of the Indians has been good; 1,319 cases have been treated by the physician. There have been 13 births and 26 deaths; most of the deaths were of the old and infirm.

Our location for healthfulness could hardly be excelled. Some of the older Indians still seek the "medicine men," but the practice is gradually dying out.

POLICE.

No police force has been established. A letter was sent to the department in June last, seeking information as to their enlistment and equipment. It would be a valuable adjunct here as elsewhere; there is enough work for such a force, and we hope to be able during the current year to have one.

MISSIONARY.

Rev. J. S. Fisher has labored during most of the past year very earnestly and efficiently. During the past spring some revival influence visited us and quite a number of those who had formerly been members of the church, but relapsed into sin, were reclaimed, and some gave evidence of a true change of heart. But these Indians are very similar in this regard to the old Israelites, who needed "line upon line, precept upon precept, here a little and there a" *good deal*, for their old habits are so fixed, and they are so easily influenced by feeling instead of reason, that "they soon become offended" when called on to "deny themselves."

One of the greatest difficulties in the way of their civilization, as well as their Christianization, is their loose idea as to the marriage relation. Some years since many of them were married under the law of this State; some few couples are still living as husbands and wives, but by far the larger part of them have broken that relation and are now living with others. I have tried to correct this by legal divorces, but these cannot be obtained for want of means. Again, I had thought of uniting them by mutual obligation, after the manner of Father Wilbur, at Yakama Agency, who says that he "marries and unmarries them," as circumstances and their good demand, but in this State mutual obligations of this character before witnesses are as binding as any other form of celebration. Until, therefore, they can be brought to see these things in the light of true civilization, these difficulties will not entirely cease.

EMPLOYÉS.

I must not close without acknowledging my obligation to my corps of employés, who have earnestly and diligently aided me in carrying out the wishes of the department in trying to elevate this people to a higher civilization, so that they may be prepared, when the time shall come, to take their place with us as citizens of a common country.

Respectfully submitted.

H. B. SHELDON,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

TULE RIVER INDIAN AGENCY, CALIFORNIA,
August 11, 1880.

SIR: I have the honor of submitting my fifth annual report of this agency.

This reservation is located in the southeastern portion of Tulare County, California, and contains 48,551 acres of land. Of this large tract not more than 250 acres can be utilized for farming purposes. Almost the entire tract is a rough, mountainous district, and at least one-half too rugged and rocky for even grazing purposes. The eastern portion abounds in good sawing timber, but so inaccessible that it can never be available to the Indians for the manufacture of lumber. Too much capital will be required in the construction of roads to these pineries to entertain the thought that the government will ever utilize them for the benefit of these Indians.

There are at the present time only 160 Indians on the reservation who are acting in full accord with the requirements of the government, and this is quite as many as the reservation will accommodate. Other small bands, for which this reservation was originally designed, are living in this and adjoining counties, numbering in the aggregate some 450.

AGRICULTURE.

Since I moved the Indians to this reservation, three years since, no effort has been made to cultivate an extensive agency farm. The land was divided up into small tracts and given to the Indians as their own. Houses were built upon these tracts so as to scatter the families, and, if possible, make them feel an interest in their individual property. Some of them have done admirably, others have made but little advance towards a living, and some have entirely failed.

During the past year the Indians have produced on their small farms 600 bushels wheat, 250 bushels corn, 100 bushels barley, 50 bushels potatoes, 20 bushels onions, 20 bushels beans, 10 tons melons, 10 tons pumpkins, and 30 tons hay. The agency farm has produced about 30 tons of hay, which is sufficient to feed the government teams during the coming year. This is the best showing we have ever been able to make, and as good as ever can be made on this reservation. The arable land has all been cultivated, and the season has been unusually good.

EDUCATION.

A manual-labor boarding school has been in successful operation eight months during the past fiscal year. This cannot be too highly commended. There has been an average attendance of 18 pupils. While the children have done well in school, the most marked improvement has been made in the labor department. The girls have more than met our most sanguine expectations in general housework and sewing. Under the instructions of the matron, they have been taught to make clothing for the younger children, and even in cutting and fitting dresses for themselves will excel half of the white girls of the same age.

MISSIONARY WORK.

Quite a number of the Indians on this reservation are nominal Christians, and, I think, some of them are living up to the light they have. While I cannot speak very encouragingly of this department, yet I can see with quite a number the dawning of a better life. Their idea of Christianity, as obtained first from the Mexicans, has very little in it to elevate. They have been taught for years that by the observance of a few ceremonies they were entitled to be recognized as Christians. A drunken and dissolute life, in their estimation, is not to be considered incompatible with such a claim. I speak of this merely to illustrate and show how difficult it is to educate these people in the principles of Christianity. If they had never been tampered with, I doubt not the work would have been much easier.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.

I notice a little improvement in this respect every year. More care and interest are manifested in plowing and planting at the proper season, and during the past year especially there has been a wholesome competition among these Indians in trying to produce the best crops. It is becoming a reproach to be indolent and lazy, and very little difficulty is realized in inducing them to work when and where they are directed. Some of them are more industrious than the average white man, and in management will overcome greater obstacles to procure a subsistence.

I am sorry to be compelled to say some of the Indians are so addicted to strong drink that there is scarcely any prospect of them ever having the comforts of home or even procuring a competency for their families. They work well, are usually industrious, but spend or destroy in a drunken spree of a day what they have accumulated in months.

SANITARY.

I report the same number of deaths this year as last, seven. There have also been seven births. Nearly all of the sickness has been of a malignant type, and very difficult to control.

CIVILIZATION.

All of these Indians wear citizens' dress; some have furniture and sewing machines in their houses, and the women generally cut and make their own clothing, which is done quite as well as by most white women. On issue days, when they come to the agency, they usually appear, with few exceptions, as respectably dressed as white ladies at an ordinary country gathering. They are becoming more observant and discriminating, and evince a growing disposition to imitate the example of civilized people.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. G. BELKNAP,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

MISSION INDIAN AGENCY,
San Bernardino, Cal., August 17, 1880.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my second annual report of the condition of the service at this agency.

The past year has been one of great expectations, and great disappointments as well. My visit to the Indian Office in October last, under orders from the honorable Secretary of the Interior, with the view to a consultation upon the subject of a reservation for the Mission Indians, gave great hope to the Indians and to their friends in this locality that at last the government was in earnest in the matter of providing homes for these destitute people. My interview with the honorable Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner of Indian Affairs on the subject, with assurances from them that steps would at once be taken to bring the matter before Congress, led me to believe that my visit was an assured success. The Indian Department, I am convinced, did what it could in the premises. Congress assembled and adjourned, and beyond the offering of a bill by a California member, nothing was done for the Mission Indians. Our disappointment was great.

The exigencies of the situation with respect to these homeless and destitute people were such that it seemed impossible that we should be able to await another assembling of Congress for relief without serious complications growing out of their continued occupancy of private lands. Thus far, fortunately, there have been no ejectments of any considerable body of Indians from private lands, except of those who were forced to remove from the Cucco Rauch in San Diego County, numbering about fifteen families, of which the department was apprised at the time.

In January last, the copy of an executive order was sent me, rescinding a prior order setting apart certain lands long occupied by a considerable body of Indians, known as the Agua Caliente Indians of the Coahuilla tribe, on the ground that said lands were embraced within the boundaries of the rancho "San José del Valley." In conversation a few days ago with Ex Governor Downey, the present owner of the ranch, he informed me that he was about to sell it, and before he could give possession the Indians must be removed. What these people will do in this event, or where they can be placed so as to find subsistence in this sterile region of country, are questions that I am not able to answer. This is the situation of an equally large body of Indians now occupying the rancho San Jacinto, their ejectment being liable to occur at any time. This, in short, is the situation all round; and, there being no unoccupied public lands, except such as are uninhabitable, the only alternative left to these hitherto peaceable and thrifty communities is to wander about singly or by families to swell the vagabond class that already infests the villages and towns to become a prey to vices to which as yet they are comparative strangers.

As a class, the Mission Indians are industrious. During the season when labor can be had very few are found idle, and I am glad to be able to report that at present the demand for Indian laborers is more than equal to the supply, the result being plenty to eat and wear, with contentment. But, owing to their improvidence, a large proportion of them, notably those who are dependent on wages for labor, will be destitute of subsistence when the winter season comes on. Supplies of flour, meat, beans, and bacon were purchased last fall, and issued to them during the winter months when little or no labor could be found. The low rates at which I purchased these supplies made the amount expended go far toward relieving all who needed help. The same destitution will prevail again when the laboring season is over, and the question of relief be forced upon the attention of the department.

Those who by sufferance have lands to cultivate where they live, have tilled them to profit during the season. Only yesterday two Indians from the San Luis Rey tribe called at the agency, reporting that they had come with two wagons, loaded with over seven thousand pounds of wheat, which they were having ground into flour for sale and for their own use. This amount the two men had raised by their own labor; and they report that their people have plenty of wheat and are doing well.

It is doubtful, however, whether they will be allowed to gather another harvest from those fields which they have long cultivated, and which, until recently, they believed to be reserved lands. Two years ago a "land-grabber" suddenly discovered that these Indians were not on the lands reserved for them in a given township east of the meridian line, but in the corresponding township west of the meridian, and at once "filed upon the land they occupied under the desert-land act." How lands cultivated by these people for more than a generation can be called "desert" I am not able to answer. But it is quite likely that certain land officials in these parts who consider the occupancy of lands by Indians as of no more significance than their occupancy by so many coyotes will have less difficulty with such questions. The Indian "must go" if he is on a patch of ground that a white man wants, and no matter that he has lived on and cultivated it for a generation. It is wanted all the more on account of its improved condition. A proper regard for justice, it seems, should prompt to some measure by which these parcels of lands might be withheld from sale and settlement until it was seen whether it would not be in the interest of economy, as well

as of justice and humanity, to give the Indian occupant permanent possession of what he has come to regard as his home.

Touching educational interests, nothing has ever been done for these people. But I am glad to be able to report, that authority has recently been granted by the honorable Secretary of the Interior to fit up two buildings for school purposes in two larger settlements. It is hoped that, by October 1, next, these schools will be started, and although educational facilities will be offered by them to but a comparatively small number of the children who should have school advantages, yet it makes a beginning in a right direction. Until a consolidation of these scattered tribes can be effected on one or more reservations little better can be done for them.

The sale of liquor to my Indians, which, at the time of my last report, had in a measure been broken up by the prompt arrest and prosecution of offenders, was again renewed under the delays attending the passage by Congress of the "marshals pay bill," pending which no warrants were served. In the meantime I took special pains to detect parties engaged in the traffic with my Indians, and to bring complaints before the United States commissioner at Los Angeles. Of those detected, several have just been arrested and held by the commissioner for examination before the United States grand jury at San Francisco. From ten to fifteen more arrests are pending, and, if justice is meted out, the effect will be such as to well nigh put a stop to this wicked traffic. Much of the poverty and destitution which is found among these people is traceable to their insatiable appetite for liquor, to procure which a week's hard earnings will be freely paid when they know their families are starving for the want of bread. I have accomplished in the past two years what it was predicted would be impossible, in the breaking up of this evil; and, as the effect of it, is seen an improved condition and appearance of these Indians and steadier habits of labor among their employers. Public sentiment is also improving in reference to what had been looked upon as an innocent and harmless traffic.

Other wrongs, practiced upon these helpless people, have been checked in great measure since my arrival at this agency, such as the fraudulent methods of employers in paying Indian laborers. Every conceivable trick is resorted to to get labor of this kind as cheap as possible. The following case was brought to my attention some time ago. An Indian having labored at cutting wood for six days, earning, at the wages agreed upon, the sum of $2.50, received in part payment two bottles of wine, for which he was charged $1, and upon demanding the balance of $1.50 in money he was ordered to leave the premises. The Indian refusing to go without his money, the man took down his shot gun and discharged a load of buck-shot into the Indian's face, destroying the sight of an eye and otherwise disfiguring his face. The next day this employer boasted to an acquaintance how he had settled a bill of $1.50 with an Indian by paying him in buck-shot. Subsequently I had the man arrested, and now, while awaiting a hearing before the United States commissioner, he claims that he did the shooting in self defense; that the Indian attempted to kill him; when it will be in evidence that the Indian offered no violence, but peaceably demanded his wages.

This is a sample of the methods of employers toward helpless and peaceably disposed Indians; but there is a marked improvement for the better in the general practice of employers. If my Indians in all cases do not receive higher wages than formerly, they now receive as a rule what is promised them, and in money instead of trash. Heretofore the Indian laborer would accept without a murmur what his employer would give him, and seemed to feel himself favored that he received anything; but now, if the dealing does not strike him as being just and right, he will say to his employer, "I will go and see the agent, if he says it is right, I am satisfied." Whereupon, as a rule, the Indian gets justice without seeing the agent. A large class of employers make no conscience of defrauding Indians of their labor if they can do it on the sly, or if it is tamely submitted to; but if it is to come to the notice of the agent, they are willing to deal honorably.

Respecting the sanitary condition of my Indians, I am able to report great improvement during the year. The agency physician, appointed at the beginning of the last fiscal year, has rendered efficient service, but owing to the isolated situation of many of the tribes it has been difficult to afford all the benefit of his services. All who can, avail themselves of his services of their own choice, their own system of doctoring having been, so to speak, entirely discarded. Venereal and other forms of disease common among them a year ago are not so prevalent now, and the general health of the tribes, as far as I have been able to learn, is at present good.

To promote the efficiency of this branch of the service I deemed it proper, some time ago, to make special request to the department for limited hospital accommodations for such of our sick who come great distances to the agency for treatment, and must return, often little able to travel, because we have no means of affording needed shelter and subsistence for the sick. As the cost of such limited hospital arrangements would be trifling compared with the good to be accomplished, it is to be hoped the request will be granted before the rainy season sets in, when sickness generally prevails and such appliances are most needed.

As to the number of Indians under the charge of this agency I have no certain means of knowing. In the accompanying statistical report the population by tribes is believed to be approximately correct, being made up from the best sources of information at my command

With a f lt satisfaction in the result of my efforts during the past two years to protect and promote the best interests of these p ople, and with the hope that the future will be more fruitful of good results, I have the honor to remain,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. S. LAWSON,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

LOS PINOS INDIAN AGENCY, COLORADO,
September 1, 1880.

SIR: In compliance with the instructions contained in circular letter of July 18 last, I have the honor to submit the followi g as my first annual report of the affairs at this agency:

I received my commission as United States agent July 4 last, and at once entered upon the discharge of my duties.

The Los Pinos Agency is located in the western part of Colorado and on the Uncompahgre River, in close proximity to the San Juan Range of mountains. It is considered a pleasant and healthy location. It is twenty-five miles from Ouray, the nearest town or white settlement, two hundred and ten miles from the nearest railroad station—Alamosa—and eighty miles from the nearest telegraph station.

The agency buildings comprise the agent's house and office, built adobe style; physician's house, built of cottonwood logs; carpenter's house and shop, adobe; blacksmith's shop and house, built of frame; mess-house, built of frame; ware-house, built in part of stone and adobe; one log building furnishes quarters for farmer, miller, herder, and laborers, and also for storage of agricultural implements, tools, &c.; one log barn for agency horses and for storing in part the hay for the agency horses, and one root house; all in very fair condition. The trader at this agency has one l g building, put up at his own expense. Messrs. Sanderson & Co., of the overland mail and stage route, have a frame building located near the agency for use as a way station and accommodation for part of their stock.

The Indians belonging to this agency comprise the Tabequache band of Utes, and number in all 1,500 souls There is not one mixed blood or half-breed among the entire band. At this time, and after the excitement caused by the late troubles with the Utes upon White River, in the northern part of this State, it affords me great pleasure to report the Indians under my charge loyal, peaceable, and well disposed towards the whites and the government. They have behaved themselves with judgment, coolness, and good sense, yet they have always manifested an interest in whatever news there was going, and especially in the matters under consideration by the special commissioners appointed to act and counsel upon their affairs, and gave signs of general satisfaction when questions pertaining to the treaty were successful on the part of the government and a sure y of establishing permanent peace. The Utes, under proper management. I find to be a willing, tractable, and loyal people; they require good friendly advice and encouragement to bring them to that degree of civilization so much desired by the government. The social and moral conditi n of these Indians is as good as in any community of people of the same number. Gambling has been a prevailing v ce among a number of the young men, but I have, with steady perseverance, almost, if not entirely, weaned them from this bad habit.

Until the treaty which is now being negotiated with the Ute Indians is completed, the Indians removed and settled permanen ly u on a reservation, as is contemplated by the provisions of said treaty, agency buildings erected, schools established, and other nec ssary arrangements perfected for them, no further progress can be made in the way of advancing them in learning or in agriculture; in fact, should they remain much longer in the unsettled condition they have been during the past year, anticipating a removal, I fear that tho e who have been endeavoring to succeed with small farms will become discouraged and fall back again into idleness

In the way of farming there has not b en as much progress made by the Indians at this agency during the past seas n as could be desired, yet this can be easily accounted for because of the unsettled condi ion they have been in since the late troubles among their kinsmen upon White Riv r, before referred to. There has, however, been some thirty Indians farming, among whom are chiefs, headmen, and others of the tribe, cultivating in the aggregate seventy-five acres. They will raise this year, as near as I can at present estimate, fifteen hundred bushels potatoes, five hundred bushels corn, twenty-five bushels wheat, seventy-five bushels oats, two hundred bushels turnips, to-

gether with sufficient quantities of onions, squashes, melons, cabbage, and pumpkins. Part of this produce the Indians dispose of by sale to the United States troops in this vicinity, and whites who are passing to and fro through this country, receiving good prices therefor; the balance is consumed by themselves at home. Of the above quantity of land under cultivation ten acres were broken this year.

A few of the Indians have proved to be very successful in raising herds of horses and sheep, and among some ten or twelve families there are held at the present time one hundred and fifty head of good stock cattle. In connection with this I desire to state that I am confident were they located permanently upon a reservation, and they so understood it, many who are now careless and hesitate to do any farming would, in a short time, with patient effort on the part of the agent and employés, be induced to turn their attention in that direction, or the raising of stock cattle, and by this means kept from the chase entirely.

There is but one house occupied by Indians, and that is the one built for Chief Ouray, yet there are many very anxious to have good log houses built, and would willingly assist in putting them up.

During the year there has been 160 rods of fencing put up by the Indians.

We have an agency farm of one acre near the agency, along the bottom near the river, where the agency employés have cultivated a small quantity of green corn, potatoes, cucumbers, and squashes. Altogether it did not turn out as well as might be expected, the business of the agency requiring almost the constant attention of all the employés. There was not that attention given the farm as to insure success.

A large number of the Indians spend much of their time in hunting, their principal game being deer, the skins of which they dispose of to the trader, who, I understand from the Indians, deals with them liberally. The money thus received is expended for clothing, provisions, powder and lead, and such other trinkets as they fancy.

I regret very much there is no school at this agency, for it is the earnest wish of all these Indians that their children may receive an English education. There should be a boarding school established at this agency, or at whatever point these Indians are destined to be removed to, where at least 100 scholars, including both sexes, could be accommodated and where the children would be placed out of the way from under the direct influences of their parents and friends. The parents live generally from three to twenty-five miles distant, and were there an ordinary day school established for the Indian children to come and go daily there would be tardiness and many absentees, and thus the efforts towards education under this system would prove a failure; but remove the number of children who are to be educated from the daily contact of the undue influences at home around the Indian camp fires and place them at the boarding school under the direct supervision of the agent, and the government will soon learn that the money expended for education has not been in vain. This question of education is one of the greatest importance to the Indian, and there is no language that can be used too strong to urge the early adoption of the method I have here suggested. The matter of education was one of the late Chief Ouray's principal wishes; he desired to have schools established among his people that they might learn and become more intimate and informed as to their white friends and the government. About one-third of the adult Indians at this agency understand and speak a little English, and there are two who can read and write their names.

The regular issues of subsistence at this agency are made to the Indians every Saturday. Since taking charge of the agency I have made a change in the system of issuing rations, which takes place as stated above; instead of the old mode of allowing the Indians to crowd up to and around the commissary door, each one pushing and elbowing the other amidst great confusion and annoyance, I have had built temporary seats outside and near the commissary which accommodate very nearly all of the women, so that when the Indians are all in and everything ready for issue I select three or four Indians, who go to each Indian outside in turn, and taking his or her ration ticket or tickets goes to the issue counter in the warehouse, hands over the ticket or tickets, is given the number of rations, as the case may be; they then return and deliver the rations to the Indian to whom they belong, and so on in this manner until the entire quantity is delivered. This method gives much more general satisfaction than that of the old way.

It has been the custom of the Ute Indians, handed down to them from generation to generation, in the event of a death among them, to sacrifice all and entire the property belonging to the deceased, no matter of what value it might be or how sacredly held. Lately, in the case of the death of Ouray, who died at the Southern Ute Agency, about one hundred and thirty miles away from his home at this place, while visiting the Utes at said agency in company with the special United States commissioners, with a view of facilitating by his presence and influence the prompt signing of the late treaty, he was buried in the vicinity where he died, after which his widow, Chipeta, and friends returned to their homes at this agency with the avowed intention of destroying by burning everything belonging to the deceased. I made it my special duty to be at Ouray's house upon the arrival of Chipeta and Ouray's rela-

tions and friends, with a view, if possible, to persuade them from destroying any property of the deceased, as I feared that, without some intervention, their old custom would be carried into effect. I soon became satisfied that my fears were justly grounded; when I called Chipeta, together with all the relations and friends, in council, and made a very strong and urgent appeal to them from the government and myself to desist from their old custom of destruction in this case and all others in the future; used every influence in my power that I could consistently and justly bring to bear upon them; impressed thoroughly upon their minds the desire of their late chief, Ouray, that his people should follow in the path of the white man in civilization, and that while the government was their firm friend, at all times ready and willing to assist them, it was decidedly opposed to anything like the destructive custom which they contemplated carrying out. After a very serious consideration of the subject and a "talk" among themselves, they finally concluded to accept my advice and set aside their old custom of destruction. In this I consider one important point gained with the Utes towards their future welfare and civilization; and permit me here to state that had I not been familiar with and speaking their language thoroughly and talking with them direct in this matter, I believe this object would never have been accomplished.

There being a vacancy in the position of principal chief of the Utes, caused by the death of Ouray, I deemed it important alike to the interests of the government as well as the Indians to have the matter of his successor decided upon at as early a day as possible, knowing there were several candidates or aspirants among the Indians for the said position, and, with a view to that end, I called the Indians together in council. I used my influence carefully in behalf of Sappovonare, who, somewhat like Ouray, and above all the others seeking the position, was possessed of good sound judgment, who studied well the interests of his people, and who likewise was a firm friend to the government and the whites. After counseling some time with the Indians upon this subject, and referring them to the method by which all the whites in the United States selected their Chief Magistrate, they consented to act like the white man, and requested to select their chief by voting. I then called each Indian by name, who, in his turn, stood up and voted, when, after going through the entire list, the voting resulted in the election of Sappovonare as principal chief almost unanimously. With this transaction and the selection they had made of a principal chief they were all well satisfied, and expressed their determination to abide the chief's counsel in the future, as they had Ouray's in the past.

As a people the Ute Indians can, by strict, friendly, and just dealing, be advanced to that degree of civilization so much desired by the government and its constituents. Although the task may be somewhat slow and tedious, it is as certain as they exist, provided they receive proper attention. This is my candid opinion after a very careful observation for the short time I have been among them and have had charge of their affairs.

One great drawback to the Indians, I wish respectfully to state, has been the frequent changes in their agent, which they have not thus far and cannot correctly understand. They frequently come in contact with unprincipled white men, who are ever ready to create strife among them and make them discontented, and who always take occasion to use that old stereotyped phrase in denouncing the agent as a thief and scoundrel. This often arouses in the mind of the Indian a suspicion which keeps him aloof from entertaining rightly the true sentiments of civilization.

Referring to the matter of the treaty with the Ute Indians, which I understand is about completed, and of which the honorable special United States commissioners having the same in charge have been untiring in their zeal and efforts towards its completion, and have so patiently and ably managed under the most trying circumstances, I respectfully suggest and urge that the provisions and obligations contained therein on the part of the government towards these Indians be carried into effect without any unnecessary delay.

In conclusion, I desire to state that I have used every effort in my power, and have talked with the chiefs, headmen, and others of the Ute Indians every day, more or less, with a view to impress upon their minds the relation they hold towards the government and the government to them, and I am satisfied that since taking charge of this agency my efforts for their advancement have been successful.

The annual statistical report of this agency is herewith inclosed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. BERRY,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

SOUTHERN UTE AGENCY, COLORADO,
August, 1880.

SIR: In obedience to existing orders I have the honor to submit my second annual report.

The Southern Ute Indians are located in the southwestern portion of Colorado, on the United States reservation, containing about 864,000 acres, of which only about 24,000 are agricultural lands, so situated that they can be irrigated, without which no crops of any kind can be raised in this portion of Colorado.

The Ute Indian is not favorably disposed towards agricultural pursuits, and progress in that direction is, and will continue, necessarily slow. Much more rapid advance toward making them self-supporting would be made were authority given, and the same efforts made and the same money expended in endeavoring to induce them to raise herds of sheep, cattle, and horses that is being made to induce them to till the soil. They are naturally inclined to pastoral pursuits, and the land on which they are located and the climate are much more suitable for stock raising than for agricultural purposes.

The Southern Utes now have some herds of sheep and goats, and large bands of horses. Cavasone has more than one hundred head of cattle. None of these Indians make any attempt at farming; they refuse all offers of schools; none speak English; a greater portion understand some Spanish, sufficient for ordinary daily communication; in council they usually use one of their number to translate from Spanish to the Ute language. They live in tents or brush lodges, and frequently move from one portion of the reservation to another, as their desires may dictate, or when one of their number dies, in which case the tent or lodge of the deceased, with blankets, gun, and other articles, are at once burned, several of their best horses killed, and the entire band remove to some other locality; the near relations of the deceased cut their hair as a badge of mourning.

Since December, 1879, a physician has been in attendance at this agency. Many seem desirous of availing themselves of his services, and take the medicines prescribed, while some, even of the seemingly most intelligent, prefer their native "medicine men" and their manner of relieving the sick, which is not unlike the Hoodoo practices of the most superstitious plantation negro.

Three days after the massacre of Agent Meeker, at White River, about 250 miles distant by trail, six young bucks arrived here and endeavored to induce the Southern Utes to join them in a general war; scalp and war dances were held day and night, and a grand council was held at the agency, and for a time there seemed but little doubt of their success. I remained with them, and made every effort to induce them to remain with me on their own reservation. Finally my efforts were crowned with success, and the decision rendered that they would take no part in the White River trouble, nor render them any assistance, and desired couriers sent to the White River, Uinta, and Los Pinos Agencies, and also a letter sent to the Great Father in Washington, informing them and him of their action, with a request that the Great Father's reply might be communicated to them when received, which request was complied with.

For some weeks the Utes were in a state of great excitement, and appearances seemed to indicate that any overt act by either the Indian or white man might lead to a repetition of the White River massacre; reports were circulated and telegraphed throughout the country that the Southern Utes had broken out, destroyed the agency, and were on the war-path. Fortunately these reports were without foundation, and, so far as known, not a crime of a serious nature has been committed by a Southern Ute during the past year. While the excitement caused by the White River troubles was at its highest point and an outbreak seemed to be inevitable, permission was given to Morris Belknap and John Leanard, my only employés at that time, to go from the agency; they both declined to accept the offer and continued to perform their usual duties at the agency. For several days no tidings from the agency reached the settlements, and as fears were entertained that those at the agency had been murdered or were unable to communicate with them, a party of citizens, numbering about fifteen, residents of Animas City and vicinity, organized and rode to the agency for the express purpose of rescuing those there if found alive, several leaving their families on the border of the reservation without their natural protectors. On their arrival, finding all was well, they desired me to abandon my post and not make what they deemed a needless sacrifice of life. They remained with me until near daylight, when they left, admitting that my duty required my remaining and using every influence practicable to prevent an outbreak, there being no troops in sufficient numbers to be of any use nearer than Fort Garland, some two hundred miles distant, the small number at Fort Lewis, fifty-two miles east, being insufficient, even if available, to contend successfully with a so much greater number of Indians, fully armed and well supplied with ammunition; fortunately troops were not required or applied for.

On the arrival of General Hatch, U. S. A., at Fort Lewis, with additional forces, I took twenty of the leading Indians with me and proceeded to Pagosa Springs, where

General Hatch held a council with them. The Indians assured him they desired peace, and had and would continue to remain on the reservation, which promise they faithfully kept. General Hatch informed me that his troops were en route for Animas, and would arrive at the crossing of the Rio Los Pinos, 10 miles from the agency, on the evening previous to the day appointed for the issue of annuity goods. As a precautionary measure, I requested that his command might halt at said crossing during the issue, that they might be available for the protection of the border settlers should an outbreak occur immediately following the issue of blankets and rations, as was generally anticipated. Not being required, the following day the troops proceeded on their march to Animas City. January 16, 1880, in obedience to instructions received through General Hatch by authority of the Hon. Secretary of the Interior, I proceeded to Washington City with a delegation of Southern Ute Indians, for the purpose of consultation with a view to making a new treaty, the most important feature being the permanent location of the Indians on lands in severalty. The important features proposed by the Hon. Secretary of the Interior were agreed to by the Ute delegation, and has since, with some amendments, been authorized by Congress, and will undoubtedly be signed by the requisite proportion of the entire Ute tribe.

The Indian police force was organized July 20, 1878, by enrolling the names of 14 Indians, all belonging to the Muache band, and promising them pay for services. No further steps seemed to have been taken, and, as is too often the case, the promises made were ignored. Soon after assuming charge of this agency, in March, 1879, in obedience to instructions from the Hon. Commissioner, the force was reorganized, the number increased to twenty, representing the three bands, the money formerly promised paid, and uniforms issued, and it is now usually worn by them. Owing to the fact that the Southern Utes are practically all blanket Indians, none of whom speak English, and also the feeling existing among the citizens towards the Indians, I have deemed it unsafe to use these Indian police where their duties would bring them in contact with the citizens, except as an escort to accompany myself in investigating complaints, removing squatters and herders, &c.

Several lost horses have been brought to the agency and returned to the owners through the Indian police. As the Indian advances in civilization the benefits of the police force will be much more apparent. The fact that several of the chiefs and headmen wear the police uniform, accustoms them to citizen's clothing and seems to make others more favorably disposed towards the customs of civilization.

The conduct of the Southern Utes during the past year has been exceptionally good. No shooting or killing, and no difficulties of a serious nature have occurred. An occasional complaint has been made by stock-men, who intentionally allow their cattle to range on the reservation contrary to existing laws, of Indians killing cattle, which is doubtless true in some cases. Many complaints were received of Indians firing the country maliciously. I have thoroughly investigated every complaint of this kind, and found but one case where the charge was substantiated. With the agreements and promises made, faithfully kept, in the spirit and letter, there need be no serious difficulty in controlling the Southern Ute Indians.

All supplies received during the year were of good quality, with the exception of coffee-pots, which were unsuitable for use on camp-fires, and citizens' clothing, which was of very inferior quality and poorly sewed.

The failure to deliver supplies for issue during the winter and spring, prior to the roads across the mountains becoming, as usual, impassable by deep snows, deprived the Indians of the proper quantity of rations at the time when most needed—an unusual large number remaining in the vicinity of the agency the past winter; consequently there was much privation, which would have been avoided had supplies been delivered at the proper time.

The buildings at this agency are insufficient for proper storage, and suitable quarters are not furnished for agent and employés. Indians respect those most who respect themselves; and unless an agent has the respect and confidence of his Indians, he must necessarily fail to accomplish that for which he is sent amongst them; and while the government is offering to build houses for those Indians who will live in them, it seems that at least suitable buildings should be furnished to properly care for government supplies and for suitable accommodations for its agent and employés.

Very respectfully,

HENRY PAGE,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

CHEYENNE RIVER AGENCY, DAKOTA,
August 31, 1880.

SIR: In accordance with circular letter of the 18th ultimo, I have the honor to submit the following as my first annual report of the affairs of this agency.

On the 23d of July last, I assumed charge of the agency, relieving Capt. Theo. Schwan, Eleventh United States Infantry, acting United States Indian agent. In consequence of the brief time since my arrival, this annual report will necessarily be somewhat limited, owing to a want of personal knowledge in matters pertaining to the business of this reservation.

There has been no particular change in the location of the principal Indian camps or villages during the past year. Seventy-five allotments were made to individual Indians, of which 24 are of 160 acres of land each, at Peoria Bottom, and 51, of about 10 acres each, at various localities on the reservation. A number of families have followed my advice and moved from the villages on the west side of the Missouri River, below the agency, to the more fertile valley of the Cheyenne River, where they are trying to establish separate and independent homes for themselves. One camp of 75 lodges, under the guidance of Little-No-Heart, a Minneconjou chief, have expressed their desire and willingness to locate on the Cheyenne River this season, and I am using every effort to break up the villages and induce them to settle on separate farms.

The Indians at this agency continue quiet and well disposed. In regard to the proposed extension of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad through the Sioux Reservation, I have had a number of consultations with the more intelligent Indians, in which I endeavored to explain to them the effects upon their people likely to result from the construction of a railroad through said reservation. I have expressed to them in general terms my opinion that a railroad would prove of incalculable benefit to them and their children if their rights were carefully guarded, and that they might fully rely on such protection of their true interests by the department having them in charge.

It is the policy of the present agent to impress upon the Indians the fact that their subsistence must soon be wholly the product of their own labor, and to disabuse their minds of the idea that the government owes them a living so long as they may see fit to ask for it. The Cheyenne River Sioux Indians especially are sufficiently advanced to have their lands allotted to them in severalty, granting them a title thereto inalienable for a number of years. This would be a new incentive to exertion, as they would then have some assurance that whatever improvements they made would be their individual gain.

MORALS.

The morals of the Indians at this agency are good so far as I can learn; profanity and cursing are unknown among them; in reality no such expressions exist in the Sioux language. All they know in this respect is learned from degraded white men, who should not be permitted on the reservation, as they are a very dangerous class of people for Indians to familiarize with.

CENSUS.

The last census was taken in November, 1879, during the annuity issue; since then a complete record of all changes has been kept, so that I am enabled to present a correct statement of the number of Indians at this agency, as follows:

Band or tribe.	Number of Families.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Number.
Blackfeet band, No. 1	45	51	75	55	58	239
Sans Arc band, No. 2	67	82	112	68	60	322
Minneconjou band, No. 3	106	140	172	96	115	523
Two Kettle band, No. 4	129	155	233	155	137	680
Totals	347	428	592	374	370	1,764

INDIAN POLICE.

The policy introduced by the Office of Indian Affairs, of organizing a corps of Indians as policemen, has been attended with good results; the pay and clothing furnished the police is an evidence of encouragement and affords them a hope of reliance on their own efforts toward civilization and self-government. I respectfully recommend that the pay of the police be increased, or that additional compensation may be allowed each policeman for the use of his horse; also a clothing allowance of two uniform suits yearly per man, which would stimulate them in cleanliness. As it is, the police

of this agency are reliable and perform all duties required of them in a praiseworthy manner.

AGRICULTURE.

Many of the Indians here have so far performed but very little manual labor; the majority, however, begin to perceive that it is but a question of a few years, at most, before they must depend upon their own efforts to a great extent to procure the subsistence necessary to their existence, and to that end are looking forward to the time when they shall commence to till the soil. Many of them will be ready next spring to engage in agricultural pursuits, and it will be my endeavor to induce all heads of families to plant and cultivate separate patches of ground for themselves. The rain-fall this season was not sufficient to mature the crops, which from present appearances will be very light. The following are the statistics regarding agriculture as nearly as can be estimated: Land under cultivation, about 576 acres; land broken during the year, 160 acres; number of acres under fence, 600; rods of fencing made during year, 2,200. Estimated produce raised by Indians: 50 bushels wheat; 1,450 bushels corn; 300 bushels potatoes; 18 bushels beans; 2,500 melons; 3,000 pumpkins. 2,500 tons of hay is estimated to have been cut by Indians this season; this they would not have been able to do, on account of the scarcity of hay, without the aid of the new mowers furnished and issued to them.

SANITARY.

The sanitary condition of the Indians has been good. Native medicine-men are very few and these are rarely consulted. The resident physician has the confidence and respect of the Indians, and his prescriptions and advice are generally carefully followed by patients. The number of Indians who have received medical treatment during the past year was 446. Number of births, 99. Number of deaths, 68. This record is believed to be correct.

LIVE STOCK.

A careful count of live stock owned by Indians has been taken during the past month with the following approximate result: 850 horses and 2,600 head of cattle.

MISSIONARY WORK.

The religious care of this agency is assigned to the Protestant Episcopal Church, whose representative here is the Rev. Henry Swift. The American Missionary Board (Congregational) also maintain a mission at Peoria Bottom.

SCHOOLS.

The Saint John's boarding and industrial school, for girls, has been very successfully conducted by Mr. Kinney during the past year; there has been an average attendance of 20 scholars, all that could be accommodated. Recent improvements, however, will permit the number to be increased to 30. Two day-schools, under the supervision of Rev. T. L. Riggs, were carried on with fair success. At other school buildings, either from lack of teachers or scholars, there has been little or no school in operation. One of the agency buildings was fitted up for a boys' boarding-school some time since, and as soon as I obtain authority to employ a teacher, it will be my endeavor to have it conducted in a satisfactory manner.

CONCLUSION.

The disestablishment of the Indian villages and the occupation of land severally, or in individual allotments, by giving organic independence to families, must greatly multiply the necessities and artificial wants of the Indians, and increase the demand upon the government for implements of husbandry, farm machinery, and household articles, and the measure of advancement will be the degree of increase in the demand for a few years, or until the Indians become self-sustaining.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEONARD LOVE,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

CROW CREEK AGENCY, DAKOTA,
August 21, 1880.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the condition of the Yanktonnais tribe, and the state of the service at this agency during the year 1879-'80.

On the 5th of July, 1879, there were at this agency—

Indians		858
Died during the year	14	
Drifting Goose band transferred to Sisseton Agency August 4, 1879	106	
Decrease		120
Total		738
Increase:		
Births during the year	27	
Returned from Hampton, Va	1	
Return of Drifting Goose, June 30, 1880	104	
Joined subsequently of same band	30	
Transferred from other agencies during year	69	
		231
Total present at agency August 21, 1880		969
Classified as follows:		
Men	243	
Women	334	
Boys	183	
Girls	209	
Total		969
This enumeration includes Indians of mixed blood, as follows:		
Men		16
Women		24
Boys		10
Girls		14
Total		64

Eight hundred and eighty people of this tribe are now living at Standing Rock Agency, a nucleus under Two Bears having located there about fifteen years ago, the greater number joining him subsequently. The majority of these people I understand are anxious to return to this place, which I think they should be allowed to do, and be compelled to take land in severalty on this reservation.

In June last Drifting Goose's band, numbering 104 persons, was transferred from Sisseton Agency back to this place. The change was undoubtedly beneficial to the band and very satisfactory to the tribe, as they had very little in common with the Sisseton people and were a great annoyance to the agent there. The whole band has been located on land in severalty in obedience to an order received from the office, and each family is now in occupation of its own subdivision. Several of these have built houses and stables, but the whole band cannot be got into houses before the end of December. They returned too late to do any planting this year, but have generally shared the produce raised by the other Indians.

AGRICULTURE.

The subjoined table exhibits a statement of the extent to which agriculture is carried on in the tribe. A comparison with the last exhibit will indicate the advance made during the year. I am somewhat disappointed that there is not a better showing, which there would be had the department adopted my recommendation to break up by contract five to ten acres for each family. The season for breaking new land in time to have it planted with the certainty of having a crop is so short in the spring that it was impossible for me to do more than was done without neglecting the necessary work of the agency. The introduction of wheat and its successful growth here have greatly stimulated the disposition of the tribe to adopt agriculture. A ready market will be found for this product a half day's journey from the agency at prices equal to those obtained in western Iowa and northern Minnesota.

In January last I gave the Indians notice that the issue of corn would be discontinued and stopped the ration, as they had raised enough for their own use last year and would be expected to do so in the future. Next year I think enough of wheat can be produced to supply the tribe with flour. To do this, however, a grist-mill and bolting apparatus will be necessary.

Names.	Houses.	Stables.	Horses.	Cattle.	Swine.	Chickens.	Acres cultivated in—			Land broken too late to plant.	Tons of hay cut.	Location.
							Wheat.	Corn.	Garden.			
Lancy	1	3	2	2	4	11					2	Near Great Bend.
Red Willow	1	1	4	3		22		7	½	5	4	Do.
Piece of robe	1	1	1								1½	Soldier Creek.
Crooked Horn	3	2	4	4				1			6	Do.
Red Bear	1	1	2	1							1½	Do.
Red Hawk	1		3	2		2		1½			2	Do.
Pretty Boy	1	2	4	5	6	7					4	Near agency.
Badger	1	2	4	5				½		1	4	Do.
Surrounded	2	2	1	8		20	2	¾			1½	Do.
Burnt Prairie	1	1	2	4				¾		1	2	Do.
George Banks	1		1	4				1¼			2	Do.
Fast Walker	1	1	2	4		2		½			2	Do.
Chasing Hawk	1	1	3	6		4		¼			4	Do.
Pretty Girl	1			1				2½				Near Great Bend.
Last Born	1		3	2				2½			2	Do.
Wounded Knee	1		1	1		2		1			4	Do.
Long Cayote	1	1	7	4				2½			4	Do.
Standing Soldier	2	1	1	1				5			3	Do.
Left Hand Woman		1	1	1				2			1	Do.
Red Weasel	1	1	3	5				3			3	Do.
Two Teeth	1		2	3				2			5	Do.
Pumpkin Rind	1							1			1	Do.
Splitz	1	2	2	3	2	35		3			5	Do.
Apple	1		4	8				2			2	Do.
Red Water	2	1	6	2				2			2	Do.
Slapping	2	1	3	1				¼	¼		2	Great Bend.
Walking Cloud				1				1				Do.
Spotted Eagle	2	1	2					1			5	Do.
Defender	1		5	1				1			2	Do.
Little Wounded			3	4				6			5	Do.
Fire Tail	1			6	1	2		3			5	Do.
Hundred	1	1	4	1	3	4		¼				Do.
Big Eagle	1		5	1		7		6			1½	Do.
Four Eagle	1		2	2		16		1				Do.
Bad Foot			1	2	1	4		2			½	Do.
Butcher	1	1	4	5		2		1			4	Do.
Bear Ghost	1		2	2				½				Do.
Charging Hawk	1	1		4							2	Do.
Standing Bull	1	1	1	1							3	Do.
Afraid of Shooting	1	1	3	4		7		1			7	Do.
Backward	1		1	2		2					2	Near agency.
Not Afraid of Bear	1		1	2							10	Great Bend.
Rapper	1	1	2	1		12					3	Do.
Walking Crane			1	1							2	Do.
Black Tomahawk				1							2	Do.
Bushy Horn	1	1									5	Do.
Bear	1	1	2	3							9	Do.
Walking Elk	1		5	1							2	Do.
Medicine Crow	1	1	2	2		10		4			5	Do.
Big Hand	1		2	6							2	Do.
Lightning	1		1	5								Do.
Eagle Shield		1	3	2		7					6	Do.
Comes After Bear	1	1	4	7		2		½			8	Do.
Noise	1	1	2	2							2	Do.
Black Inside	1	2	6	9				½			4	Do.
Bear Face	1			1		14						Do.
Red Hair	1											Do.
Frog	1	2	5	6		24		1			13	3 miles above agency.
Red Day	1			2							2	Do.
High Crane	1		1	1		9					2	Do.
Antoine Rondelle	1		1	3						3	4	Do.
Little Elk 1st	1		1	1							1	Do.
Bad Moccasin	1	1	1	3				1½			4	2 miles below agency.
White Man	1			1				1				Do.
Takes out Liver	1	1	2	1							2	Do.
Saucy Bear			6	1							2	3 miles below agency.
Bear Boy		1	2	1							6	Do.
Little Elk 2d	1		1	1							5	Campbell Creek.
Big Hawk	1	1	1	1				3			2	Do.
White Shield	1	1	2	1							3	Do.
Oldest Child	1			1								Do.
Mysterious Woman	1		3	7								Do.
Hurt Another	1	1	4	1		50					4	2 miles below agency.
Pretty Bear	1	1	3	9		3		1			1	Bench below agency.
Grass Foot				1		2						Do.
First Hail	1		1	2		5					1	Do.
Sasu	1	1		3							3	Do.
Crow Man	2	1	3	4				3			8	Do.

Names.	Houses.	Stables.	Horses.	Cattle.	Swine.	Chickens.	Acres cultivated in— Wheat.	Corn.	Garden.	Land broken too late to plant.	Tons of hay cut.	Location.
Shave Dog	1	1		7	1		2				6	Campbell Creek.
Fool Bear	1	1	3	2		2	1				3	Do.
Talking Crow	1	2	3	5		1		2			7	Do.
One Bull	1	1	3	6	3	15	3				1	Do.
Grey Arrow	1	1	6	2							5	Do.
Red Hawk			4	1		3						Do.
Iron Horn Dog	1	1	2	3		8					8	Do.
Santee	1	1	1	3							4	Do.
Wounded Face	1		2	1								Elm Creek.
White Light	1	1	2	2							3	Do.
High Bear		1	3	6	1	40		3			12	Do.
William Carpenter	1	1	3	4	6			3			12½	Campbell Creek.
Mrs. Carpenter	1		7	1		30		1	1			Do.
Thos. Fellowman*	1	1	2	8							5	Do.
Don't Know How	2	1	12	10							7	Elm Creek.
Low Buck	1	1	2	5		23	5				5	Campbell Creek.
Good Marksman	1			1							1	Elm Creek.
Iron Blanket			3	1		5					1	Campbell Creek.
Wood Piler	1	1	1	1	1	2					1	Elm Creek.
Old Man			1	2			¼				1½	Elm Creek
Elk Whistle	1	1	1	2			1				1	Do.
Walking Warrior	1		1	1			1				2	Do.
Wounded Head	1		2	2							4	Do.
High Crane	1	1	2	3	4	10	1				1	Do.
Musk Rat	1	1	2	2		9	1				1	Do.
Pretty Woman	1	1	2	1			1				2	Do.
Leon Kirke	1		1	1							2	Do.
White	1	1	3	2		6	2				3	Do.
Whipper	1	1	1	4			3½				5	Do.
Thick Hair	1	1	2									Do.
Thrown Away	1	2	2	5			5				2	Do.
Running Bear	1	1	2	6		2					3	Do.
Black Crow				2							1	Do.
Killed Dead	2	1	2	3			2				8	Do.
Round Head	3	2	4	4		75	2½				20	Do.
Left Hand Bell	1	1	3	2				1			3	Campbell Creek.
Red Hail	1	1	3	1				1			8	Do.
Oeobo	1		2	1								Do.
Hair in Lodge	1		2	2								Do.
Many Arrows	1	1		1							1	Do.
Heart Fisher	1	1	4	8		7		2			1½	Do.
One in Centre	1	2	2	8	2	13		3			3	Do.
Killed Many	1	2	7	5				2			5	Crow Creek.
Black Eagle	2	1	2	5	2	25		½	½		5	Do.
Red Horse			1	1				½			1	Do.
Check Pa				1								Do.
White Man	1	1	1	3		14					10	Do.
No Thigh			2	1		2						Do.
Middle Thigh				1								Do.
Yellow Horn	1	1	2	4		10		2			3	Do.
White Ghost	1	1	2	4		17		2			3	Do.
Grease	1	1	1	5		8		1½			1	Do.
Grease, Jr	1	1	2	1							6	Do.
White Elk	1	1	2	2				5			6	Do.
Owl Head	1	1	3	8				2			2	Do.
Wounded Head				5							2	Do.
Afraid of Cloud	1	1	1	4							1	Do.
Whippoorwill	1	1	2	1							1	Do.
Back Bone	1	1		1							1	Do.
Two Crow	1	1	1	2		9					2	Do.
Bowed Head	2	1	3	9	1	40	4	4			6	Do.
Antoine De Grey	1	1	20	1								Do.
Dog Back	1	3	7	15		17		4			10	Do.
Lone Bull	1	1	2	3		20	3	3		24	4	Do.
Lazy Bear	1	1	3	2		2					4	Do.
Iron Eyes	1	1	3	1				8			1	Do.
John Flury	1	1	6	14	2			4	4		15	Do.
Wading Water	1	1	7	2	1	3					1	Do.
White Cloud	1	1	2	2	6					3	5	Campbell Creek.
Wizi	2	2	2	7	8	8	6	6			5	Soldier Creek.
Choteau Wizi	1	1	3	2		5						Do.
He Likes It	1		1								1	Do.
Horned Dog	1	1	1	1							5	Upper Campbell Creek.
Thunder	1		1	1							1	Do.
Walking Iron		1	5	1							3	Do.
Bear Thunder	1	1	3	1							1	Do.
Drifting Goose		1	2	1	1	7					10	Do.

*Planted with Carpenter.

Names.	Houses.	Stables.	Horses.	Cattle.	Swine.	Chickens.	Acres cultivated in— Wheat.	Corn.	Garden.	Land broken too late to plant.	Tons of hay cut.	Location.
Seeking Land	....	....	....	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	Upper Campbell Creek.
Little Rabbit	....	....	1	2	1	6	....	....	....	....	....	Do.
Clear the Way	....	2	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	Prairie north of agency.
Enemy With Tail	1	1	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	Do.
Eagle Dog	1	1	3	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	6	Do.
Brother of All	1	1	2	4	....	10	....	1	....	....	3	At agency.
Red Bull	1	1	2	6	...	30	....	3½	....	....	5	Do.
Wm. Saul	1	1	4	....	....	....	2	2	....	....	3	Elm Creek.
Trembling	1	1	1	4	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	Above agency.
B. Le Clair	....	....	2	3	2	....	*2	2	1	....	..	At agency.
H. Le Clair	1	1	20	....	2	12	....	2	....	....	40	Do.
	155	126	410	....	64	803	57	152½	7¼	57	576	

*Oats.

Total number of acres cultivated and broken, 247¾.
Increase over last year, 127¼.
These statistics were taken by the agency physician. Small patches were not measured.

AGENCY FARM.

The agency farm being large enough for all necessary purposes, there was no addition made to it this year. Eight acres of it was parceled out to Indians who could not get breaking done in time to plant.

The area planted was as follows: In

	Acres.
Wheat	41
Oats	70
Corn	25
Potatoes	4
Employés' garden	3
Total	143

The necessary forage for the public animals for the next year has been produced; also sufficient seed for the tribe. One hundred and fifty tons of hay were put up by the employés, assisted by temporary Indian laborers, who were hired specially for the busy harvest and hay-making season. Much assistance was also given to the tribe by the employés, enabling many individuals who were old, infirm, and unfit for labor to secure a sufficient quantity of hay for winter feed for their horses and cattle.

Meteorological record.

Month.	Temperature. Daily mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Rainfall.
January	24.52	35.35	11.87	22 centimeters.
February	24.65	38.10	11.31	30 centimeters.
March	26.83	39.35	12.77	17 centimeters.
April	46.34	58.80	31.66	21 centimeters.
May	66.11	76.81	53.19	3 12/25 inches.
June	69.55	78.63	58.60	4 23/50 inches.
July	75.44	89.39	60.30	41 centimeters.
August	73.06	84.19	60.55	5 23/50 inches.
September	61.58	75.00	45.46	48 centimeters.
October	57.25	73.03	41.81	40 centimeters.
November	30.93	45.30	18.33	0
December	03.94	12.77	−5.33	41 centimeters.

Highest, 103°; lowest, 40°. Height above the sea level, 1,440 feet.

STOCK RAISING.

During the year occasional issues of cattle and swine were made to individuals who asked for them and gave satisfactory assurance of their ability to take proper care of them; and in June the three hundred head of domestic cattle purchased by the department for the tribe were issued to them in accordance with instructions. Pasturage is very good, and these cattle require very little care. They are herded by the boys, and rounded in at night. These people, contrary to my expectation, appear to realize the advantage and profit that must ultimately be derived from the increase of their stock, only four head of cattle having been killed. There is a general disposition to dispose of the pony and replace him by the American horse, and many of the Indians have improved their pony stock by crossing it with the farm horse.

LAND IN SEVERALTY.

While I consider that the very great majority of the Sioux are unprepared to acquire land in severalty, I believe the experiment can be now safely made with this tribe. Almost every family is anxious to obtain a homestead in which it will have a definitive title, which may be transmitted to the natural successors. Apprehension of removal to make way for the extension of the white race is the main cause of this movement. I recommend that it be encouraged by applying practically the provisions of the law on this subject. I, however, deem it to be worse than useless to confer upon an Indian just emerging from barbarism the maximum of 320 acres of land in fee simple, as contemplated by the law; 160 acres is wholly sufficient and admits double the number to a share in the choicest tracts.

I deem it proper to remark here upon the anomalous position occupied by the Indian in the capacity of freeholder without civil rights or without being known to the law as a *person*. Some years ago the lands granted in severalty to the Pottawatomie Indians in Wisconsin were seized and occupied by white men while the tribe was away on a hunt. It was declared that the Indians were dead, and when the latter returned they appealed to the courts for redress, but, there being no proof of their legal existence, it was denied them.

CIVILIZATION.

The transition of an Indian tribe from the ethnical and barbarous state to that of civilization is so insensible that it is almost inappreciable to one habituated to the Indian mode of life. Daily contact with the various aspects of Indian life, the perpetual succession of diverse circumstances forced upon the attention, and vicissitudes brought about among a thousand people by the effort to assimilate their condition to that of an ideal standard, together with a supervision of the duties of laborers and mechanics at places miles apart, the responsibility for a large amount of government property, the care of crops, cattle, &c., so fully absorb an agent's time and thought as to preclude that degree of study and specific observation that might enable him to declare just how far his efforts have been successful in the aggregate for one year. Time alone makes an evident change in the condition and prosperity of an Indian tribe, and when quietude and contentment prevail such change is generally a permanent one. The disruption of the villages and the establishment of each family remote from others on a location of its own choice was a change that has given the most satisfactory results, and one that makes it possible to accomplish much that could not be attempted under previous conditions. The independence of the family, the exclusive title of the individual in personal property and chattels, the submission of disputes to arbitration, the merit and respectability of manual labor, &c., are now accomplished facts and recognized as such, while the occupation of comfortable and healthful abodes induces many favorable changes in domestic habits, as well as in health and morals.

The number of Indians who engage in manual labor for themselves constantly is very rapidly increasing, while I think every able-bodied man in the tribe has, during the past season, performed some labor, more or less. Much of this labor is, however, unproductive, from want of an intelligent supervision and from lack of experience. Indian labor is at all times available at the agency, and a number of young men are constantly employed. At present there are twenty-two engaged. These work very satisfactorily when accompanied by white laborers; being diffident and inexpert, when left to themselves they soon become discouraged. Some of these have laid up considerable sums of money, but the majority are improvident, the ratio of wise and foolish being about the same as among an equal number of white persons. One blacksmith's apprentice (Saul Demans) and one carpenter's apprentice (James Williams) have finished their apprenticeship and become fairly efficient workmen.

During the year 54 substantial houses were erected. Of these, four are frame and the remainder are built of logs, mostly hewn on two sides. The latter are now being covered with shingle roofs, floored, and lighted with double windows. These are finished on the story-and-a-half plan, giving habitable space on two floors. Five hundred dollars' worth of plain household furniture was purchased and issued during the year to the most industrious families, and sixty houses were in this way supplied with necessary furnitur .

The native trader referred to in my last annual report ("Mr. Don't-Know-How") as affording an example of the business capacity of the Indian, is still engaged in the enterprise of trade, and has increased his capital and personalty to the value of about $2,000; but, like many of the most industrious Indians, is still a heathen.

DANCING.

The Indians of this tribe have for some time abandoned the practice of the most immoral and objectionable of the numerous dances or dancing festivals that prevailed in the time when they had no fixed abode. The "Grass Dance" is still retained and generally patronized by a large portion of the tribe. It is the least objectionable of the dances. I have frequently argued with the Indians the good results expected from the total abolition of the dance. They do not deny that its influence is demoralizing, and they have declared that if I demand that it be given up they will submit. But they allege that this would be depriving them of a public amusement in which there is a general interest, and that I am unable to substitute anything that can equally satisfy their inherited prejudices and tastes. This is true and unanswerable. It would be unwise to assail a superstitious prejudice by force, without the power to totally destroy or eradicate it. Accordingly the dance, while not prohibited, is restricted to Saturday afternoons and evenings, after the hours of labor. At first this rule was observed, but recently it has been disregarded. Dancing will soon disappear under the influence of natural causes. It ceases to be attractive or to evoke interest or enthusiasm unless these are sustained by feasting, and by presents of horses and the paraphernalia of war and the chase. Dancing was wholly stopped for a time on the reservation, at the instance of Bishop Hare, but it resulted in rancorous disputes and enmity between the heathen Indians and the Christians, and to keep peace and good order I was obliged to compromise the case as indicated above. The "Sun Dance" is not practiced by these people, though a few always attend this festival at the other agencies.

EDUCATION.

The camp schools were closed in June, 1879, and have not since been reopened. The industrial school has just been closed in consequence of a contemplated change in the management. It will be reopened as soon as the teachers designated by the department arrive. During the year a field was broken and planted for the establishment by my employés, and the whole inclosed by a fence. The establishment is very complete and can accommodate comfortably forty scholars, to which number it will be filled when reopened. * * * * *

The great difficulty in obtaining suitable teachers for the day schools, and the very small returns for the outlay, oblige me to recommend that for the present the industrial school only be maintained. It is also of the first importance that Indian children, during the period of instruction, be isolated wholly from the tribe, and dwell exclusively amid the surroundings of civilized life. Beside this, the people now live so far apart that it would be difficult to secure the attendance of the children in satisfactory numbers, especially in inclement weather.

MISSIONARY WORK.

The missionary clergyman who resided at this agency was removed in August, 1879, and sent to school. No assignment of a clergyman has since been made, though I have learned that there are several in the mission work at other places who would be pleased to accept the charge. The native clergyman at Lower Brulé comes occasionally to hold service. The influence of an earnest missionary effort upon an Indian tribe, when it is properly inspired and intelligently directed, is undoubtedly very beneficial. Unfortunately this is rarely the case, attention being generally given to devotional exercises and religious gatherings unintelligible to the Indian, while the practical part of Christianity is mostly neglected. If educated native clergymen could be obtained for this work it would be an inestimable boon to the Indians.

INDIAN POLICE.

The Indian police was organized here two years ago. At first its efficiency appeared to be doubtful, because the whole tribe seemed to be opposed to it. This opposition soon passed away and now the office is much sought. The force consists of one captain, one sergeant, and eight privates. It is very efficient in the execution of duty, and in the enforcement of orders, and gives me great assistance by carrying messages to distant parts of the reservation, watching freight at the landing, recovering stray animals, &c. These duties are willingly performed, in addition to the regular police duty, and thus an expenditure is avoided of more than double the salary paid the force. The members have standing orders on general subjects, and are instructed specially in particular cases. Every violation of rule, or misconduct, requiring censure or punishment, is promptly reported to the office and the offender brought to account, and while many offenses have to be overlooked or condoned, it not infrequently happens that my office

presents the appearance of a police court, sometimes consuming a whole day in the business, plaintiff, defendant and witnesses being summoned and compelled to confront each other by the police. These trials generally take place on issue day, when the whole tribe is present. Some of the complaints are frivolous or vexatious, while others are grave and serious. The most common complaints are for trespass, refusing compensation for damage, circulating false reports, and to determine upon disputes arising out of joint labor or the exchange of values. The decisions given at the office are accepted as final. Without the police force this would not be possible. Captain "Brother-of-all," the commander, deserves special mention, as a most worthy, efficient, and conscientious officer. The arms sent out by the department for the police force have been given to them and are kept in excellent order.

CRIMES AND OFFENSES.

Happily there are no crimes to record against the property or persons of this tribe during the past year by white people. In April last a young half-breed was found guilty of the unnatural crime of beating his mother. In May, a complaint was made against a man for indecent assault upon a woman, the wife of one of the policemen, by whom he was arrested and brought to trial. The evidence was inconclusive, and the alleged offender escaped all except the ridicule of the tribe. Subsequently a similar complaint was made by the interperter, a half-breed, against another Indian, which on being inquired into was found to be purely wanton and without any foundation. At present two disputes are pending arising out of claims on two parcels of wheat jointly estimated.

GRIEVANCES.

The only grievance known to exist is one arising from the absence of 800 people of the tribe at Standing Rock, where they appeared to have been incorporated with the Tetons at that agency. The people here declare that Two Bears and his band are the only Yanktonnais who ever received permission to locate at Grand River, and that the remainder of the absentees deserted from this agency nine or ten years ago, joined him, and never returned. Many of these are now anxious to return, and are constantly endeavoring to induce the part of the tribe here to agitate for their removal.

DRIFTING GOOSE, ESQ.

On the 30th of June Drifting Goose reported at this agency from Sisseton, with his band, numbering 104 people, all in a very dilapidated condition. He had been to Washington and made a speech in the Indian Office, apparently a "very fine effort." The supplies ordered for his band to console them for the loss of the James River country were issued to them in August, after they had given some slight evidence of a disposition towards industry. Land has been taken in severalty by the whole band, and each family is now living on its respective subdivision. Since the disappearance of the buffalo this band, sometimes numbering 20 sometimes 250, has maintained its existence and identity by the precarious resources of a gypsy life between the Missouri River and the agencies in Northeastern Dakota and Minnesota. Their camp was for several years the asylum and refuge of every robber and murderer in the Sioux Nation east of the Missouri River, and during the war with Sitting Bull was an entrepot from which the hostile Sioux were supplied with arms, ammunition, and information. Drifting Goose declares that he has settled down this time for good, that this place is better than the James River after all, and that he will encourage his band to adopt husbandry, and to send the children to school. I believe that he is in earnest, because there is no other resource, and I do not expect to have any more trouble with him unless he should be discovered by the Ponca committee and taken away to the lecture field, for which his natural sophistry and forensic ability eminently qualify him.

THE RESERVATION.

The reservation comprises over 622,000 acres, or about enough of land to give each man, woman, and child a section. The soil is fertile and the pasturage found on this tract is not surpassed in Dakota. The two greatest railroads in the northwest pass along its boundaries and are now bringing in thousands of settlers who will soon have the reservation inclosed by farms and stock ranches. It is evident, therefore, that it will not be long until a demand will be made for the cession of this land, or a part of it, and perhaps for the removal of the Indians. Already steps have been taken in pursuance of that object. Four hundred and seventeen thousand acres of this tract were set apart in 1863 for the Winnebagoes and 205,000 at the same time for the Santees by a department order. These two tribes shortly afterwards were removed from this land and the Yanktonnais were placed on it, in accordance with the treaty made with them in 1865, which does not, however, make any change in the original title, nor has this land since then been declared reserved for the Yanktonais. It is believed that, by finding some defect in the title, the Winnebago and possibly the Sioux tracts may be recovered from the Indians and opened to settlement.

THE AGENCY—EMPLOYÉS.

The agency buildings number 25, including the saw-mill, a building used as a mess-house and hotel, and the trader's buildings. Several buildings that were useless and a nuisance have been removed. Nearly all the structures now standing were erected by the garrison stationed here from 1863 to 1867, and no repairs have been made on them from that time up to last year. Several of these yet standing will have to be removed, being worthless and very dangerous. An incredible amount of labor has been performed in removing debris and the accumulations of 13 years, during which time the place had not been cleaned. Nearly 700 wagon loads of refuse of all kinds were removed from the area inclosed by the stockade before it was taken down. Last fall a warehouse 100 feet by 40 was erected, and a small building for the accommodation of the postmaster and telegraph operator was also put up, the latter of cottonwood lumber. An additional warehouse and a stable and granary will be constructed this fall, the lumber being here and framed. An office and employés' dwelling are now being constructed. The log corral I found here when I took possession covered about 7 acres of ground. During the year about half of it was removed and the rest reconstructed. This place had not been cleaned since it was built, 10 or 12 years ago, and the employés will have constant work on it for several months yet, when not otherwise engaged.

The employé force consist of—Whites: 1 clerk, 1 phycisian, 1 storekeeper, 1 farmer, 1 blacksmith, 2 carpenters, 1 chief herder, 5 laborers. Indians: 1 interpreter, 4 apprentices, 3 herders, 6 laborers. Indians are employed for irregular labor when needed, harvesting, making hay, cutting lumber, hauling freight, and casual labor about the agency.

The amount of clerical, skilled, and ordinary labor necessary to carry on the regular business of the agency and transact and record the affairs of 250 families, each separately, some of these living as far as 18 miles away, to provide materials and supplies a year in advance, to store and properly care for these and issue them with regularity, to follow up the public property in use by the Indians and keep it in repair, to ascertain the nature of each family's ligitimate wants and the gauge of its capacity for labor and improvement, and meet these with just enough of substantial encouragement, to hear complaints and disputes of almost daily occurrence, and decide them, to make a plan for each working family months ahead, and endeavor to have it accomplished, is, in the course of a year, very great. This is constantly and rapidly increasing. As all this must be done through the medium of an illiterate interpreter, who cannot enter into the spirit of an agent's work, some idea may be formed of the tax imposed upon an agent's time, patience, and good nature, and upon the energy of his employés. The latter never see an end to their labor, which is constantly increasing and becoming more diversified. These are all faithful, industrious, and reliable, and appear to derive much satisfaction from their small success in contributing to the advancement and welfare of this tribe.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. E. DOUGHERTY,
Captain First Infantry, Acting Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

DEVIL'S LAKE AGENCY, DAKOTA,
September 2, 1880.

SIR: In compliance with office instructions, I have the honor to submit the following report of affairs at this agency, for the year ending August 31, 1880:

RESERVATION, SOIL, PRODUCTIONS, ETC.

Devil's Lake Indian Reservation, containing "approximately" 275,000 acres of excellent prairie land, "well watered and timbered," is situated in Northeastern Dakota, lying along the southern shore of Devil's Lake, in latitude 48°, and between the 98th and 100th meridians west.

The land bordering on the lake is somewhat broken and hilly, but the hills contain large quantities of loose limestone, which are valuable for building purposes, and the ravines running out from the lake, together with dried-up beds of numerous small lakes throughout the reservation, furnish an abundant supply of wild hay. The soil is very fertile, producing wheat, oats, pease, barley, buckwheat, and all the vegetables indigenous to this latitude, while the yield is large and of the very best quality. Early flint and red corn also mature and yield surprisingly when not overtaken by early fall frosts, but the occurrence of such frosts makes the corn crop an uncertain one.

INDIANS, NUMBERS, ADVANCEMENT, &C.

The Indians belonging to this agency are of the Sisseton, Wapeton, and Cut-Head bands of Sioux, numbering 1,089, of whom 511 are males and 578 females; all are located on individual claims, and are cultivating farms in severalty; some of the fields are yet small, but the majority range from 2 to 25 acres each, all of which are neatly fenced and well cultivated. One man, named "Shipto," about fifty years of age, who is but eight years upon this reservation, and who came here direct from the buffalo plains, has now 50 acres inclosed with a good 8-rail fence, well staked and ridered, and uniformly built; this fence contains about 8,000 rails, the entire work of which was done by himself and family; he has raised this year about 300 bushels of wheat, 100 bushels of corn, 250 bushels of potatoes, and a large quantity of turnips, beets, &c. He is also the owner of 18 head of cattle, 14 of which he has bought and raised within the last three years; the first cow owned by him and the only one ever given him was issued in August, 1877. I have cited this fact to show what an Indian has done and what many others are doing, yet how often do we hear the expression, "Indians cannot be civilized."

The area of cultivated land has been augmented by the addition of 203 acres of new breaking this summer, which increases the land under cultivation 25 per cent., and is 100 per cent. of an increase over the breaking done any previous year. This work was done entirely by Indians, by the individual owners of farms, and on 74 different claims, in tracts ranging from one-half acre to 15 acres each, and principally adjoining their old fields, which are thus yearly increased according to their ability to cultivate them afterwards, as land once broken is not permitted to be abandoned nor allowed to remain uncultivated, and a strict observance of this rule is mildly enforced with good results. The advantages accruing to the cultivation of larger fields stimulates many to greater efforts in that direction yearly, and each succeeding year shows the steady advancement of these Indians, who, by pursuing this system, have made commendable progress the past year; and all land heretofore cultivated, together with 100 acres broken last summer and 60 acres early this spring, has been seeded and well cared for. The season having been very favorable so far, all crops promise a large yield, and after a close examination of the crops harvested and those not yet matured we estimate as follows: Wheat, 4,200 bushels; oats, 2,500 bushels; pease, 1,000; corn, 7,500 bushels; beans, 500 bushels; potatoes, 18,000 bushels; turnips, 10,000 bushels; onions, 1,000 bushels; beets, 4,000 bushels; carrots, 500 bushels; melons, 800; pumpkins and squash, 25,000; cabbage, 3,000 head; and the hay cut, hauled, and stacked for agency and Indians will aggregate 1,800 tons.

All wagon transportation for this agency is done by the Indians of reservation, and since the date of my last report, August 22, 1879, they have hauled from Jamestown, a distance of 82 miles, "without cost to the government," 352,270 pounds of agency supplies, which includes 25,200 feet of pine lumber, and reckoning this at the lowest rate paid for transportation over this road, "65 cents per 100 pounds for the entire distance," they have thus saved to the department and themselves $2,289.75. They have also hauled from the same point for the quartermaster department at Fort Totten 518,685 pounds of forage, and received 65 cents per 100 pounds, or $3,371.45, for same, and hauled 90,000 pounds of forage from Grand Forks, a distance of 96 miles, receiving 85 cents per 100 pounds, or $765, or a total in cash from Quartermaster's Department of $4,136.45, and making a total of 960,955 pounds of freight hauled by them during the year.

They also cut and hauled to mill 742 oak logs, aggregating 37,500 feet of lumber, cut 665 cords of wood for saw-mill, agency, and boarding-school, and hauled 445 cords of it, the average distance hauled being about 5 miles; this is apart from providing fuel for their own use, They cut, hauled, and built into fence 16,150 rails, most of which, however, were used in repairing old fences. They also cut for military wood contractors 1,671 cords of wood, and hauled 100 cords of it; they received $1 per cord for cutting and $3 per cord for cutting and hauling.

During the year 8 hewed-log houses have been shingled and floored for Indians; the gabled ends are sided with pine, and brick chimneys built in each. A granary 30 by 60 feet, and a root-house 20 by 30 feet by 20 feet deep, were built at agency for the preservation of seed. A log building 18 by 24 feet, one and a half stories was also built for a boys' school, and a new shingled roof was put on agency blacksmith shop, and we now have commenced building a grist-mill to attach to our present steam-power, which we hope to have in operation by the end of October. Arrangements are also made to build, this fall, for use of agency a stable 30 by 60 feet, together with shingling some more houses for Indians, which work is a valuable civilizer and incentive to labor, as the owners of the houses are required to furnish oak logs delivered at the mill for the necessary joists, rafters, and sheeting boards, the most industrious being thus provided with the best houses first.

INDIAN STOCK AND OTHER PROPERTY.

In August, 1877, there were 2 bulls and 50 cows issued to 50 Indians of this agency

(these were the only stock cattle ever issued on this reservation), and they now number: bulls, 2; milk cows, including two year olds, 75; yearlings, 38; spring calves, 45—total, 160; an increase of 108 from 50 cows in three years, which is a fair showing even for whites. There are also 103 yoke of work oxen belonging to the Indians, making a total of 366 head of cattle owned by them. This section of country, however, is not adapted to stock-raising. The short summers and long severe winters, requiring warm stables and large quantities of fodder, preclude the possibility of making stock-raising profitable, and the advantages accruing to cultivation of the soil and the production of cereals and vegetables being so much greater, its development should be encouraged without adding the burden of engaging in stock to any great extent. Each family, however, should have from one to four milk cows, as they can conveniently and properly take care of. With this number they can learn the advantage of having milk and butter, and will soon see the necessity of preserving the young stock to replace the old and worn-out oxen with, and they will succeed with a few when a larger number would be an injury to them. These Indians have lumber wagons and plows for nearly all of the ox teams owned, and 33 one-horse wagons for their ponies. There are also 2 grain-seeders, 25 harrows, 6 mowing-machines, 2 reapers, and 1 thrashing-machine upon the reservation, which, with the saw-mill now in use and the grist-mill in course of erection, they are comparatively well provided for.

APPRENTICES AND POLICE.

There are now six young men learning trades here. Three are learning the blacksmith trade and three the carpenters': all have continued without interruption throughout the year and have progressed satisfactorily. Two of them (one in each shop) have been about three years at their respective trades, and are now quite handy at their work.

The police force is growing in popularity and influence among the Indians, and applications are now frequent for positions on the force from parties who would not accept appointments at the time of its organization. All orders issued to the police are promptly executed by them.

RELIGIOUS, EDUCATIONAL, AND SANITARY.

The missionary work of this agency is under the direction of Rt. Rev. Martin Marty, O. S. B., Bishop of Dakota, who has one of his confréres, Rev. Claude Ebner, and two lay brothers stationed here. They opened a school for the larger boys of reservation on the 5th of January last, and have about 10 acres of land under cultivation in connection with it. The attendance at this school has not been what I had hoped for, the principal difficulty being in the inconstancy of the larger youth, who leave school whenever they feel so disposed, and most of the parents taking little or no interest in the education of their children allow them to follow their own inclinations and foolish freaks, and do not encourage them to remain at school nor render any salutary assistance in compelling a regular attendance. A majority of the adults are also yet very backward in attending church services or accepting any of the precepts of a Christian religion. A change, however, is gradually taking place, as is shown from the fact that in the past they strongly opposed schools and religious teachings, but now they are either reconciled or indifferent, and all allow their children to attend school and religious instructions, but they still hold aloof themselves and do not render that encouragement so essential to the welfare of the children. The medicine dance has been entirely discontinued, none having taken place on this reservation since the month of February, 1877. The medicine feast and singing the sick is still practiced, but is also losing caste among these Indians, and when now discovered singing the sick they feel ashamed, or when attending a medicine feast they usually try to avoid being seen by the whites or Christian Indians.

Religious services are held in the Mission Chapel daily (except Sunday) at 6 o'clock a. m.; the Sunday services are held in the Mission Chapel at 9 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m., and at the agency at 10½ o'clock a. m. every Sunday. These Sunday services are usually well attended by Indians, who, by their demeanor and earnestness, seem to take an interest in the ceremonies and instructions, and the reverend pastor reports 60 baptisms during the year, 12 of whom were adults.

The Industrial Boarding School proper, which is under the immediate charge of Rev. Sister Chapin and six assistant sisters (Grey Nuns of Montreal), has been very successfully conducted throughout the year; the largest number in attendance during any one month was 91; the largest average attendance during any one month, 76; and the average attendance during the entire 12 months (from September 1, 1879, to August 31, 1880,) was 66; and it is very gratifying to see the tractableness of these children. On the 16th of July last a relief from class studies was given, and all wishing to go home for a short time were permitted to do so, but as it is more beneficial to the children to have them remain at the school under regular discipline, we discouraged their going home, or rather encouraged their remaining at the school during vacation, and only a ew availed themselves of the privilege by going home, and most of these who went

were called for by their parents to assist at the harvest, and 60 of them remained at the school throughout the entire vacation. This school is a model of order and neatness, the reverend sisters in charge, untiring in their efforts, are well calculated for the arduous task of civilizing Indians, and through their exertions in the education of the young and example given to the old much good is certainly being done, and many are receiving lasting benefits. The young minds are being carefully pruned and trained, and general contentment prevails among the pupils, who have shown steady progress throughout the year, several of whom have learned to read and speak English so as to converse quite readily in our language.

The sanitary condition of the Indians has been good; no epidemic has occurred. There have been 62 births and 49 deaths during the past twelve months; many of the deaths occurring were those whose illness was not reported until after their own medicine men had failed, and who were then usually so weak that but little could be done for them. They are steadily gaining confidence in the white medicine man, however, and call upon him more frequently every succeeding year.

SURVEY OF RESERVATION.

In my annual report for 1877 I had the honor to recommend the early completion of the survey of this reservation, "as called for by treaty with these Indians;" but nothing having been done towards it since that time, I again call attention to the importance of this work, and would recommend that the survey be completed at the earliest day practicable, and that the best timbered townships, where the principal settlements are, be divided into forty-acre tracts, so that an equitable allotment of the timber can be made. There is no other question so annoying to the agent as this one of disputed timber claims, and until the lines are defined by proper survey it will continue to increase; but with the sudivisions once made all will respect the government lines and accept the allotments made in accordance. They will also feel greater security in the ownership and cultivation of their individual claims, and a more healthy advancement could reasonably be expected.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The system of issuing rations to Indians is a wrong one, and the good of the race demands that it be discontinued wherever and whenever practicable. This should be done by a gradual diminution of the present ration until gratuitous issues of subsistence entirely cease, or, what would be better at agencies where it is practicable, to issue no rations after the crops are harvested until early spring. Then, for the first year or two, to issue the present established ration, "or even increase it, if necessary," throughout the busy working months, to those who plant, so that all disposed to cultivate farms and raise crops would have a sufficiency of food to enable them to attend closely to their work without being compelled to hunt or otherwise go in quest of food. It is a well-known fact that Indians are very improvident, and that often, with an abundance of farm products harvested to carry them through to the following harvest, if economically used, early spring usually finds them with everything consumed, which is owing to the fact that while the supply of home products lasts they consume about the same quantity, with or without the government ration, and the food raised by themselves is much sought for and more healthful than any substance (except beef) that can be issued to them. No fears need therefore be entertained of suffering during winter, unless a general failure of crops should occur, in which case provisions would have to be made, as is frequent with white communities. The imprudence of Indians is largely due to the certainty of receiving the government ration at regular intervals, which, if only given during the important working season of farm labor, would benefit them, as they then often plead inability to work for want of food, and are obliged to go hunting and neglect their fields, which usually results in partial or total loss of crops. Again many roam throughout the summer months, coming into agencies in the fall, remaining during winter, and leaving in the spring to again roam the prairies. The system of gratuitous rations from year to year encourages the continuance of this unsettled life and also perpetuates aversion to labor, indolence, and pauperism. Able-bodied Indians refusing to raise at least a portion of their subsistence should not be fed, nor allowed to live on the bounty of the more industrious ones; and if no issues were made during the winter months, when Indians are obliged to have some fixed abode, but a liberal allowance given in summer to all cultivating farms, who would thus raise the greater portion of their subsistence, which should be taken care of for them, it would, in my opinion, in a short time bring all to adopt an agricultural life, and the benefits derived therefrom would be soon manifest by the powerful civilizing influence it would have, and it would also be a sure means of having the boarding-schools well attended, through which schools the Indians can only be permanently benefited.

CONCLUSION.

In closing this report, I wish to call attention to the injustice done some Indian agents by the classification of the agencies. I do not wish to be understood, however,

that I consider any of the agents overpaid, for such is not the case; but, the salary of some agents, being from $1,000 to $1,500 per annum, is totally inadequate, and, with the strictest economy, leaves nothing for services after meeting the current expenses of living at an isolated agency a long distance from eastern markets, with expensive transportation and profits of the western merchant. The qualifications required, together with the responsibility, annoyance, and exactions of the office entitle an Indian agent to a salary of at least $2,000 a year, and Congress should take action in recognition of the services by granting a more just compensation.

The statistical report is herewith inclosed.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES McLAUGHLIN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

FORT BERTHOLD AGENCY, DAKOTA,
September 6, 1880.

SIR: In compliance with the requirements of the Department of Indian Affairs, I respectfully submit this my first annual report of affairs at this agency. I relieved Robert S. Gardner, special Indian agent at large, and took charge on the 19th day of May last, consequently the short time of my connection with the affairs of this agency will necessarily render my report meager and deficient.

The number of Indians now on the roll is 1,252: Arickarees, 636; Gros Ventres, 364; Mandans, 252. The Gros Ventres properly belonging here, but living a portion of the time at Fort Buford, and the scouts in the various places in the army will increase the number to 1,430. The Indians of the reservation live in villages in log-houses with dirt roofs (no tepees used). These houses are built very close together, with no regularity of arrangement, with doors facing in every possible direction, with a considerable number of large earth-covered lodges with a hole in the top to let the light in, and, as their fires are on the ground in the middle, these holes in the top serve also to let the smoke pass out.

Agency buildings consist of issue-house, 120 by 20 feet; meat-house, 40 by 20 feet; school-house, 26 by 28 feet; blacksmith and tin shop, 50 by 20 feet; carpenter shop, 50 by 20 feet; office, 45 by 15 feet; wareroom, 54 by 21 feet; tool-house, 71 by 20 feet; grain-house, 24 by 16 feet; boarding-house, 100 by 20 feet; hay barn, 300 by 22 feet; five cottages, each 26 by 24 feet. These buildings are all in good condition; also, mill and saw-mill, all frame buildings; log barn, with room to stable 10 horses. The issue-house is also used for storing commissary supplies and annuity goods; the meat-house for storing beef, where the same is all carefully weighed and issued equally per capita to the agency Indians.

The government supports one school at this agency, which, under the supervision of Miss Patterson, now Mrs. Courtnay, has, during the past year, shown great improvement. Number of pupils enrolled during the year, 118; the largest average monthly attendance, 24; average attendance during the season of ten months, 18.8. The English language is taught exclusively in the school, which I believe is the proper language to be taught in an Indian school. I regard the work of promoting education among the Indians the most important and hopeful means to be employed for their civilization. Indian children seem bright and apt, considering their opportunities. I feel that if we had the means to put up suitable buildings for a boarding-school, and get the children of school age away from the village, where all the families of the agency are congregated, with all the unfavorable influences of these associations, we could make more marked and much more lasting and rapid progress in education and civilization with these Indians.

There have been cultivated by the agency 96 acres: 60 acres in oats, which yielded 1,080 bushels; corn, 30 acres, estimated 360 bushels; potatoes, 4 acres, estimated 300 bushels; turnips, 2 acres, estimated 100 bushels. There have been cultivated by the Indians, 560 acres; oats, 50 acres, estimated yield 900 bushels; corn, 375 acres, estimated yield 3,750 bushels; potatoes, 110 acres, estimated yield 6,600 bushels; beans, 10 acres, estimated yield 70 bushels; squashes, 15 acres, estimated yield 300 bushels. All these crops have been much shortened by continual drought.

There have been 200 acres prairie land plowed this season, making now 850 acres ready for cultivation next summer. The arable land which may be farmed at the agency is limited to a plateau or second bottom, averaging about one mile in width by about four miles in length, when we come to bluffs which are rough, stony, and wholly unfit for cultivation, as I believe is nine-tenths of the land on this reservation; the climate inhospitable; the soil thin and inferior; the summer short and inclined to drought; the winters long, bleak, and dreary. I am persuaded that the rewards of husbandry but poorly

compensate for the labor expended, and with the best results will aid only to a limited extent in affording subsistence, as game has become very scarce; hunting, as a means of support, amounts to but little with Indians of this agency.

The government has located these Indians in the latitude 47° 35′ where so small proportion of land is susceptible of cultivation, with soil thin, rough, rocky, and unfit for cultivation, except along the river, in narrow strips, that in my judgment the white man, with all his superior intelligence and experience, would utterly fail to make a living by farming. The Indian, in his ignorance and inexperience, cannot reasonably be expected to become self-supporting with soil, climate and seasons of this reservation. I therefore feel that the government should regard these Indians as dependent wards, and supply their needs so far as they are unable to support themselves, and that they should not be compelled to go hungry.

Police force organized at this agency July 1, 1878, consists of 20 Indians, selected as the most reliable and trustworthy from among our Indians; 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 18 privates. I find them efficient, willing to obey, and carry out orders promptly and faithfully. They seem to realize the responsibility of their office, and will not betray the trust placed upon them, and with their services we are enabled to preserve good order, and enjoy feelings of entire security and freedom from thieving depredations or disorderly conduct.

These Indians are still wedded to many traditions of their ancestors. Scaffold sepulture is still practiced to a considerable extent, but I find is gradually giving way, and the practice of burying under ground after the manner of the whites is becoming more common. The traditional "sun dance," with its attendant tortures, in which the cruel ordeal through which the candidate who aspires to be a "brave" must pass, is still practiced among these Indians.

The medicine man, once so prominent and indispensable, is fast losing his occupation, and the number of Indians who are willing to accept the more rational treatment of the agency physician is rapidly increasing. While the Indian loves his former habits of life, so in harmony with his uneducated tastes and desires, he yet seems to realize that the times are approaching when he must become a citizen and accept the lessons which teach him the better way of civilized life.

Missionary work is carried on at this agency under the supervision of Rev. C. L. Hall for American Missionary Association, under the auspices of the Congregational Church. Rev. Mr. Hall is diligent in his work; has now in process of erection a building for chapel and school-room; he has also had competent lady teachers, who zealously aid Rev. Hall in his good work in educating and christianizing those among whom he has been sent to labor.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JACOB KAUFFMAN.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

LOWER BRULÉ AGENCY, DAKOTA,
September 9, 1880.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the progress and condition of the Lower Brulé Sioux, during the year 1879–'80.

At the present time there are at this agency drawing supplies:

Indians:	
Men	328
Women	419
Boys	204
Girls	233
Total	1,184
Indians of mixed blood:	
Men	8
Women	10
Boys	14
Girls	11
Total	43
Aggregate	1,227
Aggregate last annual report	1,259

Births during year	32	
By transferred from other agencies	40	
Total		72
		1,331
Died during year	16	
By transferred to other agencies	8	
Total		24
		1,307
Absent without leave and unaccounted for		*80
Remaining at the agency at date		1,227

These figures are only approximately correct. It has not been possible to take an absolutely correct census of this tribe at any time, as some of them are absent at the western agencies at all times.

AGRICULTURE.

Notwithstanding the encouragement and substantial means afforded by the department to the people of this tribe, during the present year, to enlarge their farming operations, they have not fully justified my expectations, nor their own pretensions. It may be that my standard of qualification is fixed too high, but it certainly is not beyond what is possible with their ability and means. The appended table shows exactly what has been accomplished in the cultivation of the soil this year by the individuals named. That more was not accomplished is due to circumstances beyond my influence, viz:

First. The breaking-plows purchased and sent out by the department last winter were incomplete, and the missing parts not arriving I was obliged to go to Sioux City to purchase them. This caused a loss of a month of the most favorable time for breaking new land.

Second. The fence wire purchased by the department on the 4th of June, 1880, in Chicago did not reach here until the 13th of August—too late to be used this year.

Seed-wheat was distributed to those who offered to cultivate it, with the hope of establishing this profitable industry in the tribe, and several small fields were very successfully grown. Several of the Indians on seeing the grain spring up like the grass concluded that the rain had destroyed it, and plowed it under and planted corn. The production of wheat is the most encouraging and profitable branch of agriculture that this tribe can now engage in. The soil is eminently suitable, and the railroad will bring the market to their doors.

Notice was given the tribe in January last that they must in future produce enough of corn for their own consumption. This has been done this year, and accordingly the corn ration was abolished on the 1st of July. I think enough of wheat can be produced next year to supply the flour necessary for subsistence, or nearly enough.

Number.	Names.	Acres cultivated in— Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Vegetables.	Acres broken too late for planting.	Location.
1	Iron Nation	2	3¾		¼		Upper camp near agency.
2	Cloud Hoop		2				Do.
3	Chasing Horse No. 1		2				Do.
4	Omaha	2	2½		½		Do.
5	Forked Butte		3				Do.
6	Bull Head	2	3			1	Do.
7	Pretty Sounding Flute		2				Do.
8	Good Road		1		¼		Do.
9	John Wikua		2				Do.
10	Mary Rencountte		2½		½		Do.
11	John Deshomute		2		¼		Do.
12	Useful Heart	4	3				Do.
13	Bear Bird	4	3				Do.
14	Rattler					2	Mouth of White River.
15	Carries the Eagle		4				Upper camp near agency.

*Absentees on a buffalo hunt on Moreau River.

Number.	Names.	Acres cultivated in— Wheat.	Corn	Oats.	Vegetables.	Acres broken too late for planting.	Location.
16	Stabber		3				Upper camp near agency.
17	Bed Quilt	1½	3⅓				Do.
18	White Buffalo Cow	3	3				Do.
19	Pretty Dog		4				Do.
20	Small Sided Bear		1				Do.
21	Flying Horse		2				Do.
22	Left-handed Thunder	2	2		¼		Do.
23	Alex. Rencountre	3	2½		½		Do.
24	John Near the House		2				Do.
25	Pretty Head		2				Do.
26	Big Bodied Eagle		2				Do.
27	Black Foot		3		¼		Do.
28	Big Mane		3		½	3	Upper camp White River.
29	Spirit Walker on River					5	Do.
30	Sawalla		2			3	Do.
31	Long Bear's Claws						Do.
32	Red Water		4		¼		Do.
33	Chasing Crow		2				Do.
34	Big Bellied Teacher					2	Do.
35	Dead Hand		4		¼		Do.
36	Good Soldier		2				Do.
37	Chasing Horse No. 2, or Tobacco		2			32	Do.
	Mouth						Do.
38	Little Dog					5	Do,
39	Stone Man		2			2	Do.
40	Many Eagles		2				Do.
41	Red Breast		2		¼		Do.
42	Yellow Hawk					2	Standing Cloud's Village.
43	Black Dog		5				Do.
44	Standing Cloud		5				Do.
45	Dog Returned from War		5		½		Do.
46	Black Wolf		6				Do.
47	Solas Walker		2				Do.
48	Black Bonnet		2				Do.
49	Crazy Bull		1½		½		Do.
50	Hawk Track		1½				Mouth of White River.
51	Split Tail Hawk		2			3	Do.
52	White Whirlwind					3	Do.
53	Lodge Pole					2½	Do.
54	Cloud Wind		5				Do.
55	Knee		4				Do.
56	Black Jumper		1				Do.
57	Iron-sided Bear		4				Do.
58	Fool Hawk		½				Do.
59	Thin Belly		1				Do.
60	Bob-Tailed Crow		1				Do.
61	Jump Up		8		½		Do.
62	Bear Elk		1½				Do.
63	Slow Dog		½				Do.
64	Rattling Runner		¾				Do.
65	Blackstone		1¼				Do.
66 67 68	Little Pheasant, Grass Lodge and Little Bull }		7		½		Do.
69	Packs Kettles		3				Do.
70	High Dog		3¼			1	Do.
71	Sharp Nail		3				Do.
72	Ghost Lodge		2				Do.
73	Big Eagle Feather		3½				Do.
74	Black White Man		3¼		¼		Do.
75	Lone Pine		1		¼		Do.
76	Twist Nose }						Do.
77	Red Leaf }		6				Do.
78	Surrounded	4					Do.
79	Medicine Bull	4½	4				Do.
80	Mark Patterson	1½		3			Do.
81	First Dog	1	4				Do.
82	Medicine Bear		3				Do.
83	Elk		2				Do.
84	Driving Hawk		5½				Twelve miles up White River.
85	Soldier Partisan		2				Mouth of White River.
86	Rev. L. Walker		3½	2	1½		At the Agency.
87	Charles Collins					3	American Creek.
	Totals	34½	206¼	5	7½	69½	

Total number of acres worked by Indians 322¼

Increase over last year in acres 119¼

About 1,100 tons of hay have, up to this time, been made by the tribe.

AGENCY FARM.

During the year 13 acres of new land was added to agency farm, making the area now under cultivation 60 acres, as follows: Wheat, 15 acres; oats, 20 acres; corn, 20 acres; potatoes and garden, 5 acres. Enough has been produced to provide feed for the agency stock and for seed next year for both agency and Indians. Eighty-five tons of hay were put up for agency use. It has been found unnecessary to purchase either wood or forage.

STOCK RAISING.

Early last spring 105 head of cattle were transferred from the herd held for breeding purposes at Crow Creek Agency to this place and issued to the Brulés; and on the 29th of June the 500 head purchased by the department for this tribe were issued to them.

I do not think that these people are quite prepared to carry on stock-raising extensively, or that they can become so until the common interest in the gratuities furnished by the government can be entirely extinguished. A number of the cattle issued have been killed and some given away to the people of other tribes. The majority of the people, however, take very good care of their cattle and herd them regularly, but these are the ones who suffer from the depredations of the others.

As I am writing this report, three individuals of the tribe ask permission to move away to Medicine Creek, about sixteen miles west of the agency, a very suitable place for a settlement, alleging that it is impossible for them to raise any stock that they may call their own in the immediate neighborhood of the tribe. Permission has been given, and they will be aided in every way possible, and others encouraged to follow.

CIVILIZATION.

The present situation of this tribe is one that leaves it equally balanced between the influences of civilization and the conditions of savage life. The Missouri River divides it from a railroad terminus on the east, the rapidly-increasing settlements of the white people, and the various industries that follow the track of the iron horse, while on the west, for 200 miles, extends the former hunting-ground, now occupied by 13,000 kindred Sioux, still savage and unsubdued, and in daily contact and intercourse with this tribe. Communication with the hostile Indians in the north is also constantly maintained, and visits are frequently exchanged.

Every family in the tribe, except a few old people who will not abandon the lodge, is now living in a house. The most of these habitations are of logs and of rude construction; but during the past year many of them have been greatly improved by additions and improvements made from cottonwood lumber, while a number of them have been entirely renovated, floored, and covered with shingles. The majority of the people have also constructed very good stables and corrals, but rarely make use of them except in the most severe weather. A few only have evinced a desire to improve the condition of the household at their own expense or by their own energy, while the articles supplied by the government, being readily obtained for nothing, are estimated to be of little value, and are often sold or bartered for things of no practical use to them.

A very marked improvement may be observed among those who have separated themselves from the villages and established domicils independent of the tribe and the chiefs. There is nothing more detrimental to the progress of civilization among Indians than the recognition and maintenance of tribal unity and the acknowledgement of chieftainship. It is only in the savage state that the chief is a leading and important character. In peace and under the influence of laws and discipline he is superfluous, arrogant, inflated, and a malcontent. Deeming it effeminate to work, much of his time is spent in counciling, fomenting discontent, and resorting to small schemes to enhance his importance and popularity with his people and with the agent.

It is my opinion that the Indian, when not disturbed, gains very much more than he loses by contact with the settlers, who are mostly farmers or stock raisers, and it may be observed that many of the changes that take place in the Indian mode of life are but imitations of the methods of the white man of the better class.

Opposition to labor, which so generally prevailed but a short time ago, has about disappeared, as the opposition to education did before it. As the necessity for labor increases, the sense of degradation imposed by it becomes less. Last spring the Indians plowed their land early, and there was no tardiness in putting in their crops.

he breaking of new land was performed by themselves, superintended by an employé.

During the year two small parties left the agency, intent on resuming war with the Rees. They did not succeed in meeting any of their enemies, and returned to the agency and denied that their intentions were hostile.

I am not able to report that I am certain that dancing has sensibly diminished during the year, though I may allege that it is much less practiced now than it was three or four years ago. Dancing continues much as formerly, but the membership of the "Grass Lodge," and other dancing coteries, is gradually being narrowed by defection or want of interest. These Indians appear to have abandoned the "Sun Dance," and it is rarely spoken of except when there is to be one at another agency. On these occasions a large number attend. This atrocious feature should be interdicted and the military forces employed to prohibit the practice. This would be at least as consistent as the enforcement of laws preventing cruelty to animals.

The desire for the acquisition of personal property suitable to the civilized condition is becoming very great. This is probably because the uses and convertibility of goods and chattels are better understood than formerly. I have the greatest difficulty in equally distributing the use of farm machinery and tools and implements among those who learn how to use them. It frequently happens that a man having obtained the loan of a mower or other useful article will, after finishing, bring it to his house and challenge anybody else to take it without an order from the agent. These disputes are constantly going on and are an aggravating trespass upon the time and forbearance of an agent.

The Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint Paul Railroad is now being graded to a point directly across the river from the agency, and will subsequently be carried across the reservation. Last year when the line was surveyed, the whole tribe was united in the determination to oppose it, by force if necessary, and I apprehended some trouble about the matter. After the subject was thoroughly canvassed, this opposition disappeared and the tribe was the first to sign articles of agreement conceding the right of way to the company.

A very amicable agreement was effected between the company's officers and the Indians, and twenty of the latter joined the surveying party and accompanied it to the Cheyenne River. The people are now as anxious to get the road as they were at first to resist it. It must greatly benefit these people in every way, but especially by affording them a ready market for their produce, and by disrupting the monopoly of trade to which the Indians are compelled to submit.

EDUCATION.

A day school was open at Little Pheasant's camp near the mouth of White River up to the first of June. It was not successful.

Authority has been given for the purchase of material to construct an industrial boarding school near the agency. This will accommodate fifty scholars, and will be opened about the 1st of February. I regard all expenditure on account of camp or day schools in this tribe as a waste. Many of the people are anxious to send their children to the East to be educated, but the majority are opposed to this.

SANITARY CONDITION.

The total number of Indians who asked for and received medical treatment since August, 1879, is 313; died while under treatment, 4. These figures indicate that the incantations and mummery of the "medicine man" are now rarely resorted to for relief from pain and disease.

Last spring some Indians at the mouth of White River invaded the sanctum of the principal medicine man, thoroughly dissected his laboratory, and exposed the earthy nature of the trash made use of by these impostors, to the ridicule and laughter of believers and unbelievers alike.

The physician reports that many of the diseases treated are induced by the improper preparation of food. The death rate has diminished over 15 per centum of what it was when the people lived in lodges.

MISSION WORK.

Mission work is conducted under the auspices of the Episcopal Church with the most satisfactory results, the clergyman in charge being an educated Santee Indian. This man is also a practical and successful farmer, and in every respect his influence is salutary and full of good results. Service is held in the agency chapel in Dakota and English.

CRIMES AND OFFENSES—GRIEVANCES.

I am pleased to be able to record that during the year no known crime has been committed within the tribe by any member of it, and that the only offense recorded is one committed by an Indian from another agency, who killed a horse owned by an employé because he could not get supplies.

I know of no grievance existing, except one harbored by the trader against the railroad company for the invasion of the reservation. He regards this as an unparalleled outrage upon the tribe, and as certain to result in its dissolution.

INDIAN POLICE.

The police force was first organized at this agency in August, 1878. Opposition to it, as to every innovation, was general and very decided, and in the February following the members were forced to renounce service by the intimidation of an armed party under the dictation of the chiefs. In October last year it was reorganized, and now consists of one captain, one sergeant, and eight privates. It is not efficient or reliable, and cannot be so when every man is equally well armed and reserves the right to be his own policeman. There has, however, been very little occasion to test its efficiency or usefulness.

SUPPLIES AND ISSUES.

The subsistence supplies furnished during the year were abundant and of excellent quality. The beef was particularly good, and was plentifully and promptly delivered. Issues are made weekly on Saturday forenoon.

THE AGENCY.

During the year the agency has been improved by the addition of a commodious issue house and two dwellings for employés, all frame buildings; and at present a new building 60 x 24 feet is being constructed of cottonwood lumber for blacksmiths', carpenters', and wagon shops, and the agency inclosure is being enlarged for several other buildings it is now necessary to erect.

A saw-mill 82 by 24 feet was erected last fall at the mouth of White River, all the material except the shingles having been sawed on the spot, and the work, as also that on the buildings at the agency, performed by the employés. The saw-mill is found to be an important factor in the improvement of the tribe as well as of the agency. The latter has been in an unfinished state since it was established, four years ago. I expect to have it completed this fall. A frame dwelling was also constructed near the agency for the principal chief, who is now old and unable to work.

EMPLOYÉS.

The employé force consists of—whites: 1 physician, 1 clerk, 1 farmer, 1 carpenter, 1 blacksmith, 4 laborers. Indians: 1 interpreter, 1 chief herder, 2 herders, 2 laborers, 2 apprentices, 1 messenger. Twelve to fifteen Indians are engaged at irregular times, when their services are required, harvesting, cutting timber, &c. The amount of mechanical labor necessary to keep in repair nearly 200 houses, over 100 wagons, the implements and machinery in use by the Indians and the agency, &c., is very great, and keeps the mechanics incessantly employed.

THE RESERVATION.

By the sixth article of a treaty made with the Lower Brulés at Fort Sully, in October, 1865, the reservation of this tribe is declared to be a tract 20 miles in length along the Missouri River, and ten miles in depth. The Indians declare that, although they made a treaty at the time and place named, they never knew that they consented to be restricted to the boundaries defined in the sixth article. They have always lived on and still claim to own the territory embraced between the Niobrara and Bad River, and the Cheyenne and Missouri. However this may be, the present reservation should be enlarged so as to include the Yellow Medicine River or the lower part of it, and the Great Bend of the Missouri, where wood, water, and arable land may be found together.

I think a part of the tribe will move to lower part of Medicine Creek, as they are now compelled to live on the Missouri and White Rivers to obtain wood and water. At the latter-named places the arable land within reach of the rivers is limited, and will not be half sufficient for the tribe if land is ever taken in severalty.

GENERAL REMARKS.

This tribe, and in fact twenty thousand of the Sioux, are now face to face with a commercial civilization, the advance of which neither laws nor physical force can stay or turn aside. They are encompassed, hedged in at every point, by a rapidly increasing and unfriendly population. The public lands from the border of Minnesota to the Missouri River will very soon be covered with farms, cities, and towns, that are springing up along the three great railroads that debouch upon the territory of the Sioux. These can never be peaceably removed, and their destiny will probably have to be wrought out on their native soil, the surrender of which can be but little longer deferred. That the fate of the Sioux can be a happier one than the fate of the great

tribes that were encountered by American civilization in the past is exceedingly improbable. Is it reasonable to assume that this tribe of wild, unconquered warriors will quietly and peaceably submit to the inevitable mutations that must either destroy them or submerge them under the movement of the dominant race? I think it is not. The history of the Sioux nation for the last eighteen years contradicts the assumption, and these Indians are now more homogeneous and powerful than ever before. If the fate that overtook the powerful Indian tribes that are now gone from existence can be averted from the Sioux, it can only be by their timely submission to civilization and laws. The very great majority of the Sioux, and among them the Lower Brulés, are unprepared for this change, and to await its development by evolution will be a fatal delay.

Accordingly, I believe that all the Teton Sioux should be disarmed and forced to receive and be governed by the laws or principles of law that govern the fifty million people who support them; that tribal sovereignty, chieftainship, the sun dance, all superstitious practices, and polygamy should be abolished by a prohibition by force; that each family should be allotted enough of arable land to live on, and at places where it is possible to live by labor; that labor and education be made compulsory; that the sale and abduction of women be made punishable by imprisonment, and that the organic unity of the family be established and maintained under one mother.

These changes can be effected only by the employment of physical force. If they ever are brought about, the change will necessarily involve the undoing of much that has already been accomplished at the expense of great labor and much money. But would not the result justify the means and the sacrifice?

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. E. DOUGHERTY,
Captain, First Infantry, Acting Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, DAKOTA, *September* 1, 1880.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my annual report for the past twelve months, in accordance with requirements of circular letter, Office of Indian Affairs, July 18, 1880.

THE INDIANS.

There have been carried on the rolls of this agency for the past year about 7,200 Indians, consisting almost entirely of Ogalala Sioux, with a small number of the Wazazas.

In addition to the above, there had been residing on the reservation, up to the middle of last November, about 120 of the Northern Cheyennes, under the famous chief Dull Knife. These were part of the Cheyennes who had departed from the Indian Territory in the season of 1878, and had afterward escaped with Dull Knife from the so-called Fort Robinson massacre in January, 1879. These people were a constant source of trouble, as they were mourning continually for their relatives who were killed after their escape from the Territory, and, being of a more warlike nature than our Sioux, were causing a more or less unsettled feeling, so I was only too glad to accede to a request of General Miles—and by authority of the Hon. Commissioner of Indian Affairs—to transfer the party to Fort Keogh, Montana, where they have since remained under the control of the military.

During the past year there have also been a number of delegates or messengers from Sitting Bull's hostiles at different times on a visit at the agency, the scarcity of buffalo and other game in the White Mothers' country, and consequent hunger, forcing them in to see what inducements the Great Father would offer them to return to what used to be their respective agencies; but discovering that the "prodigal son" system of dealing with them, formerly in vogue, had been abandoned by our government, and that the inducements in the way of unconditional surrender must come from their side of the house, they returned to their comrades in the far North sadder, and it is to be hoped wiser, men.

The Ogalalas themselves, belonging to and residing at the agency, have been, for the past year, remarkably quiet and peaceful. No crime of any kind has been committed by them on the persons or property of the white residents in the vicinity of the reservation. This certainly speaks well for a semi-savage population of over 7,000 people.

These people being at peace, as they are, with the whites and neighboring aboriginal tribes, and being well provided for by the government, are necessarily on the increase. The births far exceed the death rate, so that the noble red man, contrary to the sanguine expectations of the majority of eastern people, is by no means becoming extinct, and there will probably be occupation for missionaries and Indian agents far into the future.

HOUSE BUILDING.

As was predicted in my last annual report, the people have taken to house building to a remarkable degree. In the past year they have erected by their own labor, or employed others to build for them, between three and four hundred houses, constructed of logs, with dirt roofs. The only expense the department has been put to has been in the supplying of rough board doors, sash, hinges, and locks. The log house, with dirt roof, is preferable in this country, as it is, by all means, the cheapest and most comfortable structure obtainable for a moderate outlay, being much warmer in winter and cooler in summer than a frame house constructed of three thicknesses of boards and tarred paper, with shingle roof.

The adoption of permanent abodes by these Indians is a very important step toward civilization, as it evinces a desire on their part to abandon their migratory habit of life and attach themselves to permanent localized houses.

DISPERSION OF THE OGALALAS.

Another very hopeful sign for these Indians is the widely scattered location of the houses they have adopted. One year ago nearly all of these people were living within a radius of five or six miles of the agency proper. To-day they are settled, and are settling, at various distances up to 40 miles away. They thus seem to appreciate the fact, that in the new mode of life adopted by them in stock raising, a limited cultivation of the soil, &c., their hitherto crowded manner of living in Indian villages will not answer. In inducing them to scatter out in this way, I have naturally incurred the ill will of some of the chiefs, as they—the chiefs—are fully alive to the fact that as soon as these Indians become house-owners and land-holders their glory as petty potentates will have departed. So I have necessarily met much opposition, notably from Red Cloud, who, with the neighboring chief Spotted Tail, form about as egregious a pair of old frauds in the way of aids to their people in civilization as it has ever been my fortune or misfortune to encounter. When these two old men shall have been finally gathered to their fathers, we can truly speak of them as good Indians, and only regret that Providence, in its inscrutable way, had so long delayed their departure.

STOCK RAISING.

The department, in June, 1879, issued to these Indians, as an experiment, 500 cows, heifers, and bulls, which was so successful in its results that last June 1,000 head of native stock was purchased for them. Contrary to general expectations of western people, the Indians have taken most excellent care of these animals, killing neither the original stock nor the increase, which latter has been considerable. To one acquainted with the Indian of the plains and his former mode of life, this is not so remarkable, when we consider that, for generations, this portion of the aboriginal race have possessed and herded vast numbers of ponies, which are, to a certain extent, stock animals, and in a country well adapted to stock raising. In fact, these Indians taking naturally, as they do, to stock raising and herding, this would seem to offer the most feasible and practical method of making them eventually self-supporting.

Agriculture, as compared with the above, has its disadvantages, considering the people, climate, and country we have to deal with. The farmer may truly be said to "earn his bread by the sweat of his brow." Ages of comparative idleness has incapacitated the American savage for labor, mentally and physically. It is chimerical to expect a population of 7,000 people, totally unused to manual labor, to become self-supporting by agriculture in a short period, in a region that can hardly be classed as a reliable farming country, by reason of the uncertainty of rain-fall. Hence, in my judgment, our Indians will naturally become producers, first as stock raisers, and in course of time, by degrees, become farmers. I would, therefore, urge on the department the necessity of repeated issues of stock cattle.

AGRICULTURE.

The past season was a decidedly bad one for crops, owing to lack of rain. The Indians themselves were not wanting in endeavor to farm, as they broke up and fenced in a large amount of ground and planted it, and, considering the unfavorable weather, did well. I tried, as an experiment, oats and wheat on different parts of the reservation, and was much gratified with the result, as both grains headed and matured with a very good yield per acre, so that in all probability, in course of time, this may become a good wheat-producing country. It is to be hoped that in the coming season we may be more favored with moisture.

EDUCATION.

There is a strong desire on the part of the Indians to send their children to school, and it is a matter that should receive every attention on the part of the government, for it is only with the growing and future generations that we can hope to make any progress in the introduction of civilization. It is a mere waste of time to attempt to

teach the average adult Indian the ways of the white man. He can be tamed, and that is about all.

The widely scattered location of the Indian houses and villages on this reservation will necessitate the establishment of several day schools, the erection of which your office has promised me authority for.

At the agency proper it is my intention in the spring, should your office authorize it, and the requisite funds be forthcoming, to enlarge a large building at present unoccupied, and unfit for school purposes, and establish a boarding-school of sufficient capacity to accommodate 100 children, as I anticipate no difficulty in obtaining that number.

Boarding-schools for their ultimate effect on the children are, of course, preferable to day schools, but the latter answer a good purpose in many ways, and are in many respects stepping-stones to the former. Three day schools have been carried on under the auspices of the Episcopal Church, during the past season, and, considering the difficulties they had to encounter from lack of buildings, they did good work.

TELEGRAPH LINE.

Eighty miles of telegraph poles have been put up, and 20 miles of line put in operation by Indian labor. The line is now working between the agency and Camp Sheridan, Nebraska, 20 miles distant. The poles are all in position between this and Rosebud Agency, 115 miles east, and it is expected that, by the joint labor of the two agencies, the line will be in operation before cold weather sets in. This will then leave a gap of 43 miles between Camp Sheridan and Fort Robinson, Nebraska, which, it is to be hoped, the military will construct and thus connect the two most important agencies with the outside world.

THE CHURCH AND MISSIONARY WORK.

The Episcopal Church has kept two resident missionaries here, and these two gentlemen have done excellent work so far as their limited facilities would permit them. They have exercised general supervision over the schools, and conducted religious services on the regular days.

THE CHIEFS AND TRIBAL RELATIONS.

As might be expected, these relics of barbarism still survive at this agency, but their power, which is rarely practically exerted for the good of their people, is growing rapidly less. On assuming charge I found about eleven bands, under as many chiefs, these eleven chiefs holding the controlling power. We now have over thirty bands, with as many chiefs, and it is to be hoped that the time is not far distant when there will be as many bands as there are families; in other words, every head of a family his own chief. The chieftainship and tribal system are directly antagonistic to civilization, and as the Indians accumulate property they soon throw off the authority of the chiefs, and dissolve their relations with the tribe.

SUPPLIES.

The supplies furnished by the department have been well adapted to the want of the Indians, low in price and most excellent in quality, and compare well in every respect with our Army supplies, as is frequently testified to by military officers visiting the agency.

I am gratified to learn that the three hundred cooking-stoves with pipe, for which I estimated, have been allowed by your office. The stoves are intended for use in the Indian houses, and I have no doubt will prove a great aid in getting the Indian into the white man's ways, for civilization in cooking is certainly a part of the general civilization of a race.

I would call particular attention to the beef, for its excellence in quality and low price, the contract calling for steers not over seven years of age, averaging during the summer months 850 pounds per head, and during the winter 800 pounds per head, in good, healthy, marketable condition, and for which the contract price paid was $2.68 per hundred-weight gross. The beef is all received, weighed, and branded in the presence of a military inspector, and whose certificate is requisite before payment can be made. This, of course, insures honesty on the part of the agent and contractor, prevents a five or six hundred pound beef being paid for as a thousand pounder, or the running of the herd just received around a hill to be received over again, which tradition tells us was done in former ages.

SAVING OF SUPPLIES.

My property returns for the quarter ending June 30, 1880, show that there were taken up as savings from the issues, flour, 100,000 pounds; corn, 50,000 pounds; rice, 12,000 pounds; sugar, 10,000 pounds; hard bread, 10,000 pounds; bacon, 10,000 pounds; coffee, 5,000 pounds; baking powder, 800 pounds; soap, 1,000 pounds, and tobacco, 200

pounds, representing in money a value of about $11,000, which amount is a clear saving to the government.

When I assumed charge of this agency, I found in nearly all the lodges from three to ten sacks of flour molding and becoming worthless, and on inquiry found that it was customary with the Indians to feed the same to their ponies, which was supplying a rather expensive forage on the part of the government. The authorized allowance of flour and corn to the Indian is one-half pound of each per day, and the beef allowance three pounds gross, these articles constituting the necessaries of life.

These Indians are constructed by nature, as is the Caucasian, for an omnivorous diet, but custom and the relative facilities with which they have been able to procure food has, after several ages, converted them into a carnivorous species of the human race, and that their tastes will run in this direction until they become more civilized is natural. On investigation, I found that they cared very little for flour, and that it was impossible for them to use their full allowance. Hence I cut down the issue materially; likewise with the corn, instead of issuing the full allowance as was done formerly, irrespective of the necessity for the same. Care on the part of the storekeeper has resulted in the saving in other articles. As an agent represents alike the interests of the Indians and the government, I deem it his duty to properly care for the stores and prevent waste. It also impresses the Indian with an idea of the value of supplies, and gradually prepares him for the time to come when he will have to assist in procuring his subsistence.

STORAGE FACILITIES, ETC

We are very much more in need of storage room, the building provided being entirely inadequate, forcing us to store many of the supplies out of doors. This arises from the fact that the whole year's supplies have necessarily to be received at one time.

There is in process of construction, at this agency, a system of water-works for domestic purposes and protection against fire. The tank, of a capacity of 17,000 gallons, will be supported on trestle-work 30 feet above ground. Water will be pumped into this from a 40-foot well by a wind engine, and from thence be distributed in large water-mains to the various buildings. This will supply a want much felt.

MEDICINE.

With the adoption of the white man's customs naturally comes the adoption of his system of medicine. The duties of the physician are on the increase, and the power of the native medicine man decreasing. The supply of drugs is ample in variety and quantity and of good quality.

In closing my second annual report, I cannot but again commend and thank the employés for the cheerful spirit in which they have performed their various and arduous duties, and their trustworthiness in the care of public property, in my presence or absence.

Sincerely thanking you for the kind support of the Indian Office in my administration of affairs, and without which it would have been impossible to properly perform my duties,

I am, very respectfully,

V. T. McGILLYCUDDY,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

ROSEBUD AGENCY, DAKOTA,
August 16, 1880.

SIR: In pursuance of instructions embraced in circular dated Office of Indian Affairs, July 18, 1880, I have the honor to transmit annual report of affairs at and in connection with this agency.

So much of my report as is made from personal observation must necessarily be brief, as during the former and greater portion of the past year I had not the supervision of affairs. In compliance with instructions from the Office of Indian Affairs, I assumed charge on the 3d day of April, 1880, relieving Cicero Newell, United States Indian Agent. The transfer of property was made to me with as little delay as possible. The property of the government I found very much scattered, and was with no little difficulty collected for transfer, and when found was in a condition bordering on chaos. With the assistance of an active and efficient corps of employés, order was soon brought out of confusion, and the work of reconstruction fully entered upon. Much of the property intended solely for agency use had been frittered away or issued to Indians. This was especially the case in regard to agricultural implements. The pressing need of these helps to an agency became more and more apparent as the wants of the agency required them.

Upon a reservation reported to have harvested 4,000 tons of hay the year previous, I found a supply insufficient to last upon full ration to the cattle until grass should be far enough advanced to subsist even Indian ponies, and only by the most strict economy in its use was I able to make it hold out to within one full month of this season's harvest. From either abuse or neglect, the public animals were so run down as to be unserviceable or worthless.

PROPERTY.

No accession of agricultural implements has been had to the agency since assuming charge, with the exception of one harvester (reaper), which did not arrive until after the wheat harvest. This, however, was a matter of little moment, as the wheat (40 acres) sown upon the agency farm would not have reproduced the seed used in sowing, and although the crop was cut in the hope of supplying the agency cattle with rough forage in advance of the haying season, it was found to be entirely worthless. Inspector McNeil made a personal inspection of the land forming the agency farm and of this crop.

In addition to the shops, dwellings, warehouses, and Spotted Tail's residence erected before assuming charge, the fragments of the small mill have been collected, put in working order, and over the same I have erected a strong, well-sheltered mill building on the Rosebud, just under the hill upon which the agency is situated. This mill, I am informed, was originally intended for grinding grain. The requirements of the service justified me in attaching a saw to it for light work, and it has proved a success. The mill has been running but a few weeks, and has turned out 50,000 feet of common lumber. From this lumber I have constructed a new and safe corral, 180 by 320 feet, of 7-feet pickets, set upon a base 16 inches in height, affording ample security against trespass upon the government forage; also a large and commodious council room, which has been heretofore greatly needed.

The material for a barn 40 by 120 feet, 12 feet high, has been gotten out and the frame well nigh ready for raising. The barn will be completed as soon as the haying season is over.

SAW-MILL.

The large saw-mill, which has capacity to make all the lumber required for the government and the Indians, still remains in its original position inside the stockade. In consequence of the impossibility of ever obtaining a supply of water for the use of this mill, it has never been put in motion. Authority has been granted to remove the mill and locate it convenient to timber and water, which will be done so soon as the funds are appropriated and deposited to defray the expense of removal.

BAKERY.

The bakery, which formerly occupied near one-half of the building containing the large mill, was, by the great wind and rain storm of the 13th of May last, so nearly destroyed that it will require almost as much to repair as the original cost, which was $2,158.45. The loss of the bakery has found regret neither among the Indians nor employés; since its demolition there has never been a single inquiry for bread.

PERMANENT ABODES.

The strong and increasing desire of these Indians to imitate and adopt the customs of the whites, after they are impressed with the advantages and benefits derived therefrom, gives promise of more rapid strides towards civilization than ever before. The exchange of tepees for good and substantial log tenements (rude of construction though they are), making for themselves permanent homes, is greatly to their credit. These changes come slowly. The work of constructing for themselves permanent abodes has been and is still to some extent retarded by the taunts and jeers of those who strenuously oppose any move looking toward their ultimate civilization. The feeling of disgust at the sight of labor is rapidly dying away, and so soon as these restless, migratory persons see the ease and comfort acquired by patient industry, they will not be long in following so good an example. It will not take long to convince them that a good log cabin is more comfortable both in summer and winter than the cramped, cold, and smoky tepee.

More industry has been displayed this season in the erection of permanent abodes than ever before. The number of houses when I assumed charge was 50, and during the five months I have been among them they have erected in addition thereto 150. When the large mill is removed and located at an eligible point, where logs can be obtained without serious difficulty, the assistance the government will be able to give them, by furnishing them even roofing and flooring, will create in them a daily increasing desire to adopt and live the "ways of the whites."

AGRICULTURE.

Referring to the last report of my predecessor on the subject of agriculture, I desire

to quote from him: "When this agency was located on the Rosebud, one of the main objections raised against such location was the character of the soil, which, it was claimed, would produce nothing; that even if the land was capable of growing grain, the want of rain would prevent it; in short, the country was represented to be almost a barren waste. Experience has not justified these predictions, but, on the contrary, has proven that all kinds of grain and vegetables can be raised here with a proper amount of care. The rainfall is annually increasing, and there is nothing to prevent this becoming an agricultural district," &c.

In this connection I have to say that, while I believe the rainfall is on the increase, it does not, or has not in my experience, come at a time justifying a promise of a bountiful harvest or a profitable yield. The first attempt at growing wheat at this agency was made during the past season, the agency farm being the largest plat sown. A number of squaw men tried the experiment also. The stand seemed to be sufficiently good as to induce the belief that at least a moderate crop might be the result, but all fared alike; the crop sowed would not, if every head was gathered, return even a moiety of the seed planted. I am satisfied from personal observation that while more rain has fallen this year than last, wheat cannot be grown on any part of the reservation remote from the Missouri River. In relation to field-corn, I think I might speak as decidedly. Gardening (with untiring industry and perseverance) in a small way may render a satisfactory return. Vegetables of all kinds on the little bottoms near the streams seem to do well and mature, and are equal in flavor and quality to any raised in many of the States, but the limited space which can be utilized for such purposes will not justify great expectations. In my judgment, this is not likely soon to become an agricultural region. The bottom-lands from whence hay is cut and cured do not seem to afford a satisfactory crop the year after the harvesting. Where hay was taken in abundance last year, this season there is none to be found. The ground upon which the agency hay-camp is now located is over 20 miles from the agency. I repeat, this is not likely soon to become an agricultural region.

INDIAN INDUSTRY AND CIVILIZATION.

A spirit of emulation has, during the past season, sprung up among the Indians that is truly commendable. At the opening of spring their haste and impatience to get to work was to me a great surprise. They seemed most willing to receive instruction in regard to work and labor, which, if persevered in, would lead to their improvement and the maintenance, in part, of their families. Satisfying myself that they were really in earnest, I used every means in my power to facilitate operations. As has previously been remarked, their ponies, coming out of a long and bleak winter, were unable and unfit to perform the work of breaking the sod or tilling the small patches of land broken in the fall. In order that they might go on with the work they had begun and laid out for themselves, I made loans of the work-cattle belonging to the agency, giving them a certain number of days to use and return them, so that others might in due time receive the same benefit. Generally they used them carefully and returned them as promised, in very nearly as good condition as when received. By this means and through their commendable industry, a greater acreage was put in cultivation than any former year. They tended their little farms with zeal and have deserved a more abundant harvest. Some, by the partial or total failure of their crops, have become discouraged, and it will require the most strenuous efforts to induce them to make another trial; others seem to appreciate the situation and will, I am sure, make another effort in the spring, and with the experience of this year do far better. The greatest inducements possible will be held out to them to labor and become, as far as is in their power, self-sustaining.

I trust the government will not hesitate to afford them the facilities for gratifying their taste for husbandry. Of course it will not be unattended with expense to accomplish this, but the amount required will be well spent and eventually be regarded as legitimate economy. When these Indians can once be brought to see compensation for their labor, they will the more willingly apply themselves to the accumulation of wealth and property. With them, to possess wealth is to possess influence, and if the influence is exerted in the proper direction, they will gradually, but perhaps slowly, step up on to the plane of civilization and take rank among the benefactors of their long-neglected race.

Many of them now bring wood-work for their broken wagons and machinery (hewn out and shaped for the necessary repairs), of their own manufacture, for the iron-work; in this I have always encouraged them, believing that sooner or later the government would be justified in erecting for them shops and furnishing them with suitable tools to make their own repairs, and thereby aid and encourage them in their efforts at independence and civilization. Among this people is much of latent ingenuity and mechanical skill; this should be brought out, and it lies in the power of the government to develop it. I sincerely hope this may not be entirely lost sight of.

EDUCATION

The nature and habits of these Indians do not afford indulgence of very sanguine hopes of speedy enlightenment. Their roving habits, and their tardiness in acquiring by generous industry permanent abodes, do not justify the belief that they will make very rapid progress in the way of education. There are, of course, exceptions to this as a general rule. The training-school at Carlisle, Pa., has had upon this people the most salutary effect. The families who have "given their children to the Great Father to educate," as a general thing, are very proud of the advancement these children have made and are making in the acquisition of knowledge, and are industrious in their efforts to obtain recruits to this institution of learning. The return of Spotted Tail's children caused among some a feeling of distrust. The fact of his taking them away seemed to justify the assertion that "the school was not a good school," otherwise he would have allowed his children to remain. It was with great difficulty that I prevailed upon those whose children were left behind to allow them to remain. Now, I think they are not only satisfied, but are glad they did not give way to their normal impulses.

The day-school at this agency, under contract with the Right Reverend Bishop Hare, was closed by termination of contract on the 30th of June last. While in operation it was conducted by two female teachers, who have given their undivided attention to this work, but from lack of application and inclination on the part of the pupils, I am inclined to think their labors were unremunerative. No day or boarding school in close proximity to the agency can be made a success. Only a few can be induced to enter the school, and the surroundings are such that demoralization is sure to take possession of all.

I am now engaged in estimating the cost of a boarding-school for the accommodation of 50 scholars, and the estimate, with plans and specifications, will be transmitted as early as practicable. Such a school, located reasonably remote from the agency, would, I believe, accomplish more in the way of educating and civilizing the youth of this reservation than all the day-schools that could be furnished.

The female teachers, Miss Leigh and Sister Sophie, deserve the highest praise for their zeal and industry. That their labors have not been crowned with completest success is attributable to other causes than want of perseverance on their part.

RELIGION.

Under the supervision of the Episcopal Church, the mission at this agency was established with the Rev. William J. Cleveland as resident missionary, under whose immediate charge the religious interests of this agency were placed. "The pleasure of the Lord has prospered in his hands." By his Godly life and Christian influence many have been brought to the knowledge of the truth. I have but to add that the interests of religion could not be placed in better hands.

MEDICINE.

The success of the agency physician (Dr. Faulkner) in the treatment and cure of diseases incident to the climate, and of maladies, acute, chronic, and hereditary among the Indians, gives promise of a speedy abandonment of the "quack" treatment of the Indian doctors, only sustained and supported by superstitious notions and belief. Dr. Faulkner deserves much praise for his medical skill and perseverance in bringing about this result.

TRANSPORTATION.

The transportation of freight and supplies by the Indians is no longer an experiment, but an assured success. The care and attention given by these Indians to the property intrusted to their care, to be transported from Rosebud Landing on the Missouri River to the agency, a distance of 92 miles, is an assurance that the government has not erred in its judgment of their fitness and qualifications for such a trust. The time was when a few hundred pounds at $1 per hundred pounds would satisfy them for the long journey they were compelled to make. Now they enter into the freighting business with as much system as the white man. They have seen the necessity for improving the stock that makes their teams, and look carefully after their wagons and harness, so that when they start they go fully prepared, and return with little or no delay. One of our Indians (Thunder Hawk) who, until within a few days, has never had a wagon, asked for an order for freight, obtained it, and in a round trip of less than five days returned with 3,600 pounds of supplies, wagon and harness intact, and ponies in as good order and condition as when he left. They can be as safely trusted as the whites, and are equally upright and honorable in all their transactions. I have done what I could to encourage them in this enterprise. The pay they receive is no longer frittered away, but saved up that they may increase in worldly goods and influence.

The government has now furnished them with all the necessary appliances for the

transportation of all the freight and supplies needed at the agency, and we are no longer dependent upon white freighters. I am so well satisfied of their willingness and capacity to perform this work, that already I have given notice that for the next year no orders for freight will be given to other than the Indians themselves. There are some on the agency this will not please. My duty here is first to the Indians, and whatever I am able to do honorably to promote their comfort and advancement I shall not fail to do, without regard to the likes or dislikes of any who seek to build themselves up on the downfall of the Indians.

POLICE.

When I assumed charge I found 50 United States Indian police on duty at the agency, consisting of a captain, 2 lieutenants, 5 sergeants, and 42 privates; the same having been in the service for nearly a year. I did not take the pains to inquire as to the manner of their appointment, or as to whether they had been properly instructed in their duties; simply took them as I found them, believing that the army experience of my predecessor was surety for their education and discipline in the line of their duty. I found them able-bodied and ordinarily intelligent, and for a little while believed they could be trusted in case of emergency. In this I deceived myself, as "events" transpiring during the first month after assuming charge will very clearly prove. Their term of service was about expiring, so, for the good of the service, I overlooked matters that otherwise I would have promptly corrected, even though it became necessary to discharge the entire force. In the organization of the new force a different policy was pursued. The organization of the police found on duty was made through Spotted Tail, who claimed the right to select the force. The consequence, as "events" will show, was most dangerous to the welfare of the employés and the agency generally, and disaster was averted only by the firmest and most decided course.

The police now on duty were selected in accordance with instructions and requirements emanating from the Office of Indian Affairs. The selection was from the best and truest Indians found on the reservation, and *pro rata* from each separate band. Their duties and obligations were at once made known to them, and any who were disinclined to serve in accordance with the instructions as laid by the department for their government were offered the opportunity to withdraw. They are to-day well informed in their duties, and obey like true soldiers, as events will show. I regard officers and men worthy the confidence and respect of the government. They take great pride in the execution of all orders, and lack only the arms and uniform of the United States to make them the trusted soldiers of the nation.

In the beginning the organization of this body was attended with uncertainties as to whether, when organized, they would prove to be useful and efficient. It was no easy matter to complete the organization. They now make but one or two complaints against the policy of the government towards them. They say (and I think justly) that if they are "United States soldiers," why does not the Great Father, in whose service they have enlisted, treat them as he does his white soldiers? "Why does he not give us the same uniform? Why does he clothe us in the dress and uniform of the Great Father's late enemies? Why does he require us to wear a gray uniform when all his other soldiers wear blue? Why does not the Great Father pay us for our services the same as he pays his white soldiers? We perform as much duty; we take as many or more risks of our lives; we arrest and deliver to justice our own friends; and, though our hearts are sad because of this, we still obey the mandates of the Great Father."

EVENTS.

But two of any serious and startling character have taken place since assuming charge. Little annoyances and petty troubles are too frequent for space even in this desultory report. The two to which I allude are so prominently connected with so much of this report in relation to police that they cannot with propriety be omitted.

First. Not long after assuming charge, a report was made at the agent's office that Spotted Tail had assumed control of the police force, and had ordered a large body of it to prevent any who might desire to either buy or sell at the stores of the two traders at the agency. Upon a personal inspection, I found this to be true. I at once sent for Spotted Tail, but could not find him. A few of the police remained at or about the agent's office. I first called for volunteers to disperse the crowd and allow the traders to proceed with their legitimate business. The fear of Spotted Tail deterred any from undertaking this mission. I directed one of the police (Thunder Hawk) to take with him such as could be induced to go, open the way to the trading places, and dismiss the police he found performing unlawful duty. This request did not meet with a favorable response. In company with one of the interpreters, I went in person to the scene of the disturbance and demanded they should at once withdraw. They informed me they were there in obedience to the orders of the chief, Spotted Tail, and would not abandon their posts without his consent and authority. I told them they had mistaken their duty; that they would not be allowed to take orders from any one without my approval; that a disobedience of such orders would subject

them to censure, if not dismissal from the force. I finally, with the assistance of Thunder Hawk, dispersed them, and again sent for Spotted Tail. He answered the summons, and informed me the police force belonged to him, and unless I dismissed Thunder Hawk for disobedience and usurpation he would disband the police at once. I told him if they were his I did not want them; to take them, and I would reorganize the force by selection of better and truer men, who would rather acknowledge allegiance to the Great Father than any chief; that if I could find but one man to perform the duty of policeman, Thunder Hawk would be that man. Our interview lasted long, and was quite warm at intervals. He finally left me, saying he would refer the whole matter to his councillors and act upon their advice and decision. I informed him if they decided my way it would be all right; if not, I should do the bidding of the Great Father whether he was pleased or not. The council was held, and the result proved satisfactory to me. The entire police force within a few days resumed their duties, and Spotted Tail apologized to one of the traders by saying he had been agent so long that he forgot his Great Father had sent him one! Thus ended this event.

I would be glad to report as satisfactory an ending of the second. The beginning betokened far more trouble than the former; but with a proper use of firmness, mingled with kindness, better counsels prevailed.

I was informed by office letter, dated July 17, that Acting Agent Dougherty, of the Lower Brulé Agency, was in possession of reliable information that some of his Indians, and also Indians from Pine Ridge and Rosebud, had started northward to join Sitting Bull, and intended paying an unfriendly visit to the Rees. I at once proceeded to ascertain whether any of the Rosebud Indians were absent, and was assured that none of our Indians were of the party. A few days thereafter a small party of Brulé Sioux, headed by Turning Bear (a reckless young warrior), started north. I sent a detachment of the United States Indian police, with instructions to bring them back. They found no trail northward, and returned. Turning Bear, in company with Bear Man, Grey Dog, Bad Thunder, Two Calf, and Horned Horse, left the agency and, instead of going northward, went over near the Loup, in Nebraska. Their ostensible object in making this journey was to recover stolen horses. In plain terms, it was a horse-s ealing raid, and they made a success of it. In addition to stealing seven head of horses, of which they boasted on their return, they killed a white man, name unknown. I at once took the necessary steps towards their arrest, and, with the cheerful assistance of Spotted Tail and Crow Dog, captain of police, I was successful. When the prisoners were brought in, I plainly but quietly told them the course I was bound to pursue. The arrest and holding under guard six young men (all great favorites with the chiefs and headmen) was not unattended with trouble and danger, but with patience, intermixed with a moderate degree of firmness and kindness, they were finally given up to be tried according to the laws of the whites. They were held in arrest until the following day, when, with a strong detail of Indian police, under command of Captain Crow Dog and a single white man, S. M. Bay, chief of police, they were without trouble sent to Fort Randall, there to be held subject to the requisition of the governor of Nebraska for trial. Crow Dog and his detail reported, on the 15th of August, that the prisoners had been transported in safety and without serious trouble, and had been regularly turned over to Col. Geogre L. Andrews, commanding Fort Randall, Dakota. Much credit is due to Spotted Tail, Crow Dog, and others, for the part they took in the matter, as without their assistance it would have been vastly more difficult to have brought this trouble to a satisfactory ending.

These two "events" are the more important of any that have transpired on the reservation since my assuming charge. While chronicling the above events and before completing the same, I find it necessary to add another, the third, equaling if not exceeding in importance either of the former. On the 1st day of August, three employés of the agency, named respectively John Atkinson (chief herder), Robert Dyer (wagon-master), and David Galineau (late a herder), in obedience to writs of subpœna returnable to the United States district court sitting at Deadwood, as witnesses in a case of horse-stealing then pending, left the agency. They appeared, delivered their testimony, and, being discharged, at once started for their agency. The journey was performed with commendable peace and harmony until they crossed the White River, near the mouth of the Black Pipe, some 50 miles distant, when an altercation arose between Galineau and Atkinson. In the heat of dispute and excitement, Galineau drew his rifle and shot Atkinson, killing him almost instantly. Galineau then warned Dyer away, indicating his intention to shoot him also if he interfered. Dyer rode in a circle away from Galineau until he saw him gallop off at a rapid gait, when he returned to Atkinson, finding life almost extinct. He remained with the body during the night, and early in the morning, after doing all in his power to protect it from the wolves, made his way alone to the agency. Galineau had preceded him by a few hours. He came all excitement into the agent's office, confessed his crime, and voluntarily gave himself up. I at once placed him under guard. When Dyer reported, I put him upon his oath and obtained his deposition. The facts were so strong and seemed so conclusive, that, after making the proper complaint in regard to the affair, I placed Gali-

neau in charge of James F. King, agency engineer, a true and trusty man, with commitment, and started the prisoner to Yankton, with instructions to turn him over to the civil authorities. I have every confidence in King's faithful execution of the trust The loss of Atkinson from the place he has so long and so creditably filled will be felt most keenly by all. It will be most difficult to fill his place, as his honesty, integrity, and experience made him one of the most reliable and valuable supports to the agency I hope I may not soon again have the misfortune to report events of a similar character.

SPOTTED TAIL AND HIS COMPEERS.

The chiefs of this reservation, with perhaps one or two exceptions, have had generally the interest of the government and the welfare of their respective bands at heart. The conduct of Spotted Tail in the removal of his children from the training school at Carlisle brought down upon him the strongest condemnation of the other chiefs and the Indians not directly connected with him. He was made to feel that he merited not only the censure of the honorable secretary in his revolutionary course,but the rebuke of the good and true Indians who had no desire to retrograde on the march to civilization. Had he the opportunity to do the same thing over, he would not think of such a course to pursue. His conduct since his return has done much to restore confidence and give tranquillity to the agency. Once again, he and his subordinates are working in complete harmony.

CONCLUSION.

I have to regret the length of this report. My only apology therefor is, that the necessities of the case seemed to fully justify the detailed statements herein made. The population and extended territory of this reservation, distinguishing it as the largest and most important in the list of agencies, seemed to warrant and require the fullest report possible for me to make.

In regard to the employés, both regular and irregular, I have to say, that, with a single exception, all have given the most complete satisfaction. Many of them, from force of circumstance, have been compelled to perform extra service and double duty, in all of which neither murmur or complaint has ever been heard. Every duty has been performed with zeal and fidelity, and, with the single exception mentioned (of which the office of Indian Affairs has been heretofore advised), all are entitled to the commendation of the Indian Bureau and the agent in charge. It would afford me pleasure to particularize, did the interests of the service require it.

Should I remain in charge until the next annual report is required, I promise my succeeding report will be more brief, and I trust more satisfactory.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN COOK,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

SISSETON AGENCY, DAKOTA,
August 15, 1880.

SIR: In compliance with department letter dated July 18, 1880, I forward herewith the second annual report of this agency since taking charge of it, April 1, 1879.

DESCRIPTION OF THE RESERVE.

It is situated in Eastern Dakota, 250 miles northwest of Saint Paul, Minn., and contains 918,780 acres of land. The "coteaus" are a large hill range occupying the west half of the reserve, and extending from northern to southern boundary, and are well fitted for grazing. The reserve is well watered by streams in the hills (having their source from springs in the hills), which form deep ravines, until they find an outlet in the sources of the Minnesota River, or lakes Traverse and Bigstone, on the eastern boundary lines.

STOCK-RAISING.

Owing to the devastation caused by grasshoppers during the years 1875–'76 and '77, this people lost or killed their stock, and have not recovered the lost ground in that direction.

AGRICULTURE.

The crops raised here consist of wheat, corn, oats, potatoes, barley, beans, onions, carrots, melons, squashes, pumpkins, and beets. There was raised last season (by machine measure) 17,030 bushels of wheat, oats, and barley. This season the estimated amount of above-named crops will be 25,000 bushels. The largest number of bushels raised

by any one farmer last season was 575; two others raised nearly the same amount. The size of fields varies from three to sixty acres, all heads of families having gardens of greater or less extent, where they raise some of the above-named vegetables. One only has raised beet seed; this was a good seed and a good quantity. We have threshed one man's oats this season, the result being 1,500 bushels of oats.

PROGRESS MADE.

The full-bloods have not done as much breaking of new ground previous to last year as the half-breeds; last season the full-bloods broke 600 acres, while the half-breeds broke about half that amount: this season the younger men are doing a large amount of breaking. There would have been much more in crop, but, owing to want of teams in previous years, it could not be expected of them. For three years this people have been buying reapers without government aid; for the two last years different individuals have purchased ten reapers, eight improved fanning mills, and three sulky horse-rakes, and one has attached a self-binder to his harvester. Seed-wheat has been furnished this people every season until the spring of 1880, when they furnished their own, with the exception of a few new beginners, who were furnished a small quantity. They show a desire to improve their condition by getting into better houses.

For three years the beef cattle have been yoked up and used as work cattle at the request of the Indians themselves; all show a greater disposition to help themselves than ever before.

ANNUITIES.

The food furnished these Indians is less than one-fourth enough to feed them for each year, they raising enough to supply themselves the remainder of the season. Last spring we were enabled to distribute 95 yokes of working cattle, 115 wagons, 270 plows of three kinds, 180 harrows, with chains and yokes, sufficient to give nearly all the young men now old enough to take farms proper tools to work with. As the time for their annuities to cease approaches, the more thoughful are anxious to have less food and clothing furnished and more tools and housebuilding material to enable them to take better care of themselves.

TRANSPORTATION OF SUPPLIES.

The number of Indians engaged in transportation is 230; number of teams furnished by Indians, 230; number of pounds of freight transported, 87,183; amount paid in cash for same, $348.73. The Indians have transported all the freight since this agency was established ten years ago, with one exception; one season the flour was contracted to be delivered here. There can be no doubt that it is a great improvement over contracting with white men.

HOUSES.

There have been built for Indians since April 1, 1879, three frame houses, they furnishing the logs, from which we saw the frame and as much of the sheathing lumber as we can. Three frame houses have been ceiled and finished inside; two frames are now up and will soon be finished; three log houses have been roofed, floored, and finished. There has been built for the employés two small frame houses of four rooms each, and a frame addition to the Indian boarding-house; also a machine shed 20 by 70 feet, with loft for hay. The Indians have built for themselves 16 log houses with dirt roof and floors.

The pine lumber and shingles for above houses were purchased with money from the annuity appropriation, and the work has all been done without employing any extra white help other than our regular white employés.

The number of houses occupied by Indians (235) would give about six to each house, which, considering the size, would make them very much crowded.

SANITARY.

The sanitary condition has changed very little since last report. The same difficulties exist, namely, proper houses for them to live in, having food cooked in a proper manner and eaten at regular times and in proper quantities, taking medicine as directed by the physician, in which they almost always fail. Number of births during the year, 42; number of deaths for the year, 36. A proper place to treat cases, like a small hospital, would tend to make the death rate less.

PRODUCE RAISED.

	1879.	1880.
Wheat (estimated bushels)	18,506	24,000
Oats (estimated bushels)	4,474	5,600
Corn (estimated bushels)	7,421	6,500
Potatoes (estimated bushels)	13,838	15,000

Other garden vegetables in large quantities. Acres cultivated in 1879, 3,239; in 1880, 4,025; acres broken in 1879, 782; in 1880, 1,055.

SCHOOLS.

We have a manual labor boarding school and day school at Ascension, now taught by a native teacher, Mrs. Bird, also Good-Will Mission boarding and day school, under charge of Missionary W. K. Morris. Average attendance per month for the three schools for the ten months, 81; largest average attendance during any one month, 100. Amount of funds expended for educational purposes—from government, $2,950; from other sources, $1,250. Number of Indians who can read both English and Dakota, 60; number who can read Dakota only, 65; number who can read English only, 133; number who have learned to read during the year, 19. I cannot speak too highly of the work done in the schools on this reservation; while the numbers, as statistics, do not look large of those who attend or those who can read and write English and Dakota, a resident here can see that those children who attend school are very much better for it than those who do not. I cannot impress on the department too much the need of sustaining all schools, and the good they are doing on an agency; although the work is necessarily slow, still it is progress.

CHURCHES.

There are five churches under the care of the Presbyterian denomination; total membership, 426; whites 10, Indians 416. The Good-Will Mission is constructing a new frame church building, 28 by 50 feet, with proportionate height; it will soon be ready to occupy. The Buffalo Lake Society are also having a new frame church building constructed, 18 by 20 feet.

The religious interests of this people are under the care of the resident missionary, W. K. Morris, who, with his faithful wife and the assistance of one teacher, is doing good work at the Good-Will school, and in looking after the churches.

We are also visited every year by Rev. Dr. S. R. Riggs, the veteran missionary among this people for forty years; also by his son, Rev. T. L. Riggs, both preaching in English and Dakota for the benefit of Indians and employés. I think the mission work here is doing a great amount of good, comparing this people with their condition eight years since.

EVENTS.

The final settlement of the James River or Drifting Goose band of Indians at a permanent reservation (Crow Creek) with as little dissatisfaction as is possible under such circumstances to both whites and Indians, has been accomplished without serious trouble. I have to thank Captain Dougherty, U. S. A., acting agent at Crow Creek, for his prompt action and cheerful co-operation with me when called upon in this matter.

BROWN EARTH INDIANS

consist of about thirty families who have left this reservation during the last five years, and settled about 30 miles south of this place, taking land under the Indian homestead act. The honorable Indian Commissioner has forwarded me 20 wagons, 20 yokes of working cattle, plows, harrows, chains, rakes, forks, portable forge and tools, also carpenters' tools, grain-cradles, scythes and snathes, &c.; also lumber for one log school-house, the Indians furnishing the logs and putting up the building, which is nearly completed. These people furnish their own clothing and food, and only ask for the above tools to replace those taken from them by a former agent when they left the reservation. They have built a log church and show every sign of improvement.

CHANGES.

The department have furnished a 42-inch set of burrs, also a new 35 horse-power engine, and saw-mill gearing and track. I have the old engine and boiler repaired and shall use it for a portable saw-mill; the new one will be permanent for the agency, and when the mill is properly repaired will enable us to make good flour. Our contract for flour was reduced 75,000 pounds this year, and by another year will be reduced still more. The mill building will be repaired so that by winter the machinery will be all in place and working.

The great need of a school for girls is felt here. I should have asked for it this fall, but, having so much to do, could not see the time in which we could build it.

These people should have a number of frame houses built the coming year as a civilizing influence, and also a movement towards health.

ALLOTMENTS.

One of these Indians has applied, under the treaty, for a patent to his land; others are ready to do so, and many of the younger men are working on land and awaiting allotments. We have part of the papers done, but owing to a necessity for township plats to show fractions, we are unable to finish the business.

CONCLUSION.

The work is difficult and requires patient perseverance through a series of years to

civilize a wild people. I have to thank all the employés and teachers for their kind co-operation towards the end in view. I can say that I think there is every reason for encouragement, and that the department has done all that could be done, under present acts of Congress, to help the people of this reservation to become self-sustaining.

Very respectfully,

CHARLES CRISSEY,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

UNITED STATES INDIAN AGENCY,
STANDING ROCK, DAKOTA,
September 1, 1880.

SIR: In compliance with the instructions as contained in your circular of July 18, 1880, I have the honor to submit the following as my second annual report for the year ending August 31, 1880, relative to the management and condition of the Indian agency now under my charge. Respectively enumerated, the different tribes embraced in this agency are classified as follows:

Name of tribe.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	No. of families.
Lower Yanktonnais	209	301	372	882	203
Upper Yanktonnais	112	167	209	488	112
Uncapapas	120	176	225	521	120
Blackfeet	162	250	308	720	153
Total	603	894	1,114	2,611	588

The following schedule will show the names, acreage, and production of the farms managed and controlled by Indians who have established themselves on claims:

Indian farms north of agency, August 22, 1880.

No.	Names.	Acres.	What planted.	Hay.	Fenced.
1	Mrs. Galpin	10	Corn and vegetables	20	Fenced.
2	Sage	8	Corn, potatoes, and squashes, beans, pease	6	
3	Dog Cloud	9	Corn, vegetables, potatoes, squashes	10	Fenced.
4	Standing Soldier	2	Corn and squashes	10	Fenced.
5	Walking Eagle	3	Corn, potatoes, and squashes	6	
6	Straight Horn	7	Corn, squashes, and beans	4	Fenced.
7	Sitting Elk	6	Corn, squashes, potatoes	5	Fenced.
8	His Pipe	7	Corn, potatoes, squashes, beans, beets, turnips	6	Fenced.
9	Frank Gates (half breed)	8	Corn and potatoes	5	Fenced.
10	William Halsey (half-breed)	10	Corn, potatoes, turnips, beans, squashes	25	Fenced.
11	Charlie Halsey (half-breed)	15	Corn, potatoes, turnips, squashes	40	Fenced.
12	Yankton Bill	6	Corn, potatoes, squashes	15	Fenced.
13	Ed. De Grey (half-breed)	5	Corn	6	
14	Joe Hooker	8	Corn, potatoes, squashes, beans, melons, turnips	10	Fenced.
15	Crazy Walking	9	Corn and all kinds of vegetables	15	Fenced.
16	Wild Bear	4	Corn, squashes, and beans	12	
17	Fool Bear	7	Corn and vegetables	15	Fenced.
18	Young Bull-Head	5	Corn, potatoes, pumpkins, beans	18	Fenced.
19	Old Bull-Head	7	Corn, squashes, and potatoes	20	Fenced.
20	Shot Gun	5	Corn, squashes, potatoes	10	Fenced.
21	Grey Dog	3	Corn	14	Fenced.
22	Grease	10	Corn and all kinds of vegetables	10	Fenced.
23	Carry the Lodge	10	Corn, potatoes, squashes, beans	10	Fenced.
24	Big Head	10	Corn, squashes, beans	20	Fenced.
25	Bend	8	Corn and vegetables	20	Fenced.
26	Masterbater	9	Corn and vegetables	12	Fenced.
27	Wind	6	Corn, potatoes, turnips	10	Fenced.
28	White Deer	10	Corn and vegetables	25	Fenced.
29	Red Stone	12	Corn and vegetables	10	Fenced.

Indian farms north of agency, August 22, 1880—Continued.

No.	Names.	Acres.	What planted.	Hay.	Fenced.
30	Good Man	10	Corn and vegetables	6	Fenced.
31	Keep the Eagle	3	Corn and potatoes	20	Fenced.
32	High Bear	3	Corn, squashes, beans	15	Fenced.
33	Spotted Tail	2	Corn and squashes	10	Fenced.
34	Flying Horse	2	Corn, squashes, beets	6	Fenced.
35	Poor Elk	3	Corn, potatoes, squashes	8	Fenced.
36	Young Black Eye	2	Corn and squashes	6	
37	Four Tighs	1	Corn	5	
38	Scarlet Necklace	½	Corn	8	
39	Eagle Shell	½	Corn	6	
40	Red Fox	2	Corn	7	Fenced.
41	Red Ear	2	Corn	8	Fenced.
		250		486	

Indian farms south of agency, inspected August 27 *and* 28, 1880.

No.	Names.	Acres.	What planted.	Hay.	Fenced.
42	High Eagle	10	Corn and vegetables of every sort	20	Fenced.
43	Buffalo Bull	5	Corn, beans, potatoes	8	
44	Bear Rib	4	Corn, beets, cabbage, &c.	10	Fenced.
45	Two Hearts	3	Corn, potatoes, beans	5	Fenced.
46	Scared of the Bear	3	Corn	5	
47	Wounded Mouth	4	Corn, beans, rutabagoes	8	
48	Bear Soldier	6	Corn and different vegetables	6	Fenced.
49	Bear's Face	4	Corn and vegetables	5	Fenced.
50	White Thunder	5	Corn and potatoes	6	
51	Shave Head	8	Corn and different vegetables	20	Fenced.
52	Slow Walker	......	Neglected, raised nothing	......	
53	Thunder Hawk	6	Corn, beans, potatoes	25	
54	Running Bear	3	Corn, cabbage, potatoes	8	
55	Crow Feather	6	Corn and vegetables	10	
56	Beaded Moccasin	4	Corn, beans, and pease	8	
57	Blue Cloud	8	Corn and vegetables	10	Fenced.
58	Blue Thunder	3	Corn and potatoes	8	
59	Dog on the Butte	4	Corn, beans, potatoes	6	
60	Standing Elk	3	Corn, turnips, potatoes	8	
61	Two Birds	6	Corn, potatoes, and turnips	6	
62	Kill the Enemy	6	Corn and vegetables	7	
63	Eagle Necklace	8	Corn, potatoes, squashes	10	Fenced.
64	End Cloud	8	Corn, potatoes, squashes, beans	10	Fenced.
65	Fast Bear (Santee)	10	Corn, squashes, potatoes, broom-corn	20	Fenced.
66	Shield	1	Corn	......	
67	Bad Horse	6	Corn, squashes, potatoes	10	Fenced.
68	Striped Cloud	5	Corn, pumpkins, potatoes	12	
69	Hawk Bear	8	Corn, potatoes, turnips, &c.	20	Fenced.
70	Red Thunder	5	Corn, potatoes, beans, cabbage	6	
71	Smotty Bear	1	Corn	4	
72	White Black Bird	6	Corn, vegetables of every kind	20	Fenced.
73	Red Horse	6	Corn, squashes, potatoes	10	
74	Bald Head	4	Corn, vegetables, beets, onions, and turnips	8	Fenced.
75	White Wolf	1	Corn	......	
76	Wind Soldier	6	Corn, turnips, potatoes, beets, carrots, cabbage	10	
77	Rushing Eagle	4	Corn and potatoes	6	
78	Bay	9	Corn, potatoes, squashes, carrots	12	Fenced.
79	Magpie Eagle	8	Corn, vegetables all sorts	10	Fenced.
80	Black Elk	7	Corn and assorted vegetables	12	
81	Running Chasing Horse	10	Corn, squashes, potatoes, beans, beets, turnips, and cabbage	10	
82	Rushing Thunder	8	Corn and vegetables	6	Fenced.
83	Iron Shield	3	Corn, turnips, and beans	8	
84	Ceader Iron	10	Corn, squashes, potatoes	8	Fenced.
85	John Grass	6	Corn, potatoes, beans, and squashes	25	
86	Afraid of Medicine	10	Corn and every kind of vegetables	6	
87	Swift Cloud	6	Corn, potatoes, squashes, beets	15	Fenced
88	High Eagle	2	Corn	6	
89	Hail Shield	10	Corn, potatoes, beans, and squashes	10	
90	Red Bear	4	Corn and vegetables	4	

Indian farms south of agency, inspected August 27 *and* 28, 1880—Continued.

No.	Names.	Acres.	What planted.	Hay.	Fenced.
91	Looking Bear	10	Corn, potatoes, cabbage, turnips	10	
92	Scared at Men	6	Corn and vegetables of every kind	8	
93	Red Bear	4	Corn, squashes, potatoes	2	
94	Sitting Crow	2	Corn and squashes	......	
95	Small Killer	10	Corn and vegetables, extra good	10	
96	Iron Horse	9	Corn do. do.	10	
97	Lone Eagle	8	Corn do. do.	15	
98	High Bear	6	Corn, turnips, potatoes, squashes	10	
99	Chief of Bear	6	Corn, squashes, potatoes	8	
100	Hawk Bear	9	Corn, vegetables, very good	20	
101	White Faced Bull	8	Corn, potatoes, squashes, turnips	15	
102	Long Feather	6	Corn and squashes	5	
103	Black Tiger	2	Corn and potatoes	8	
104	The Man that Steps Far	8	Corn and different kinds of vegetables	10	
105	Catch the Bear	6	Corn, turnips, potatoes	20	
106	Striped Face	3	Corn, pumpkins, beans	......	
107	Takes the Gun	1	Eaten up by cattle	8	
108	Not Afraid of Anything	2	Corn	8	
109	Blue Spotted	2	Corn	15	
110	Bear's Tooth	1	Corn, eaten up by cattle	2	
111	Iron Eye	3	Corn and squashes	2	
112	Kill Eagle	6	Corn, squashes, potatoes, and turnips	5	
113	Eagle Man	2	Corn, eaten up by cattle	4	
114	Young Fire Heart	4	Coro, squashes, beans, potatoes	15	Fenced.
115	White Eagle	4	Corn do. do.	10	Fenced.
116	Old Fire Heart	3	Corn and squashes	12	
117	Walking Elk	3	Corn and potatoes	5	Fenced.
118	Black Bonnet	2	Corn	4	
119	White Owl	1	Corn and squashes	5	
120	Low Dog	0		5	
121	White Eagle	1	Corn	6	
122	Good Thunder	2	Corn and squashes	20	
123	Used Up His Arrows	1	Corn	6	
124	White Weasel	1	Corn and squashes	......	
125	Eagle Necklace	8	Corn, potatoes, squashes	10	Fenced.

Claims taken and opened by Indians, 1880.

No.	Names.	Acres broken.	Tons of hay.	No.	Names.	Acres broken.	Tons of hay.
126	Big Boy	2	5	155	Little Dog	1	5
127	Big Moccasin	1	6	156	Left Hand	2	8
128	Pretty Shield	1	4	157	Medicine Mouth	1	7
129	Spotted Face	2	5	158	Stretches Himself	2	6
130	Pantaloons	1	4	159	Rabbit	3	8
131	Straight Leg	2	6	160	Takes the Shield	2	6
132	Black Man	2	10	161	Good Man	2	5
133	Black Eye	4	12	162	Big Fool	3	4
134	White Eye	2	4	163	Red Top	2	8
135	Walking Stone Woman	½	2	164	Bobtail Tiger	2	6
136	Red Bull	1½	3	165	Broken Head	2	4
137	Close to the House	2	4	166	Yellow Fat	1	5
138	White Buffalo Man	1	4	167	American Horse	3	8
139	Brave	2	6	168	Cottonwood	4	15
140	Kills the Bear	1	3	169	Red Fish	3	10
141	Eagle Necklace	2	6	170	Kills Plenty	2	6
142	Blue Mouth	2	5	171	His Horse Comes Out	2	5
143	Broken Penis	½	3	172	Flying Nest	3	6
144	Afraid of Soldier	2	4	173	Fat	2	7
145	No Heart	3	4	174	Ghost Bear	4	8
146	Esautee	1½	5	175	Testicles	2	6
147	Casey	1	5	176	Wolf Necklace	6	20
148	Horn	2	6	177	Little Bird	3	10
149	Young Bear	4	6	178	Red Tomahawk	2	6
150	Red Hail	5	7	179	Bad Lodge	2	6
151	Lone Dog	3	8	180	Mouse Eye	3	8
152	Little Soldier	3	6	181	Strikes the Ground	2	5
153	Running Walk	4	4	182	Good Sound Metal	1	4
154	Looking Bear	2	6	183	Plenty White	1	5

Claims taken and opened by Indians, 1880—Continued.

No.	Names.	Acres broken.	Tons of hay.	No.	Names.	Acres broken.	Tons of hay
184	His Road	2	6	195	Deer's Neck	2	9
185	Medicine Horse	1	5	196	Walking Thunder	1	4
186	Red Hail	2	6	197	Mrs. Fast Bear	1	3
187	Red Tomahawk	4	6	198	Black Hoop	2	5
188	His Horse	2	8	199	Fast Bear	10	12
189	Two Bears	6	15	200	Iron Horn	3	6
190	Iron Thunder	3	8	201	White Wolf	4	7
191	Black Bull	2	6	202	Blue Iron	6	6
192	Looking Crow	1	5	203	Little Hawk	4	5
193	Walking Eagle	8	4	204	Bear Soldier	3	5
194	High Eagle	2	5	205	Good Wood	5	10

Total number of acres cultivated by Indians 1,142
Total tons of hay cut by Indians 2,069

There were 180 Indians who planted in common together three large fields containing 267 acres. These Indians cut hay in common and have made 320 tons.

The agency employés planted 300 acres of spring wheat, which, being harvested and threshed, yielded 3,104 bushels; they also planted 130 acres with oats, the yield of which was 2,510 bushels. In addition to this work they cut and made 40 tons of hay to sustain the agency stock during the fiscal year of 1880–'81.

One hundred log houses on separate claims are under construction, all of which will be finished for occupancy before the cold weather sets in.

The following list of stock and farming implements, issued by the government in the spring of 1880 for the use of Indians at this agency, were judiciously distributed, those Indians who were actual farmers and who had taken up and cultivated claims being first provided. With an increased supply of oxen considerable more land could be cultivated, the number on hand (40) being considered inadequate.

Oxen, yoke	40	Stirring plows	152
Heifers	480	Double-shovel plows	160
Bulls	20	Spades	138
Wagons	50	Shovels	89
Double harness	50	Scythes	240
Breaking plows	24	Hay forks	300

OBSTRUCTIONS.

* * * * * *

Some irresponsible white men have given passes in my name by which Indians have absented themselves from the agency without my knowledge or consent. I have in several instances taken up these forged passes and therefore have a personal knowledge of their circulation. As a means of preventing this evil I would strongly recommend that every Indian agent should be furnished with an official seal or stamp, and that no pass should be recognized as valid unless the official stamp or seal of the agent issuing such pass is attached or annexed thereto. It is not reasonable to suppose that every man is familiar with the handwriting of the Indian agent.

One great source of annoyance to an Indian agent is the manner in which agency goods are shipped. Their non-receipt until after many months is perplexing and causes an infinite amount of trouble and inconvenience. Supplies are often shipped when the season has so far advanced that navigation is closed, the river ice-bound for months, and the railroad blockaded by snow for many weeks at a time; when this is the case it is utterly impossible to carry goods overland. These goods, so indispensable in the winter time, are consequently left in some railroad depot or warehouse for five or six months. A triplicate bill of lading should be furnished the agent with every shipment. It often happens that one-half of the invoiced bill is sent by steamer and the remainder in installments by subsequent boats, perhaps months afterwards.

Neglect in forwarding supplies has caused much uneasiness among agents and has been the means of numerous disturbances between them and the Indians. The Ute outbreak resulted from this delinquency, the expense of quelling which, to say nothing about the loss of life, might have been avoided if the supplies had been more promptly forwarded. It might, perhaps, facilitate matters in this respect, giving a new impetus to the Indian service, if the department would direct the inspectors to remedy this evil, or appoint a few competent agents whose specific duties shall be to see that all supplies are forwarded to their destination without detention.

CHIEFS.

Too many chiefs are also a drawback to Indian civilization. They know very well that as soon as the Indians settle down on separate farms they lose their influence over them, and as the farmers are especially the first receivers of annuity goods and not the chiefs, as heretofore has been the case, they often try to keep the Indians from taking claims and uphold their wild dances in order to maintain their authority. The chiefs received in former years most of the annuity goods for their band, and they divided those goods according to their notions to their friends and relations. Since the issue is changed and only the deserving Indian is getting the benefit, the chiefs are aware of the fact that their influence diminishes step by step according as the civilization of their respective tribes pushes forward. As soon as the leadership of these chiefs is broken and their counsels not listened to, the Indian question will be rapidly settled. No one else talks insubordination or war on the government except the chiefs; therefore I would recommend strongly to depose chiefs who are in the least hostile to the government.

WHITE RESIDENTS ON INDIAN LAND.

An infinite evil existing at this agency is the large number of white men, contemptuously termed "squaw men," who have congregated at and around the agency and taken to themselves Indian women as their wives. As a class they are not what might be termed either good citizens or desirable neighbors. They claim that under the treaty of 1868 they have the same rights and privileges as Indians, and their marriage with Indian women they regard as a legal incorporation into the Indian tribes. They allege that they have taken legal advice on the subject, and have been assured by attorneys at Bismarck and elsewhere that they have all the rights and privileges of Indians; can take up land on the Indian reservation wherever they may select, and cultivate the same; carry on trade and traffic with the Indians in everything but manufactured goods. Many violate the law in this last respect, indirectly through their wives or concubines, trading for cattle, clothing, &c., with Indians, and cheating them grossly in the transaction. The principal portion of this obnoxious class, residing on the west side of the Missouri River in the immediate vicinity of the agency, have been legally married to the Indian women with whom they live; but on the east side of the river, and within the executive addition, this ceremony in many cases has been dispensed with. One man by the name of Archambault, living eight miles north of the agency, on the east side of the river, and outside of the executive addition, has been living with two Indian women, sisters, and has four children by one, one child by the other. About two months ago he grew tired of the women, left there, and went to Fort Pierre, Dak., and now the government has to support these five children, together with their mothers. Such cases are of frequent occurrence. This class of our population live entirely, either directly or indirectly, off the Indians, and their status cannot be more clearly defined than by saying that it appears to be their highest ambition to be classed as typical Indians of the lowest class. These men have no power to do good, as they do not enjoy even the respect of the Indians; but, on the contrary, they have an infinite power to do evil, as only the Indians who are in trouble go to them for assistance or advice. They are birds of prey, existing, I understand, at all agencies in the Indian country.

These people living on the east side of the river, within the limits of the executive addition, are perfectly lawless, so far as the authority of the Indian agent is concerned, and with the assistance of other white settlers have constituted themselves into a committee or party, openly asserting their intention to test the question whether the Executive has a right to make any addition to Indian reservations. One party with no Indian connection has established himself immediately opposite the agency buildings, on the east side of the river, a mile and one-half distant from the agent's office, and has opened up a large farm, and is keeping a herd of cattle. He has cut between three and four hundred tons of hay on the addition, and draws from the timber growing thereon the material for his buildings, fences, &c.

I would respectfully represent that unless prompt action be taken to stop this migration, the whole, or the best portion, of this addition will soon be absorbed, and the purpose for which it was made entirely obliterated.

TIMBER.

The timber question on this agency is getting to be a serious one, and unless some action is taken soon to stop the wholesale destruction, this agency, as an abiding place for Indians, must necessarily cease to exist. Between 3,500 and 4,000 cords of wood are, according to military contract, required annually for the supply of the garrison at Fort Yates. This, in addition to the large draft made by them for building purposes, coupled with the drafts made by squatters on Indian domain, has consumed all the timber within five or six miles of the agency, and another year's draft will consume all, or nearly all, within a radius of ten miles. The site of this agency was chosen with a

view to the abundance of timber in the immediate vicinity. The timber above and below the agency is not heavy, and a few years' draft like the late preceding ones will rapidly deplete it, the consequence of which will be that the government will either have to move the Indians or supply them with fuel at a large expense. This question ought to be settled at once. The reasons I have advanced are self-apparent. The large consumption of fuel by our military neighbors must, at an early day, necessitate the removal from here of one or the other of the nation's wards.

APPRENTICES.

Since the 1st of January there have been employed seven apprentices: four are engaged in the carpenter-shop and three in the blacksmith-shop; all of whom are doing well and giving entire satisfaction. The limited space in these shops will not admit of the apprentices getting as thorough instruction at their trades as is desirable.

BUILDINGS.

The inadequate arrangements as provided by buildings is a great drawback to the better advancement of the several branches of industry among apprentices and children. If larger school-buildings were provided, over 200 children could be instructed and properly cared for. The incentive in this direction is most apparent, and cannot fail to commend itself to the authorities as a needed and much-to-be-desired improvement of the Standing Rock Agency.

PASSES.

Passes were granted sparingly, and only given to deserving Indians visiting neighboring agencies. If an Indian applied for a pass to visit an agency where I had reason to believe that inciting speeches were indulged in, or any hostile demonstrations made, I promptly refused it. During working time—from May to October—very few passes were issued, and those only to Indians desirous of visiting sick relations, or to such as were seeking a horse for work. As a general thing, it is the indolent and more worthless class of Indians who are the most clamorous for passes, seeking to escape work during the summer time, and appearing promptly when fall comes on for their rations and annuity goods.

The indiscriminate visiting of Indians from one agency to another is a great source of annoyance during the working season. The visited Indians will devote all their time, to the detriment of their stock and crops, in the entertainment of their guests. These visits must be returned, and they are restless until the visit is repaid. The visitors are always the recipients of presents from their host in the shape of horses, blankets, calico, hats, pants, coats, &c., their hospitality extending to such a degree as frequently to leave them in a state of nudity.

INDIAN GIRLS' BOARDING SCHOOL.

Numerous complaints having been made in consequence of soldiers of the garrison visiting and annoying the Indian girls, with motives of the worst kind, I asked for and received from the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs authority to transfer the Indian girls from Standing Rock to the industrial farm school, which has been more than satisfactory in many ways.

At this institution the girls milk cows, make butter, learn general housework thoroughly, bake excellent bread, plant and cultivate a garden of two acres wherein is raised the finest vegetables of every kind, knit socks, repair their own clothes, and do all the washing and ironing for both departments. They attend school for instruction in the elementary branches of an English education, from 9 to 12 a. m. and from 1 to 4 p. m. each day. During the past year but two of these girls applied for and obtained permission to visit the homes of their parents, the others remaining perfectly contented and satisfied with the visits paid them by their parents at the school, which visits are not restricted in any way whatsoever. In all the different occupations engaged in by these girls, they give the utmost satisfaction, which is a source of considerable gratification to the agent, teachers, and all others interested in the mental and moral training of this class of Indians.

INDIAN BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL.

The regular attendance during the past year at the Indian boys' boarding school was 36. They have made rapid progress in their studies, evincing a commendable desire for the acquisition of knowledge. They are especially proficient in penmanship, having a marked aptitude for that branch of study. Besides their mental instruction of six hours daily, they assist in the kitchen, saw and split their own fire-wood, help to do general house-work, cultivate a garden of seven acres, raise corn, potatoes, onions, carrots, cabbages, beets, beans, pease, cucumbers, and pumpkins, for table use. Each boy has a patch of ground, the product of which is entirely his own to dispose of in such manner as he may see proper; by this means they learn agriculture and are quite proficient in their several occupations.

INDUSTRIAL FARM SCHOOL.

The industrial farm school, situated 15 miles south of Standing Rock, contains 21 Indian boys learning farming and dairy work, shoemaking and tailoring. The farm was opened up last year and 110 acres broken by the boys of the school. They planted about 25 acres in wheat and 30 acres in oats, the remaining portion of the farm being cultivated in corn and vegetables of all kinds. One hundred and ten acres are fenced securely with posts and poles. In addition to this improvement, the boys of the school built a large stable, two cellars, wash-house, as well as cut and hauled logs for new buildings. The scholars attend the stock, haul water from the Missouri River, chop fire-wood, and have made during the past summer 120 tons of hay. They each receive daily two hours' instruction in reading, writing, arithmetic, and geography; they are all doing well, and in the short time that they have been in charge, the progress made by them is very commendable. Such of the boys as are apprenticed in the shoemaking and tailoring trade are making reasonable progress.

In the spring of 1880 eight of these boys were detailed, at the special request of the Indians, to give instruction to such Indians as were farming claims in the proper method of plowing their land and in planting their grain, as well as explaining to them the working of mowing-machines and the handling of scythes.

CIVILIZATION.

A marked improvement is to be seen in the Indians of this agency. A large number of them have adopted citizen's dress, wearing their hair cut short, and discarding in many ways the manners and customs of their savage birth and education. They are peaceable, tractable, and, to a large extent, industrious. They have made considerable quantities of hay this season, and have raised fine crops of corn and useful vegetables. Their morals are vastly improved. During the past year but four of them have been confined in the guard-house, which is of itself a decisive indication of a better state of morality.

The civilization of the Indian is but a question of time. It is a problem that the near future will solve to the satisfaction of the entire world; but man's humanity and Christian charity must not, in the mean time, be withheld. Shielded by the government from the illegal and fraudulent speculations of rascally contractors and unscrupulous traders; educated by the willing and disinterested service of Christian men and women; animated and encouraged in their efforts to produce for themselves a livelihood by honest toil and industry, the time must soon come when, with other disenthralled sons of the Union, the red man will take his place as a tiller of the soil and an honest, law-abiding citizen. "Sufficient unto the day" is the motto of the American Indian. Improvident in every particular, there is, in his opinion, no future in this life to be cared for by the red man. Tolerating the present, he lives only in the pleasures of the past. His dreams are of the happy hunting-grounds of years gone by. Naturally indolent, he is satisfied with the summer and its supplies, and cares not for the coming winter, with all its stern necessities. To remedy this evil, it should be the aim of the government to abolish the dances and other orgies—relics of their barbarism. At these festivities their custom is to relate memories of their past prowess, untrammeled by the white man, which stimulates the young men of their tribe in their disposition to "run wild," declining and disdaining instruction in the manners and customs of the white man, as being beneath their dignity.

POLICE.

At this agency we have one of the best organized police forces on the Missouri River. These men have been selected from the different tribes of which this agency is composed. Only those whose previous good behavior and general moral character have entitled them to this distinction have been selected. Thirty, in all, of these officials are employed. Fourteen of the number commenced service December 16, 1878, and the remainder on July 1, 1879. The number first appointed—fourteen—are fully equipped. The others, being without arms or uniforms, are not as readily recognized by the Indians as could be desired. They are zealous, fearless, and prompt in the execution of the orders of the agent. By our system of night patrols, the police have done much to restore order and harmony, protecting the camps from the nocturnal visits of drunken and lecherous soldiers, which has heretofore been the cause of much annoyance and the source of interminable dispute. Under their espionage no Indian can absent himself from the agency without their knowledge and prompt action in arresting the parties. Their duties are varied—watching the Indians whilst at work, the camps, the stragglers, the squaw men, and reporting to the agent all irregularities.

The remuneration of the police is inadequate to meet the demands of the position. Many of them are heads of large families. It is but fair to say and recommend that these guardians of the peace should be as reasonably rewarded as the scouts who are employed by the War Department, whose salary is more than three times greater. The most gratifying results have followed the organization of the police system, and it has

a most salutary influence on the Indians, encouraging them in all the laws of civilization, and being the means of the maintenance of law and order.

SANITARY.

The sanitary condition of the Indians of this agency has been excellent, with the exception of some sporadic cases of whooping-cough and pneumonia, which at present have almost entirely disappeared; there is no sickness of any account. Under the careful and judicious treatment of the agency physician, who has gained the confidence of the Indians, they are rapidly being relieved of those diseases incident to their mode of life. They are fast becoming cognizant of the folly and absurdity of their art of healing, and their "medicine men" will, in a few years, be one of the things of the past.

The Indians would be greatly benefited by the erection of a suitable hospital, the construction of which would be a most desirable improvement. The facilities offered by an institution of this character cannot fail to be conducive to the sanitary state of the Indian tribes. Into an institution of this kind could be gathered those cases which have heretofore been neglected, owing to the limited arrangements made for the provision of the sick, who have not had that care and attention so necessary to the alleviation of injured and diseased Indians. With this charitable end in view, I would respectfully recommend that authority be granted to erect a building for hospital purposes, which could be under the immediate supervision of the sisters of the Benedictine order, who would freely render that care and assistance so requisite to the proper treatment of invalids. The expense of an institution of this character would be trifling, and in a short time a most efficient corps of nurses could be selected from the larger Indian girls now being educated at the school of the agency.

Excessive Indian dancing has been the cause of many of the unnecessary ills that have prevailed among them for years. Frequent cases of incipient consumption and lung diseases has been the result of this most pernicious practice.

Living in "tepes," which are constructed of canvas stretched on poles, is very detrimental to the health of the Indian people, especially in the severe winters of this climate. Efforts are being made to induce all the Indians to build themselves comfortable log houses, in which habitations quite a number are already domiciled.

CONCLUSION.

The Indians at this agency, as well as their agent, are largely indebted to the honorable Secretary of the Interior, and the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs for kind attention and courteous treatment; zealous and prompt in their advocacy of every effort looking to the welfare of the Indians and furthering the cause of their civilization.

I desire in this connection to return thanks to the Catholic Indian Bureau for the very competent and entirely satisfactory father, brother, and sisters they have sent to this agency.

It affords me sincere pleasure, and is a source of gratification, to bear willing testimony to the faithful performance and respectful deportment of the agency employés. They merit and receive the thanks of the agent.

But for the obstructions which have herein been alluded to, the duties of an Indian agent at this point would be one of pleasure in witnessing the progress made by those under his charge, and in having the hearty co-operation of his department and colaborers.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. STEPHAN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

YANKTON AGENCY, DAKOTA,
August 10, 1880.

HON. SIR: I herewith hand you the following report of affairs at this agency for the past year:

I assumed charge on August 14, 1879, relieving Special Agent Robert S. Gardiner, who had been in charge some three months. The Indians were discontented and demoralized, owing principally to the frequent changes in the administration of their affairs, there having been three changes in a little more than as many months.

NUMBERS.

The last census shows as follows, viz:

Men	537
Women	651
Boys	444
Girls	387
Total	2,019

Of these there are mixed bloods—

Men	45
Women	71
Boys	68
Girls	74
Total	258

EDUCATION

is the first great desideratum for this people. I view it as their only salvation. Every facility should be afforded toward this end. The best means to accomplish this is in the way of industrial schools at a distance from their homes, like those at Hampton, Va., and Carlisle, Pa. Too much cannot be said in praise of these schools, and the rapid progress so far made by the Indian children committed to the charge and management of the able corps of teachers wholly devoted to the welfare and improvement of their students. It has been my privilege to twice visit these institutions within the last twelve months, and I can but say that I was more than surprised at the development and brightness of the children who but a few months past I had seen in their paint, breech-clout, and leggings.

Industrial boarding-schools for both sexes, in practice as well as in name, at the agency comes next in order of merit. It is entirely insufficient to teach the Indian to read and write. Habits of idunstry, frugality, and economy must be inculcated at the same time, otherwise the educated Indian is too ready to fall into the lazy, indolent habits of his people, and will lead the more ignorant ones into all kinds of vice, rascality, and evil doing.

Day schools have been and are accomplishing much good for the Indian youth, and will serve to develop them sufficiently to enable the teachers to select the most apt, the brightest, and best to be placed in the various industrial schools. The daily attendance is small and irregular; the good influences of the school-room are in a great measure dispelled by the idleness and squalor of their parents and associates; yet a marked difference can be noted in the children who have come under the influence of the teachers of the day-schools.

I cannot too strongly condemn the practice of teaching in the Indian language, which has heretofore to some extent obtained. It is believed by nearly every one of experience that it is both time and money thrown away. The day-schools should be in charge of competent, practical, self-reliant, white teachers, who would devote all their energies to teaching in the English language, and in English only. In my opinion, the teachers of the government schools should be borne on agency rolls as government employés and teachers, and schools be under the exclusive control of the agent.

CHURCHES.

The Protestant Episcopalians, under the care of Right Rev. William H. Hare, have here the Cathedral of Niobrara, established in 1870, which is in the immediate charge of Rev. Joseph Cook, assisted by Rev. W. B. Whitten, who is also the principal of St. Paul's boarding-school (for boys only). Two services in Indian during the day and English service in the evening are held each Sabbath. This mission sustains, without government assistance, one boarding-school and one day-school. Two day-schools, under charge of Bishop Hare, are maintained at government expense. Salaries for all these schools during the year, $3,840; all other expenses, $2,376; amount paid by government, $1,500; from other sources, $4,716. This society has four church buildings on the reserve. Collections made in the chapel for incidental expenses and in aid of other missions, $89.88. The Episcopalians expended in support of this mission during the last fiscal year $5,420.

The Presbyterian mission, established in 1869, is in charge of Rev. John P. Williamson, who has two services in Indian during the day and an English service in the afternoon; both churches seem to be devoted to the spiritual welfare of the Indians, and are quite well attended, but not as well as could be wished. This mission, without government aid, sustains three schools, taught by one male and two females, whose salaries for the year amounted to $840; all other expenses, $100. The Presbyterian board of foreign missions contributed for day-schools, $940; students sent away, $200; support of missionary, $1,000; buildings, $300; publications, $175; incidental, $100; a total of $2,715. The society has two church buildings.

SANITARY.

The agency physician, Dr. N. G. Smith, reports average number of Indians entitled to treatment at this agency during the year to be 1,951; number of deaths from all causes, 84, or 16.38 per cent. Of these there died of consumption 5.26 per cent., or 27; scrofula, 5.86 per cent., or 30; all other causes, 5.26 per cent., or 27. Diseases most prevalent during the year were intermittent fever, of which there were cases, 191;

scrofula, 167; consumption, 122; diarrhea, acute, 147; dysentery, 19; whole number treated during the year, 1,886. The highest death rate for one month was in July, 1879, to wit, 15, 11 from scrofula and consumption, and 4 from accidental or other causes. Births during the year were 93—males 41, females 52; exceeding deaths by 9.

No epidemic has prevailed during the year. Dr. Smith says "the necessity of a regularly established hospital at this agency is every day manifested. The willingness with which the Indians submit to surgical operations, and the numerous applications for admission to hospital, prove conclusively that if such an institution existed it would be appreciated by the Indians and would be of incalcuable benefit to the Yankton Nation."

THE BUILDINGS

were in very bad repair, many of them old and worthless; this has been remedied to some extent. The flour-mill is small, with one run of burrs; the saw-mill old and of but little service; the engine, 11 by 22 inches, has been in use eight years and can furnish power to run but one of the mills at a time; the whole situate with a deep cañon or ravine on one side, its banks being carried away by every rain storm; on another side the Missouri River, with its swift current, is so rapidly wearing the bank that the mills will have to be removed in the near future. The mess-house is worthless; a new one should be provided at once. The employés' residences are very small and uncomfortable. A new stable, 30 feet by 60 feet, with sheds each side 10 feet by 60 feet, a warehouse for agricultural implements, 30 feet by 100 feet, were built during the last quarter of 1879-'80. We are now in urgent need of an elevator for storing and protecting this year's crop; also a new flour-mill, with increased capacity and improved machinery for the new process. Both should be built this season, if possible. There should be erected at an early day a building for an industrial boarding-school for both sexes that will accommodate at least 50 pupils; a new residence for the agent; a root or vegetable house to receive and preserve for seed potatoes, onions, &c.; this should be built immediately.

The Indian houses, except doors and windows, are entirely constructed by themselves. There are three hundred and ninety-one, sixty-two of which were put up this year. They are built of well-hewn or sawed logs, with roofs of poles or slabs covered with clay, and make very good and comfortable houses, except when it rains; with the addition of boards for floors, and shingle roofs, they will make a better appearance than many log houses built by whites.

The mills and shops are under the able supervision of P. B. Gordon, chief engineer and master mechanic. The flour-mill grinds three or four hundred thousand pounds of wheat per annum, besides wheat and corn for individual Indians; the quantity is yearly increasing with the production. The saw-mill the past year turned out 81,600 feet of lumber. The tin-shop manufactured all the tin-ware and stovepipe used by over 2,000 Indians. The carpenter shop has turned out doors, cupboards, bedsteads, and tables; repaired wagons, reapers, mowers, threshers, hay racks, plows, &c. The blacksmith shop has shod the agency horses and Indian ponies, set wagon tires, repaired breakages at the mill, all iron work for farm machinery, and agricultural implements, &c. To do all this work, Mr. Gordon, an assistant engineer, and blacksmith are the only whites employed, all the rest of the workmen being Indians.

I hope, by the assistance of the department, to open this season a harness shop, where two or more apprentices can be taught to make and repair harness. I am so situated, fortunately, as to do this at the addition of but a trifling expense.

The agency farm comprises a tract of 260 acres, which Agent John N. Douglass inclosed with a board fence in the year 1878; this was burned in a prairie fire the fall of the same year. The ground was in a weedy and deteriorated condition from want of proper care and tillage, which, to a slight extent, or so far as persistent cultivation one season could do it, has been remedied; 80 acres additional broken, and all inclosed with a substantial barbed-wire fence with cedar posts 16 feet apart. On this there was this year put in 210 acres of wheat, 40 acres of oats, 80 acres of sod-corn, and 10 acres set apart for orchard and nursery, in which were set out ten each of six varieties of standard apples, eleven cherries, and nineteen plums; also 138 apple trees, 140 grapes, 82 currants, 4 gooseberries, and 155 raspberries, as a nucleus for a nursery. This 10 acres was also planted, 3 acres in corn and 7 acres in potatoes, intended for next year's seeding. We have also reclaimed 40 acres formerly broken but grown up to weeds, on the river bottom joining the agency; this was also fenced with wire and cedar posts as above, and sowed to oats, making the crop on agency farm as follows, viz:

Wheat:	
210 acres, estimated yield, bushels	1,880
Oats:	
40 acres, estimated yield, bushels	1,200
40 acres, estimated yield, bushels	800

Corn, sod:	
40 acres, estimated yield, bushels	400
40 acres	Fodder
Orchard:	
3 acres, estimated yield, bushels	120

It is believed the yield will be fully up to, if it does not exceed, this estimate. The expense of the farm, including seed, fence, building, and delivering the crop in warehouse, will be $1,570; the value of the above-estimated crop, $2,560.50, and gives us a profit from the farm of $990.50.

The 10 acres of orchard we have surrounded with four rows of cottonwood trees, 4 feet apart each way, for a wind-brake; also planted trees around the whole of the old farm, and each side of the drives through it; in all some 15,000 trees, other than fruit, were planted this spring at the farm, of which about 60 per cent. are growing nicely.

The Indian farms comprise 1,894 acres, in size varying from 3 to 30 acres, mostly from 5 to 10 acres, in crops, as follows, viz:

	Bushels.
Wheat:	
Acres, 550, estimated yield	4,400
Corn:	
700, estimated yield	14,000
Old ground grown to weeds and reclaimed this year, 325	4,875
Sod, 200	2,000
Oats, 60	1,200
Potatoes, 59	1,770

They have also set out many trees, mostly cottonwood, making a very creditable start in tree-planting. This, compared with the following, copied from report of March 18, when the result was attained by actual measurement, shows the progress in agricultural pursuits by the Yanktons during the year of 1879 and 1880. Report of March, 188

Number of acres under cultivation in bottom previous to 1879	480
On prairie	350½
Broken during 1879	422½
Total acreage	1,253

They have broken this year, with the limited number of agency oxen and their ponies, 841 acres. This would have been doubled if teams could have been procured. The labor on their own and at agency farm has all been done by the Indians under the personal supervision of Judge J. G. Strong and Zachary Trumbo, farmer and assistant farmer; nearly all have excellent gardens, noteworthy for their cultivation and absence of weeds.

FARM MACHINERY.

I think it would be wise for the department to adopt some particular reaper, also mower, for certain agencies, then buy no other for that agency We would thus secure the benefit of the latest build and newest improvements; this is not the case now. It would prove a great economy in the way of "extras" or "repairs," as a full stock for one manufacture of machines could be carried for, say, $75. At this agency we have four kinds of reapers and six kinds of mowers, which necessitate a large stock of "extras;" then with every possible precaution some part least expected will break. In the hurry of grain or hay harvest we have to use the telegraph and express lines; this causes the part needed to cost three, perhaps four, times what it could be bought of the manufacturers for in quantities which would be necessary if machines were all the same patent. We expend this way the price of two or three new machines each year; the time lost in the laying up of machines, waiting for the extras, will probably amount to even more, and in case of storms a total loss of crops might ensue.

FRUIT.

With the approval of the honorable the Secretary of the Interior, I purchased from M. A. Moulton's Minneapolis nursery about $250 worth of apple, cherry, and plum trees and small fruits, all of which, except those heretofore noted on the agency farm, were issued to the Indians, who appear delighted at the prospect of raising fruit, of which they are inordinately fond; they have exercised great care in pruning and setting nearly all, strictly obeying their instructions, most of them having well mulched their trees. Nearly if not quite 90 per cent. of the fruit trees are growing finely. Of the small fruit only about 50 per cent. are now growing. I have full confidence that fruit-growing can be made a success here, and can only wonder that it has not before been introduced.

STOCK-RAISING.

You will note from accompanying statistics the paucity of this people in stock. We received in June last 435 head of stock-cattle, with which I hope to make a start in cattle-raising among the Yanktons; the difficulties in the way of its success are many, some almost insurmountable; yet I hope to carry it through. There should be purchased for the Yanktons from 500 to 800 head of stock-cattle per year for the next two or three years; the bulls should be thoroughbreds or high grades only. With this help from the government, it is believed they would soon raise their own beef, and to this extent relieve the department of heavy expense.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. D. E. ANDRUS,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

FORT HALL AGENCY, IDAHO,
September 9, 1880.

SIR: I have the honor to present herewith my annual report of affairs at this agency. The Indians under my charge are the Bannocks, numbering 460, and the Shoshones, 1,040.

The year has been one of undisturbed peace and harmony so far as relates to the Indians. Some of those who participated in the Bannock war of 1878 are now among the most industrious farmers and laborers, and are apparently as contented on the reservation as those who remained at home during that disastrous conflict.

In February last the first boarding-school was started for the benefit of the Indian children, with but three children on the roll, which number, by persistent effort, was increased to 27 at the close of the session, June 30. Owing to the greater opposition of the Shoshones to any improvement in the way of education, more than two-thirds of these pupils were Bannocks, and though there is still strong prejudice on the part of some of the most influential Indians to be overcome, there is not the least doubt but that more pupils will be furnished this fall than the facilities at command will accommodate, even should I be successful in erecting the contemplated school building. This school is the very foundation of the civilization of these two bands of Indians, and its success is consequently of greater importance than any other matter connected with the agency.

There are six Indian apprentices engaged in learning trades, four as carpenters and two as blacksmiths, and with their natural ability and the energy exhibited, they must necessarily become proficient at the labor they have chosen.

The number of full-blood Indians who wear citizens' dress is constantly on the increase, while the half-breeds use that garb exclusively.

The area of ground under cultivation and the crops raised by Indian labor alone are sufficient to convince the most skeptical that the Indians can and will become civilized if reasonable opportunities be offered. Owing to the vast amount of good pasture land on the reservation, their herds of horses and cattle are increasing very rapidly, and it is hoped the latter will in a few years supply all the beef required for their subsistence, thereby saving to the government an annual expense amounting to thousands of dollars.

But the number of horses, exceeding the population of the Indians themselves, is very detrimental to them, as it has a tendency to encourage them in the continuance of their nomadic habits and in idleness. When this supply of horses is taken into consideration, with the unaccountable anxiety of some of the settlers to sell them whisky and ammunition, it is a matter of no little moment, for it is obvious that they are always prepared for war.

The jealousy between the Bannocks and Shoshones is rather an advantage in their government than otherwise, as it presents an opportunity of securing competition for the different favors conferred by the department in its regulation upon the most deserving, and their own observation keeps constantly before their minds the fact that those who do most to help themselves are the recipients of the greatest help from the agency. The Bannocks as a class, being naturally more intelligent than their neighbors, the Shoshones, are the leading Indians in agriculture, in stock-raising, in patronizing the school, and in every other enterprise connected with their reservation, as they were foremost in the war of 1878.

The visit of the delegation of Indians to Washington in April and May last has already had an excellent effect, and will repay the government for the outlay made, by facilitating the civilization of the masses of Indians. Prior to this visit their ideas in regard to the population, industrial pursuits, education, and other advantages enjoyed by the whites were of a very crude character, and since their return these subjects are

their constant theme, and the good influence of the few composing the delegation has become wide-spread throughout both tribes to such an extent as to be discernible almost daily.

The soil, climate, and facilities for production in this portion of Idaho are all that the most ardent friend of the Indian could desire, and the passage of the Utah and Northern Railroad through their reservation, with a station at the agency, affords reasonable transportation and brings them in direct contact with the outer world.

The economy of again cutting down the appropriations for these Indians beyond what they really need is very questionable. It is imprudent to lavish upon them to a degree that would cause them to be indifferent to labor for their own sustenance; but when pinching want approaches his door and his family is suffering for the necessaries of life, because he has not the skill to furnish what the government withholds, the Indian knows but one redress, and when he is so thoroughly prepared to fight as these are, he is not to be provoked without serious results. Had not the government the interests of the Indian at heart, cold policy would dictate the propriety of keeping the Indian contented for a few years by providing such supplies as he cannot, until the territories in which he lives are so thickly populated as to render his warfare impossible, and leave him to perish in his poverty and helplessness.

Two dwelling-houses and eight granaries have been erected for them during the year, and in the building of these houses the Indians have been required to perform such labor as they were capable of doing, the balance being done by white employés.

Forty thousand three hundred and twenty feet of saw-logs have been cut in the mountains, hauled to the saw-mill, and converted into lumber by the Indians with the assistance of a sawyer, who ran the machinery of the mill. A dwelling-house for the farmer, 24 by 40 feet; an addition to the commissary, 20 by 40 feet; and an extension to the ice-house, 20 by 12 feet, have also been erected during the year.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. WRIGHT,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

LEMHI AGENCY, IDAHO,
August 28, 1880.

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in circular of July 18, 1880, I have the honor to submit for your consideration my first annual report of this agency.

I arrived here on the 15th day of March last, and took charge on the 16th, relieving John A. Wright, farmer in charge, receipting to him for all the property, supplies, &c., at the agency.

RESERVATION.

The reservation is said to contain 100 square miles; a very large proportion of it, however, is made up of mountains, and land so elevated that it is of no value whatever for agricultural purposes. There is, however, quite a large amount of fine farming land along the Lemhi River, which runs the entire length of the reservation, thus furnishing an abundance of water for irrigating purposes.

FARMS.

There are what might be called three farms on the reservation. The first lies immediately above the agency buildings, is inclosed by a good fence, and contains 120 to 150 acres, about 35 of which are under cultivation. The second, lying one mile below the agency buildings, is likewise inclosed by a good fence, and contains about 30 acres, two-thirds of which are being cultivated; while the third is about 8 miles below, contains 90 to 100 acres, and is also inclosed by a good fence; about 8 acres of this field are being cultivated by the Indians, making in all somewhere in the neighborhood of 260 acres inclosed, and about 63 under cultivation. Of that portion referred to as being cultivated, about one-half, or 30 acres, had been plowed last year, while the remaining half was cleared of sage and grease-wood, and broken for the first time since my coming here last spring.

CROPS.

We have sowed to oats about 30 acres, planted to potatoes 15, sowed to rutabagas and turnips 10; and Pegge and Peawam have 8 acres planted to wheat, oats, and potatoes. Our crops look as well as any in the valley, of the kind. Owing, however, to the lateness of the season, and the unusually cold weather in the fore part of the summer, the crops in the valley are not as good as they were last year, but will be a full average yield.

AGENCY BUILDINGS.

These are located almost at the extreme southern and upper end of the valley. They are built of logs and covered with earth, and are but poorly adapted to the purposes for which they are used, and should, at an early day, be replaced by new and better ones.

INDIANS.

The Indians belonging on this reservation number about 712, and are known as mixed Shoshones, Bannocks, and Sheepeaters. There are of the Shoshones, as near as I can ascertain, 482, Bannocks 70, and of Sheepeaters 160; making a total of 712. Tendoy is the acknowledged chief. He is a noble specimen of the Indian, and the fast friend of the whites, and is deservedly respected by all who know him. Pegge, Major Jim, Humpy Joe, and Toshotsy each have a few followers, but even these look upon Tendoy as *the* chief. These Indians are peaceable and well disposed, and unless some outside influence should be brought to bear upon them, no fears need be entertained of their ever going upon the war-path.

INDUSTRY.

I am satisfied that if I could have furnished the implements for them to have worked with, I could have had a score of Indian farmers on the reservation now; but I did not have them to furnish, and consequently have but two who are engaged in agriculture. I have not the least doubt, however, but that, with the proper encouragement, quite a large percentage of them will go to work for themselves next spring. There are now several of them engaged in clearing land and cutting the timber to fence it, among whom are Tendoy and Humpy Joe.

EDUCATION.

Among all these Indians there is not one who can either read or write, and yet education has made a marked improvement upon their characters and habits. Living as they do among and coming in daily contact with the whites, they, to some extent, have acquired habits of industry and cleanliness to which, but a few years since, they were entire strangers. But as the government under which we live is founded upon the principle that universal education is the only sufficient guarantee of success for any people, I suggest that, in the near future, some provision be made for the education of these Indians, who certainly deserve as much from the government as any other equal number of their race, having received, perhaps, as little aid, and having under all circumstances been the faithful friends and allies of the whites.

SANITARY.

I respectfully call attention to the fact that, though naturally this is one of the healthiest localities anywhere in the West, so much so that it is a rare thing to hear of a white person being sick, yet there has been considerable sickness and quite a large percentage of deaths among these Indians during the past year. The reason for this is obvious. That class of disease which prevails among them more than all others, and for which they know no cure, has gone unchecked and uncured so long that whole families have become, more or less, affected by it; and there being no agency physician here, they are left to eke out a miserable existence and at last die, loathed and shunned by all save their immediate friends.

In view of the above facts, I would most respectfully urge upon the department to send us a physician, even though his salary have to be deducted from the now meager appropriations for supplies and annuities. A single man, or a married man with a small family, at a salary of eight to nine hundred dollars and outside practice, which he would have ample time to attend to, could do better here than many of the profession are doing in the States.

Before closing this report, I wish to express my gratitude for the kind and generous treatment uniformly extended to me by the office of the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and of the honorable the Secretary of the Interior as well.

In connection with my reports, estimates, and correspondence, I have received many official courtesies, for all of which they have my warmest thanks.

E. A. STONE,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

NEZ PERCÉ AGENCY, LAPWAI, IDAHO,
August 14, 1880.

SIR: In presenting this my second annual report, I would respectfully state that the Indians under my charge have made a progress of the most satisfactory nature and a credit not only to themselves, but the department which furnishes the means. At the

time of issuing annuities last fall, under treaty stipulation, the parties who had made the greatest improvement to their places taken up the spring before were allowed implements, &c., to enable them to carry on successfully such work, without interference by their neighbors. By this method I was enabled to furnish the necessary farming implements, and successfully locate twenty new families, and shall adopt such a course again this year, when as many or more will be similarly located. Nearly all new places are located on flats between the river and bluffs, or on gulches, where water for irrigation can be obtained.

CROPS.

Between the new farmers and the enterprise of the old, the acreage has been increased from 3,172 acres in 1879 to 3,780 acres in 1880, an increase of 608 acres during the year. With a yield of 34,380 bushels wheat and 6,500 bushels vegetables in 1879, they show 43,265 bushels wheat and 7,130 bushels vegetables in 1880, with a proportionate increase of oats and other produce. The season at its beginning was backward, and on the approach of harvest grasshoppers made their appearance and seriously damaged the crops of several, but in view of these disadvantages they have made a showing for their labors that does them credit. The crops of the new farmers are abundant enough to enable them to increase their acreage the coming year, and by a judicious distribution of the implements furnished by the government, their crops can be materially increased, with anything of a fair season.

A number have been able to dispose of their wheat straw to the garrison at Fort Lapwai. Their surplus crops they pack in the mines of Oro Fino, Elk City, Florence, Warren's, and Salmon River, supplying these camps nearly entire; the extra wheat they have ground, and supply flour to the above places; in fact, readily turning into cash all surplus crops.

INDUSTRY, ETC.

They have made several purchases during the year of wagons and implements above what was supplied by treaty stipulation, and have found no fault, by so doing, that the government was forgetting them or failing to keep its promises, but that they needed them and had the enterprise to buy. Several combined and put in an irrigating ditch of over a mile in length that, for engineering skill, would credit any white man. They have made some 2,630 rods of new fence. Two have bought lumber, &c., sufficient to build houses, they being put up at a trifling expense to the government. At the Kamia settlement quite a strife exists as to who shall have the best garden and the largest vegetables, cash prizes having been offered by the headmen to the most successful gardener.

The 4th of July witnessed about 500 in camp at the Kamia, holding their annual camping, and at which I was fortunate enough to be present, with company, by special invitation. Stories started at this time by interested parties for speculation purposes aroused this military department, with a threatened outbreak; people living on Camas prairie fled to Mount Idaho for protection, leaving everything behind, and reporting the most absurd stories, one that Moses and 600 warriors had crossed the Kamia, after traversing 300 miles unmolested and unnoticed through a settled country. I sent men and dispatches to annul their fears, but they were entirely useless. As a last resort I called on Flinx and James Lawyer, ex-chiefs, to select the men representative of the tribe and accompany me to Lapwai, where a council was held, at which were present Col. Alex. Chambers, commandant Fort Lapwai, who had been placed in command by General Howard of all troops stationed here and at Camp Howard, with several other officers. They expressed themselves satisfied of the purpose for which the excitement had been originated, and that the Nez Percés were yet friends of the whites. It was a false report, and hurt the Indians that they should be so unjustly accused. It was only by promptness that a military movement was avoided, as eleven companies were "held in readiness."

At the time of the Joseph war, orders were given by Major Green and General Howard, to parties living on Salmon River, the winter home of Joseph, to collect what cattle and horses had been deserted by the hostiles; also to the commandant of Camp Howard to collect and sell what he could gather for the benefit of the government. Several Indians who had removed on the reservation before the war, and who remained faithful during such trouble, had stock running on this their former range, and in the collection by such parties but little regard was paid the ownership, and 55 head belonging to such reservation Indians were collected by the military and sold at $5 per head. Although warned to that effect beforehand, on receipt of such information I detailed an employé to investigate and recover what he was able. He found the facts as stated, and after serving notices on the purchaser not to dispose of such stock until the settlement of the case by the department, he picked up 106 head belonging, to such Indians, and brought them on the reservation. The case was reported to the department for instructions, to which none have been received. Some relief should be afforded the Indian owners of the cattle sold, as the military appropriated and sold

for the benefit of the government $275 worth that belonged to friendly Indians. Since that time orders have been received by me from General Howard turning over all Indian stock on such ranges.

Considerable complaint has been made of white settlers, who have squatted on the reservation line. I have investigated these complaints; but, owing to the indistinctness with which such line is at present marked, could not take any definite action in the matter. It has been suggested that the line be rerun and permanently marked, that no serious complications may arise, as bad blood is sure to come unless the matter receives the proper attention.

They have cut about 600 cords of wood and 30,000 feet of logs, receiving $4,800 from the sale of such timber. There have been two frame and nine log houses built during the year, at a total cost to the government of about $100. More would build had they the lumber.

EDUCATIONAL.

Owing to the rejectment of the contracts for rebuilding the industrial school-building at Lapwai, our facilities have been cramped. It was my hope the building might be given us, as it was what we needed, and so many children are thereby kept out who desire to enter the school. The dormitories of the building now used are nearly uninhabitable during severe weather. We have accommodated 14 scholars at the Lapwai and 21 at the Kamia; a total of 35, when, had we the proper accommodations, 100 could as easily have been taught. One Indian paid his boy's board, that he might live near the school and enjoy its advantages during the day, the boarding accommodations being full, which shows their interest in education. What have been taught have made satisfactory progress, and reflect credit on the teachers. I trust the department may see the advantages of the suggestions presented them for an increase in our educational facilities. The garden at the Kamia school, under the supervision of Mr. W. O. Campbell, reflects credit on the labor of himself and scholars, and will materially assist their rations during the year.

Miss S. L. McBeth has a class of nine young men, educating them for the ministry. The work of civilization has been benefited by the addition of Miss Kate C. McBeth, who has a class of women, and is imparting a knowledge not only of books, but that which makes a wife a virtual "help-meet" to her husband. She has a noble work before her, and reflects credit to the enterprise of the Ladies' Foreign Mission Society (Presbyterian), by whom she was sent. The above are held as day-schools.

CHURCHES.

The missionary work is under direction of Rev. Mr. Diffenbaugh, an appointee of the Presbyterian Board Foreign Missions, assisted by the Rev. Robert Williams, a full-blood Nez Percé Indian, a member of the presbytery of Idaho. The membership has increased from 303, at my last report, to 378, a gain of 75 during the year; they are divided as 146 male and 232 female members. Rev. Mr. Diffenbaugh is not only a credit to himself, but the society by whom sent, as he is energetic, clear-headed, and capable of guiding their church affairs with an even hand. Through the kindness of the department, I have been able to paper and paint their churches, making quite a difference in their appearance, the work being assisted by Rev. Diffenbaugh. The members of the Kamia church raised, by voluntary subscription, $125, with which a 300-pound bell was purchased of Meneely & Kimberly, Troy, N. Y., and is now in position at their church. An impromptu collection was taken up to meet the elders' expenses while attending presbytery; $43 was the result of such collection. They have also contributed $100 toward the salary of Rev. Mr. Williams, their native preacher. These few facts best show the interest they have in their churches.

AGENCY BUILDINGS.

By advice of the department, a new storehouse was erected for the storage of grain seed, &c., belonging to Indians who formerly cached them, and will be used to such purpose this fall. Such repairs to buildings, fences, &c., as the limited means at my disposal would allow have been made. Should the contract for rebuilding the mills be approved, many needed repairs could be done at a trifling expense to the government. The mill at Kamia needs a thorough overhauling and the addition of a smutter for cleaning wheat, also the engine and boiler; all of which have been suggested to the department by letter. Owing to the loss of the Lapwai mill, this has a double duty to perform, and should be placed in good shape. On my assuming charge a year ago, I found buildings, fences, &c., in a very dilapidated condition, no repairs to any extent having been made by my predecessor; therefore the extra expense in putting such in a presentable shape. The department allowing me to have the lime-kiln will reduce the expense of rewhitening the buildings.

GENERAL CONDITION.

On July 1, the "Stevens Treaty" expired, after running the twenty-year limit. By such expiration the chiefs and annuities were abolished, and they were placed vir-

tually on a white man's footing. Some inclination was manifest to re-elect a head chief with five subchiefs, but the action of the department in allowing me to carry out my suggestion of the purchase of a supply of farming implements, &c., to help new men on the road to civilization, and support themselves, overcame such ideas, and they have expressed their satisfaction and are willing to accede to the wishes of the government.

THE SPOKAN INDIANS.

In April last the department placed $500 in my hands for the purchase of farming implements, seeds, &c., and furnishing a school-house for the Deep Creek colony of Spokans, located 17 miles southwest of Spokan Falls, Washington Territory. This colony, under the charge of Rev. Mr. Cowley, an employé of this agency, and numbering about thirty souls, have 70 acres under cultivation, and are making a good showing. They have cut the logs and erected a good school-building, and show an interest in the permanent establishment of such colony. Were the department to appropriate a sum each year for their assistance, it would be a great benefit. As the rapid settlement of the great Spokan Country is surely driving them in tight quarters, this settlement should be surveyed and a title in severalty given them, guaranteeing to them their improvements, free from all danger of claim-jumpers. They are really worthy of assistance.

SANITARY CONDITION.

The sanitary condition during the year has been quite good, no sickness to any extent having been prevalent, ague, inherited scrofula, with a few cases of quick consumption, having been most prevalent. Their births have exceeded their deaths, showing a slight increase of their numbers.

In conclusion, these people have made a step forward the past year, and with a proper interest shown by the government in their welfare, they will make undeniable evidence that the present policy of the Indian Office is correct.

I remain yours, very truly,

CHAS. D. WARNER,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY,
Darlington, September 1, 1880.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my ninth annual report of this agency for the year ending August 31, 1880.

POPULATION.

The following table will show the number of Indians attached to this agency:

Name of tribe.	No. of men.	No. of women.	No of. boys.	No. of girls.	Total.
Cheyennes	860	1,070	843	948	3,721
Arapahoes	550	536	483	542	2,111
Cheyennes at Carlisle, Pa	2	....	32	8	42
Arapahoes at Carlisle, Pa	....	....	11	10	21
Cheyennes at Syracuse, N. Y	1	....	1	....	2
Cheyennes in Detroit prison	2	....	....	....	2
	1,415	1,606	1,370	1,508	5,899

From the foregoing table it will be seen that these tribes have increased slightly the past year, a small portion of the increase shown being due to the return to the agency of several Northern Cheyennes, who, at date of last annual report were held in confinement by the authorities of Kansas on account of depredations in connection with the "Dull Knife" raid, and also to the return from Carlisle, Pa., of the several Florida prisoners, who at the time of their release in April, 1868, elected to remain east for educational advantages.

NORTHERN CHEYENNES.

While it is true that a great many of the Northern Cheyennes have given up all idea of a return north, it is nevertheless a fact that quite a respectable number still cling to the belief that they will eventually be allowed to return; and this belief is the out-

growth of absolute promises made them by unauthorized parties. The fact that Little Wolf and his band, who accompanied Dull Knife, Wild Hog, and others north, is permitted to remain, is evidence to Little Chief and his followers, who constitute the element referred to, that they will also be permitted to return. No persuasion can induce him to place his children in school, looking upon such a course as a virtual abandonment of his plans and purposes—to accept no home as permanent except on the Powder River or vicinity. When those Cheyennes now north are brought to this reserve and kept here, this spirit of unrest will be quenched, but not before.

Of ten wagons furnished by the Indian Office for issue to Little Chief's band, only five were taken by young men who accompanied him to this country, the principle underlying all their actions and movements, that by accepting these wagons or any other of the industries so well thought of by the balance of the Indians they committed themselves thereby to a permanent residence on this reserve, militated against the object of the issue, and while several of the better disposed were anxious to accept the wagons on the terms offered, the counsels of Little Chief and the other implacables prevailed, with the exception of those above mentioned, and these had previously withdrawn from his leadership.

SOUTHERN CHEYENNES.

In great contrast with the bearing of the Northern Cheyennes, the Southern branch of that tribe has shown every desire to accept all the advice of the constituted authorities and to act in accordance with the wishes of the department. They have made commendable progress in the arts of peace and ways of civilization. Their desire for suitable employment has been manifested in many ways, and at times has taxed this office beyond its ability to furnish them. Fortunately the erection of a large brick warehouse offered opportunity to put a large number at work hauling stone, making brick, burning lime, and tending on the mechanics employed in the construction of this building; and at times it became necessary to visit each point of labor several times daily to see that those only regularly authorized and employed were at work, as in a few instances young men would go to work in the brick-yard and elsewhere without the knowledge of this office, and subsequently claim payment for the labor with a pertinacity which could not be resisted.

In freighting supplies, the same spirit is manifested. More wagons would invariably offer for the trip than the amount of supplies to be hauled would warrant in sending to the railroad, and each had so many sound reasons to offer why his wagon should not be rejected, that the course of calling for about one-half the number of wagons really needed had to be subsequently adopted.

The experience of this agency in using Indian labor has been that while a young man may tire of work shortly after his first commencement, he will, in a short time, renew his attempt, and at each successive attempt the effort will be longer sustained, so that in a year or two he can labor continuously and feel lost when not at work.

ARAPAHOES.

While the Cheyennes have shown a greater desire for a wider range of civilized labor and in some parts are superior, the Arapahoes have certainly taken the lead in farming and stock raising. The corn raised has been almost exclusively by Arapahoes, and while the crop has been rendered short by drought and ravages of insects, a few have made a respectable showing.

Powder Face, Left Hand, Yellow Bear, Curley, and many others have herds respectable in size and improved in blood by the introduction, through the liberality of A. E. Reynolds, of Camp Supply, Indian Territory, of bulls of superior breed. Their attention to their stock, gives all the evidence needed of their appreciation of the several issues of stock cattle made them by the Indian Department.

INDIAN FARMING.

The amount of land broken is the same as last year. The unsettled condition of their status and right to improve the country, owing to the decision that by failure to locate on the treaty reserve they forfeited it, and that the title to the present reserve has not been confirmed by Congress, has militated against improvement and farming. Once assured that this land is legally theirs, and that their occupancy cannot be disturbed, there is no reason to doubt that a great number can be easily induced to locate and cultivate the ground. The land suitable for agriculture in the present or treaty reserve is very small in comparison with the whole, while to the east lies some of the very best farming country in the Territory, at present unassigned to any Indians, and the covetous eyes of whites are turned towards it, and only the strong arm of the government can prevent its soon being settled by them.

MISSIONARY WORK.

The Indians of this reserve have been, during the past year, provided with three missionaries. Rev. E. Beard and wife for the Cheyennes and Rev. S. S. Haurry for the

Arapahoes. These people having their hearts full of kindness for their charges, and being by experience in other fields peculiarly adapted to the work, can rely on positive results sooner or later. They are practical, earnest Christians, not easily dismayed at obstacles (and there are thousands to be met with in this work), and believe that, while the field is large, it can be made fruitful eventually.

These missionaries are under the auspices of the Society of Friends and Mennonites respectively. The latter society expects to open an industrial school and farm next year and engage still more extensively in the good work.

INDIAN POLICE.

An organized police of 2 officers and 38 men has been maintained during the past year, and their effectiveness has been proven by the almost total suppression of horse stealing and kindred crimes, which before the organization of this force were of almost daily occurrence. Intruders upon the reserve have been, with the aid of this force, promptly removed and order maintained throughout the reserve. The organization has proven an undisputed success, and the intentions of the founders fully realized at this agency.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

Two manual labor and boarding schools have been maintained ten months of the past year, with an average at each of 150 scholars. The progress made and results attained have exceeded the most sanguine expectations. The subject of education of children is fast becoming the most important factor in the civilization of the Indian, and when every child of suitable age shall be receiving instruction, the problem of the proper method of civilizing and christianizing these people will have been in all essential points solved.

Besides those being taught in the agency schools, 62 boys and girls are being educated at the Indian training school at Carlisle, Pa., and the eagerness shown by adult Indians to send their children so far away for this purpose, is one of the very best evidences of the reality of their desire for a higher and better life. As favorable as this showing is in comparison with past efforts, it is still entirely inadequate. There are on this reserve over twelve hundred children of proper school age, and the proportion of those enjoying educational advantages is, therefore, only twenty-five per centum of the whole. The treaty made with these Indians specifically promised education for all, and the welfare alike of the government and the Indians demands that this solemn promise be kept to the letter.

In connection with the schools a herd of cattle was maintained until July 1 last, when the entire herd was, by direction of the Indian Office, issued to the Indians. As the statistics furnished by this herd will fully illustrate the benefits to be derived from stock raising and the advantages to be gained by inducing these people to interest themselves in this pursuit, a few facts are herewith presented, the result of the experiment made in this line. The herd was started in the fall of 1875 by three Indian school boys, to whom were given three calves as compensation for their services in milking an equal number of cows for agency employés during that season, and 22 head were subsequently added that year, purchased from the proceeds of sale of the school children's portion of the crop, amounting to $302. In 1876, the children's share of the crop, they having worked both the field and garden, amounted to $715, which was invested in 82 heifers, and one girl from her earnings at school purchased and added to the herd 2 head, a like number being added by an Arapaho boy, purchased with money received as a donation to him from a gentleman whose life he saved from drowning.

In 1877, 57 head were added, being purchased with money earned by school children and donated by A. Earle, esq., and A. E. Reynolds, esq., the latter donating bulls of improved breed. Thirty-two head were also purchased with money collected as penalty from whites holding cattle on reserve contrary to law. In 1878, 84 head were added, being purchased with money earned by school children and presented by Indian parents to their children in school. In 1879, from the sale of matured cattle, 26 heifers were bought; 400 were purchased under contract by the Indian Office, 7 bulls of superior blood were donated by A. E. Reynolds, esqr. From natural increase to that date, July 1, 1879, 353 head.

	Head.
Making a total received from all sources	1,070
Deducting losses	97
The total on hand July 1, 1879, was	973
In 1880 there were added by Indian Office	500
Increase 121, less 32 died; net increase	89
Making a total July 1, 1880, of	1,562

The ownership of which vested as follows:

In United States, by purchase, penalty, and increase	963
In school children	599

By direction of the Indian Office, 25 cows were assigned to each school, to which was added one bull each, and the balance, 1,460 head, were issued, the children owning cattle taking same with their increase, and the balance divided *pro rata* among those Indians having children in school, either at the agency or in the East. From the above it will be seen that from 285 cattle, purchased by and given to school children, a net increase of 305 was realized in five years, over 100 per cent.; and the possibilities of stock raising in this country are shown. The cattle purchased by the Indian Office being yearlings, no increase, except from the 32 head of penalty cattle, was realized. Had this herd been kept one year longer its number would have been nearly doubled. Among so many Indians the *pro rata* share is so small that but little incentive is presented in the issue of three or four cattle to properly care for them, and the Indians may be ready to sell these few in a short time, although it is but just to note the fact that no such sales have been heard of since the issue of this herd, although pains have been taken to learn the facts.

TRANSPORTATION.

As the Indians of this agency were the first to undertake the transportation of their own supplies, it is only just that the credit due them should be recognized, inasmuch as various other tribes have claimed to be the originators of this project.

Only 10 new wagons have been issued since last report, making a total of 105 wagons issued since freighting with Indians was inaugurated. The supplies for this agency have been promptly hauled. Never more than a small train load has been allowed to accumulate at the railroad depot, and in all respects the transportation has been fully up to our wishes, and the loss of a single package or the theft of a single article has yet to be reported.

The flour and corn, which last year were transported to the agency by the contractors for those supplies, will this year be transported by Indian teams, adding thereby nearly a million pounds to the amount transported last year. So great is the demand for this class of labor, that 200 more wagons could be issued without supplying the demand, but it is not considered a wise policy to ask for many additional wagons for fear that all could not be supplied with freight, and the primal object of the enterprise be defeated. Simply owning wagons without opportunity to make them a source of revenue is not desirable.

SANITARY.

While a large number of cases of sickness have been treated by the agency physician, but comparatively little mortality has occurred, nearly all diseases met with yielding readily to treatment. This fact is not overlooked by the Indians, and while they still resort to their native rites in the treatment of disease it is frequently, and I might say almost generally, combined with the physician's remedies previously obtained. Nor can we expect a total cessation of the practice until it is no longer a source of profit to the medicine man, as it now is; but the efficiency of native medicine is gradually and surely losing its sway.

Among the Arapahoes—and to a more limited extent among the Cheyennes—scrofulous diseases, the result generally of venereal sickness, prevails. Nearly all the deaths the past year among the Arapahoes are directly traceable to this cause, and unless the most stringent measures are adopted to check further contamination of Arapaho women the future life of these people and their children will be deplorable. That "the sins of the father are visited upon the children, even unto the third and fourth generations," finds here daily exemplification.

The medical supplies the past year have been liberally allowed and promptly furnished. Deficiencies in the annual estimate have been met by purchase on special requisition.

EMPLOYÉS.

The white employés have been limited to the mechanical and other skilled labor required. Wherever Indians have been found capable they have been employed, and apprentices assigned each mechanic, looking to these Indians, after being thoroughly taught, taking the positions now held by white men. Accomplishing the work required for nearly six thousand people is the best evidence of their suitability and positive worth of the present employé force, and while the salaries paid have been liberal, not one cent too much has been paid, and only inferior men could have been secured for smaller salaries.

CONCLUSION.

For whatever progress has been made in the ways of a civilized life, credit is mainly due to the disposition of the Indians themselves to receive enlightenment, added to

which the faithful and unremitting labors of those connected with the service. While all the ends aimed at have not been attained; while we fully realize that these Indians are still in the middle passage between rude civilization and positive barbarity, we yet know they have taken the trail of peace and prosperity, and under Divine protection will yet reach the plane of the white man.

I am, very respectfully,

JNO. D. MILES,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

KIOWA, COMANCHE, AND WICHITA AGENCY,
Anadarko, Ind. Ter., September 1, 1880.

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in circular letter dated July 18, 1880, I submit herewith my third annual report of the condition and affairs of the agency under my charge, being for the year ending August 31, 1880.

The Indians under my charge have all been quiet. There has been no outbreak, no disturbance of any kind, nor have I seen any evidence that any portion of them were unfriendly to the whites. Indeed, I am now satisfied that the chiefs and leading men of the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache tribes—those that were last brought from the plains to a reservation and under civilizing influences—have determined never again to take up arms against the white man; that, unless there shall be some unusual provocation forcing them to hostility, history will never record another war with them. The young men might be led into any undertaking that would open to them an opportunity of displaying themselves as "braves," or follow the natural propensity of the red man for the war-path. Some years must elapse before the inclination shall entirely disappear, and in the mean time they must become like the old men are now, cultivators of the soil and breeders of stock, and the local attachments of home and all the civilizing influences now being brought to bear upon them must have had their effect.

The affiliated bands—the six small tribes which formerly formed the Wichita Agency, but which are now under my charge—long since abandoned the war-path, and for many years there have been no apprehensions of trouble with them.

In order to obtain a correct idea of the condition and affairs of the agency it should be borne in mind that the several tribes under my charge occupy different positions as to the advancement they have made in the ways of civilization, or at least that the affiliated bands of the old Wichita Agency are far in advance of the Kiowas, Comanches, and Apaches.

The following will show the number of Indians attached to this agency, according to the census just taken:

Name of tribe.	No. of men.	No. of women.	No. of boys.	No. of girls.	Total.
Kiowas	291	381	229	223	1,124
Comanches	338	567	245	249	1,399
Apaches	81	90	89	74	334
Wichitas	57	66	38	31	192
Wacoes	14	18	8	7	47
Towaconies	39	56	28	22	145
Keechies	24	25	15	10	74
Caddoes	139	156	123	120	
Delawares	15	24	14	25	78
Penetethkas (Comanches) with affiliated bands	42	60	35	18	155
At agency	1,040	1,443	824	779	4,086
Absent (at Carlisle)			28*	9*	37
Total present and absent	1,040	1,443	852	788	4,123

*The absentees are Kiowas, 11 boys and 4 girls; Comanches, 13 boys and 1 girl; Wichitas, 3 boys and 3 girls; Keechies, 1 boy; Towaconies, 1 girl.

It may be seen by an examination of the reports for several years past that there has been no material change in the numbers of these tribes, or that certainly there has been no increase. I am not able to state with certainty what may be the cause of this, but think I can indicate pretty accurately what is one of the chief reasons. As it is well known that many infants die who are never reported to the physician or to the agent, and as the births are not always reported and there are no means of ascer-

taining this number, there can, of course, be no comparison made the one with the other; but it is thought if both were known a frightful mortality would be shown of infants and children under four years old. Very many of each of the tribes are seriously affected with venereal disease—that curse which has borne so heavily upon the red man for generations; and the children of such come into the world so frail, so tainted by the foul disease, that it is thought few live to adult age; indeed, only those with the very strongest constitutions do so. I regret to have to state that the habits of the young women are such, especially those of some of the tribes, that the prospect of a better future for these people in this particular looks gloomy indeed.

REMOVAL FROM FORT SILL.

This is my second annual report since the Kiowa and Comanche and the Wichita agencies were consolidated, but at the time I made my last report the Indians had not been removed from Fort Sill, and the arrangements for conducting the affairs at this place had not been fully perfected.

The first issue of rations to all the Indians was made at this place on the 4th day of December, 1879, at which time the new warehouse on the south side of the Washita River was completed, and the remaining stores were removed from Fort Sill. Since then, the entire management of the affairs of the consolidated agency has been conducted at this place, and I am happy to state everything has worked well; that, contrary to the predictions of some who were opposed to the change, there have arisen no troubles in the administration of affairs, nor have the Indians suffered by the change. A few Indians (and this was seen and expected when the consolidation was ordered), who were possessed of houses and did not wish to abandon them, have had farther to travel than formerly after their rations, but the others have moved up to the Washita and are settling down rapidly upon homes convenient to their new agency.

The Kiowas, who before the removal were camped together in one body and cultivated ground in one inclosure situated about fifteen miles from their camp, are now breaking up in families and opening up fields for cultivation apart from the rest. Indeed, the change is effecting the segregation of the Comanches and Apaches also.

The new warehouse, which is 201 feet long and 26 feet wide, and is situated about one mile from the agency office and other buildings, answers well, so far as it goes, the purposes for which it was intended—the storing of annuity goods and subsistence supplies, and the place from which the rations are issued to the Indians. Some distance beyond this building, on the same side of the river, and sufficiently far from the agency buildings to insure against any bad effects as to health, has been constructed a large and substantial corral, from which the rations of beef are issued. In this has been erected a pair of new scales with a capacity of twelve tons.

The only objection to the location of this warehouse and corral is that the Washita River runs between them and the other agency buildings and the homes of about one-fourth of the Indians who every week must draw their rations there—so that high water may frequently interfere with those crossing after rations and on other business. A boat has been built and placed at the crossing, but it does not answer well the purpose, as some trouble has already arisen during the high water this season. I think a bridge could be built at no great cost, and I know it would be a great convenience and saving of time, both to the Indians and those in the government employ.

Since the consolidation of the two agencies, a telegraph office has been established at this place. It renders good service and brings us a little closer to the outer world. The only cost to the Interior Department was the erection of the telegraph office, as all official business over the line in the Territory and part of Texas goes free. The operator is furnised by the Signal Service.

No disposition has as yet been made of the buildings abandoned at Fort Sill when the move was made to this place.

I have already called attention to the difference in the condition of the Wichitas, Caddoes, Wacoes, Tawacanies, Keechies, and Delawares, the affiliated bands of the old Wichita Agency, and that of the Kiowas, Comanches, and the Apaches. The former have advanced much further in the ways of civilization than the latter; indeed, they had become friendly to the whites and had learned much of their ways some years before the Kiowas, Comanches, and Apaches were brought into their reservation and under civilizing influences. Much the larger portion dress in citizens' dress, live in houses, and are cultivating the soil. For some years back their condition has been so near self-supporting that at times only a small ration has been issued to them by the government. Of these bands, the Wichitas are making the greatest improvement and the Caddoes the least. I think the order from your office to stop the rations except beef to the Caddoes and Delawares was a proper one, as they seem to be making little or no effort to better their condition, which is said to be worse to-day than it was some years since. The lesson may be beneficial to other tribes, if it does them no good. I think these bands will in a very few years be entirely self-supporting.

I am not able to report any great change in the condition of the Kiowas, Comanches,

or Apaches, although I know there has been an improvement, and that they are steadily and surely approaching a state of civilization. I am aware there are many who are disappointed, when they do not observe or are not assured that there has been a material change for the better in the condition of any tribe during the year, but such persons do not always properly consider how tenaciously Indians hold on to their savage customs, and how reluctantly they adopt those of civilized life, nor give due weight to other causes sometimes operating against them. It is the case with the Indians under my charge; they may be situated in a country badly adapted to agriculture, and their failures to grow crops on account of the scarcity of rain may be so frequent that they may become discouraged. I am satisfied that old, experienced farmers would have been discouraged at the seasons and conditions of the crops the past three seasons.

The number of Indians who wear citizen's dress has increased very much during the year; some who it was thought would be the last to adopt it have been seen in the dress.

There has not been much done during the year in the way of building Indian houses, nor do I think much could have been expected under the circumstances. The Indians have been changing from their old camps and fields to new ones, making rails and building fences, and in making their selections of sites for farms and getting to work upon them; it must be remembered that they require much more time than whites. During the next year I hope to see quite a number build, and I think many will be willing to devote some of their ponies to this end. Heretofore they have been unwilling to part with their ponies, but this year they have been selling many of them, and I doubt not would exchange one or two for labor upon a house.

One favorable indication of improvement is what I believe to be a sincere desire upon the part of the parents to have their children educated in the schools, that they may be prepared for and that they may live in the ways of civilized life. A few years ago many children were entered in the schools through selfish motives, the parent wishing and expecting to obtain favor with the agent; but now I am satisfied that higher motives actuate the larger portion of them. They are heard to say that they are too old, that it is too late for them to change their ways, but that they wish their children to learn and follow the white man's ways.

It is from the rising generation that we must look for a marked and material advance in civilization. It may be observed in the last two years the worst characters have lost their influence over the tribes. While a few years ago these restless spirits were making trouble by inciting their people to hold councils, and were actually collecting at the agency every few weeks and demanding that they be heard, then offer some complaint of an imaginary wrong, or make some foolish demand, it is seldom now that a council is held, either in camp or at the agency, or that the influence of these men is seen in any way.

I have endeavored to destroy the tribal relations as much as possible, and also to destroy the influence of certain chiefs. I have allowed relatives to band together and would appoint one of the number a chief or headman and suggest to him to take his people off to some good locality and make permanent houses. Of course every band formed this way weakens the influence of some chief in proportion as it took individuals from his band. Bands that at one time numbered over a hundred people, have been reduced in this way to less than twenty. I have had many houses made in this way by Indians who never worked before. The advantage to the man appointed by me was that he became more prominent and controlled the funds derived from the sale of beef hides.

There is no material difference in the degree of improvement made by the three tribes, the Kiowas, Comanches, and Apaches, but I think the Kiowas are rather more earnest and decided in their efforts. That there is among the members of each tribe an evident desire to settle down with their families upon homes, and the fact that they are actually becoming segregated, the band system and tribal relations disappearing in their selection of and settlement upon new homes at their new agency, speaks well for their future; and I am encouraged to remark that I believe in a few years the Kiowas will be ahead of any of the tribes now under my charge.

The question is often asked: "Will an Indian try to do anything for himself?" In answer I beg to refer to a single case. In my report of 1878, I mentioned the fact that a Kiowa named Zabile, when he found the only alternative to get his corn rows made for planting was to do it himself, went to the trader's store and purchased a portion of a coil of rope, stretched it across his patch and had another Indian lead the mule by the side of the rope while he held the plow. The result of that year's experience was a nice patch of corn in a field held in common by the Kiowas. I am happy to say now, that Zabile has a forty-acre field all to himself with an eight-rail fence and with a stone under each corner to protect the rails, and within the past year he handed me $50 he had saved from freighting, to invest in cattle. I secured three cows, each having a nice calf, for him and he took them home and put them with a little herd he was forming.

Quite recently Zabile came to the office and told the interpreter to say to me that he wanted to ask my advice. He said he had concluded that it was best for him to have a white man about his place, in order that he might progress as he desired, and to bring it about he had a daughter whom he would like to marry to a white man, provided I thought it advisable, and that I could find the right kind of a man. I consider this the most striking case that has come within my knowledge, but I do not consider it the only one worth mentioning, by any means. Zabile's chances were no better than other members of his tribe, the difference being that he profited by the instructions he received.

AGRICULTURE.

The corn crop is good, far better than has been grown for some years. The prospect was bad the first of the season, as no rain fell until about the first of June. The Kiowas, Comanches, and Apaches have manifested considerable interest in their fields and crops. Those who abandoned their fields at Fort Sill have been engaged in fencing new ones and have shown much anxiety about the breaking of the sod, and quite a number of the young men who had not been engaged in farming have this year been opening places for themselves.

The number of acres cultivated by the Kiowas and Comanches the past year is not so large as it might have been, in consequence of the removal from Fort Sill, and the fact that all the Indians are not yet settled. The sod broken last year located a part only, and, of course, that broken this year could not be cultivated except to raise what is known as sod corn. During the year I have had broken 800 acres of sod, under the contract made by authority from your office. The drought interfered with the work somewhat, and it could not all be done as early as desirable, the ground being too hard. Heretofore the patches of the Indians have been broken before the fences were made around them; but this year I have refused to have any sod turned until the ground was first fenced with an eight-rail worm fence. It had often happened that because an insufficient number of rails had been made or from some other cause, their crops were not protected, the fences around them being nothing more than brush or one or two poles or forks.

I will state here that, contrary to the predictions of some, lands suitable for agriculture and sufficiently near the agency have been found in abundance—enough, indeed, to settle very many more Indians than are under my charge.

The number of acres cultivated by the affiliated bands was 2,200, and the yield will be about 12 bushels per acre. The Kiowas, Comanches, and Apaches have cultivated about 1,200 acres, and the yield per acre will be about 12 bushels.

STOCK-RAISING.

In view of the frequent failures of the crops for want of rain, it is certainly very important that the Indians under my charge should enlarge and preserve their herds of cattle, as upon them their subsistence may largely depend. I have endeavored to impress this upon them, and have done what I could to make them preserve their breeding cattle, but I fear some have been killed and eaten. It will be very difficult to prevent this altogether, so long as the present state of things exists. It is well known that the ration issued to the Indians is insufficient, that it does not by any means satisfy their appetite, and because of their improvement, or the fact that they do not know how to use the ration so as to take them through the whole week, but consume in about four days what should last them seven, they suffer with hunger a part of the week. It is not unreasonable to suppose that they would at such times, when their children may be calling for food butcher one of their herd, especially when hides were selling at the high prices they brought the past year.

The traders are forbidden to purchase hides not branded I. D., but the Indians will take the chances to dispose of the hide in some way. As they have no longer buffalo robes to trade at the stores the temptation is greater, and I shall exert myself the more to prevent it. I think, for this reason if for no other, the price paid by the trader for beef hides should be kept down to a reasonable figure.

The Indians were much pleased at the addition to their stock by the 600 head supplied them by the government. This I think a wise expenditure by the government. As the size of their herds increases the Indians will the more certainly see in the future the time when the cattle may be the means of subsisting them, and be in consequence inclined to take better care of them. It is also enabling many of the young men to make a start at building up a herd for themselves, besides tending to lead them off from their chiefs into a life of independence and self-support. I have distributed the 600 cattle as judiciously as I could, assigning them to those, who, I thought, would take the best care of them, and to those the most worthy.

HORSE-THIEVES.

Since the removal of the Indians to the Washita River, the raids of horse-thieves upon their stock have been less frequent. The loss of a pony is now seldom reported,

while in former years, when their stock was but one night's ride from the Texas line it was almost a weekly occurrence. This, besides the actual loss in property, had a bad effect, as it discouraged the Indians in their efforts at making themselves independent.

EDUCATIONAL.

The two schools have been in successful operation during the year. Both buildings were filled to about their capacity, and the children have made fair progress in their studies. As I stated above, the parents have shown an interest in the school and have manifested an anxiety to have their children brought up in the white man's ways. I apprehend no trouble hereafter in getting as many children into the schools as the buildings will accommodate. The new school-house for the children of the affiliated bands was completed the last of September, 1879, and the school opened the first of October. The Kiowa and Comanche school was conducted in the house formerly occupied by the agents, and in two box buildings constructed for temporary use a few yards distant, and in this way I was enabled to accommodate in this school over 100 children during the term, which did not commence until the 1st of November, because the Indians had not yet moved up from Fort Sill. The work on the new school-house for the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache children is being pushed forward as rapidly as possible, and will be completed in about three months; when finished it will be a very handsome structure, with a capacity for about 200 scholars. Until the new house is completed the Kiowa and Comanche school will be run in the same buildings used last year. I am glad the contract system has been abolished, and our schools are to be run under regular salaried teachers. The Indians under my charge feel great interest in the school at Carlisle, Pa., and I beg to assert that nothing will tend more to civilize than that school. Children have been sent to it from this agency.

The reports of the gentlemen in charge of the two schools, marked A and B, accompany this.

The Wichitas and affiliated bands have quite an interesting church organization, consisting of about 70 members. During the past year they have built a very nice meeting-house, with funds principally subscribed by the whites, which they use instead of the one built two years ago, which has been abandoned, as they did not like the locality. These Indians are as regular in their devotions, and I believe as sincere, as any people I ever met. The church is in charge of reverend Tula-Mico, a Baptist Seminole missionary, who has labored here for a number of years and is doing much good.

SANITARY.

There have been comparatively but few serious cases of sickness. I invite attention to accompanying report, marked "C," of the agency physician.

POLICE.

The Indian police force at this agency was organized October 1st, 1878, and numbers 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 4 sergeants, and 22 privates. I have found the men subordinate and anxious to obey instructions to the letter. They have done as well as could be expected of them, considering that arms were not furnished by the government until a couple of months ago.

The Indian police rendered good service in assisting to drive out from the southern part of the reservation the white cattle men, who were grazing their large herds there contrary to the U. S. statutes. I also make use of the police as messengers to hunt stray stock, and to give me general information as to what transpires on the reservation and in the Indian camps.

TRANSPORTATION OF SUPPLIES BY INDIANS.

The freighting by the Indians has proved a perfect success, and I will do them the credit to say that during the freighting of the past fourteen months not a single case has been reported to me of a package being lost or being in the slightest way tampered with. I cannot say as much for the old system of having the freighting done by contract and the goods transported by white men who were termed regular freighters.

The following table will show the number of pounds transported by the Indians and the amounts paid for such transportation, together with the distances the supplies were hauled, viz:

638,920 lbs. hauled 165 miles; amount paid	$10,542 18
111,200 lbs. hauled 175 miles; amount paid	1,456 74
118,410 lbs. hauled 150 miles; amount paid	1,331 94
270,860 lbs. hauled 35 miles; amount paid	948 01
1,139,390 pounds hauled by Indians, for which they received	$14,278 87

For this service the government furnished 60 wagons and the Indians about 20 more. The animals (ponies and a few mules) were all supplied by the Indians.

INDIAN EMPLOYÉS.

I have had on my rolls, the past year, at one time as many as forty Indians as laborers, and many of them are very efficient and fill the places assigned them as well as whites. The saw-mill is run by Indians with the exception of one man; all the butchering, digging, hauling, quarrying rock, making bunks, tables, cupboards, &c., at shop, herding cattle and driving wagons, is solely the work of Indians. I desire to say that the opportunity to work and own money has done much towards civilizing these people.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. B. HUNT,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

OSAGE AGENCY, IND. TER.,
September 10, 1880.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor, in compliance with circular letter of June 18, to make my second annual report of this agency, composed of Osage, Kaw, and Quapaw Indians.

The former number about 2,000, full and mixed bloods. The full bloods are almost all blanket Indians; although quite a number have in years past been educated to speak English, read, and write, yet we find them with the garb and habits of the uneducated, and a stranger could scarcely detect them; they all cling tenaciously to their Indian customs and religion, and pride themselves in their nationality, although they have entirely given up their old hunts, and are making quite an effort at self-support.

The Kaws are reduced in numbers to but little over 300, near fifty of whom are mixed bloods; they are reproducing but little by birth, while death is steadily diminishing their numbers. They are energetic about their work, and have raised quite a crop of corn, and had it not been for the exceeding dry weather, would have had quite an amount to sell. They cheerfully put their children in school, and many of them have made commendable progress.

The Quapaws, nearly 200 in number, still remain with the Osages. They are semi-civilized, attempt to dress in citizen's clothes, although too poor to supply themselves with even common ones. They seem cheerful and contented, and have no idea of returning to their own reservation at Quapaw agency. They were very thankful for the farming implements furnished them last spring, and have made quite an effort to raise something to subsist upon. Think that steps should be speedily taken to settle their affairs and give them somewhere a permanent home.

We are unfortunately in a portion of the country that has suffered from drought for nearly two years, all the streams watering this reservation having ceased to run and many of the wells gone dry; notwithstanding we have a fair growth of grass and a moderate yield of corn and a few vegetables, while wheat was an entire failure. All stock have prospered well, until the appearance of cattle fever about July 1, since which time many have died. Although various treatments have been resorted to, there seems nothing that will check the disease; its mortality has discouraged many about stock raising.

The following table shows the amount of stock owned by Indians (not including some 2,000 head of cattle owned by white persons who have married in the tribe), with amount of land in cultivation:

Head of cattle	2,228
Head of mules	115
Head of ponies	3,298
Head of hogs	5,791
Acres of land in cultivation	2,532
Acres of land in corn	2,162

I have been gratified with the interest manifested by the Indians in house-building. Early in the spring they were informed that if they wanted houses they must cut the timber and get it ready for the mill. At once a large number commenced work, and their example has been followed by many others. We have managed to cut lumber enough for about 40 houses, with little assistance except Indian labor, Indians carefully watching their logs as they come to the mill and securing every board cut, first piling it separately and then hauling it to the place where they wanted their house built. By doing most of the work themselves they feel an individual interest in their houses, and have been judicious in taking claims, and I trust that it may be a great lever in getting them permanently located in houses of their own. We hope to build a large number of houses this fall and winter, but have not the force to near comply with the wishes of all the Indians needing them.

At the request of the Indians, rations of everything except beef was stopped July 1, 1879, and so far they have never complained or intimated that they wanted them resumed; in a few instances we have issued them a small amount when they were gathered at the agency, as they are improvident in supplying themselves at such times.

The schools at both agencies have been continued during the entire year, and scholars have been more regular than previously; quite a number remaining the full time. There seems more of a willingness on part of the Indians to put their children in school, and I have insisted upon the orphans being brought in, as in many cases they are little better than slaves kept to do the drudgery of those that have them in charge. The children have made good progress in their studies; the girls learn the English much faster than the boys; some of them that have only been in school a year speak it quite well. I can only account for it from the fact that out of school the girls play in English, while the boys use their native language.

The Indian police have done good service in securing ponies that had been lost or stolen, and have assisted much in settling difficulties that have arisen between Indians, from loss of property and otherwise; they have arrested one horse-thief and turned him over to Kansas authorities, and one of their number was killed by a supposed horse-thief that he was bringing to the agency, and his relatives think they should receive something from the government, as he was killed on duty. I have used them as guards at times of payment and find them not only trustworthy but very vigilant.

Indians freighting have been a grand success, they having done it all for the past year, amounting to 203,017 pounds, without the loss of a single package; the only difficulty is to decide who shall have the preference in getting the business.

As we take a hasty glance over the year's work we can see but little progress, yet there is manifest a steady growing interest in the schools, and their determination to live without rations instead of, as they say, "being fed like dogs," their increased interest in raising provisions to eat, and storing it for future use, with their zeal to get better dwellings to protect them during winter, and their interest to locate them on claims where they can have good fields, and their willingness to freight, or do anything else by which they can secure the necessities of life, induces us to believe that they are steadily advancing to the position of a self-sustaining and law-abiding people, and I can truly say that during the year they have sustained the administration with marked respect, always cheerfully complying with my wishes and kindly accepting decisions though adverse to them. These encouraging features have contributed in no small degree to make the service the past year a pleasant one.

Respectfully, yours,

L. J. MILES,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

PAWNEE AGENCY, IND. TER.,
August 30, 1880.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following annual report of this agency.

This reservation is comprised in that portion of the Indain Territory lying between the Arkansas River on the north and the Cimmarron on the south, and included in ranges 4, 5, and 6, east of the Indian meridian, except two townships of range 4 next the Cimmarron. The extreme length from north to south is about 35 miles; the extreme width from east to west is 18 miles. The south end, for two townships, is only 12 miles in width. The entire area contains 283,026 acres. Its latitude is about 37°; its longitude about 97°. The topography presents a most beautifully diversified appearance, from rich intervals and cosy nooks in the bends of the little streams, to rolling prairie uplands and rock-covered hill tops. The streams generally are marked by beautiful fringes and belts of timber, where is found nearly all the timber of any value for building and fencing in the reservation. On some of the elevated ridges are found groves of scattering, scrubby oak of several varieties, but rarely any of it valuable for any use except beauty and fuel.

On the Cimmarron, on low land, are two groves of red cedar. The upper grove, I think, from personal inspection, contains about one hundred acres. The second grove I have not seen. It is down the river from the first grove, and I am told is quite limited in area compared with the upper grove. Both groves have been sadly despoiled by thieves and by fire. Many hundreds of trees have been felled for telegraph poles and fence posts; large quantities rafted down the river, and many piles which had been hauled out and piled up ready for rafting down the Arkansas River have been destroyed by the annual fires. Hundreds of trees deadened by fire still remain standing or are fallen to the ground. Two hundred and forty rods of board and picket fence have

been constructed in this agency this present season, the posts of which are cedar from our Cimmarron forest. There is still much standing cedar, which I propose to preserve as carefully as possible for the use of the reservation. It has probably been the finest grove in the Territory. There are still remaining cedar trees that would make masts for sailing vessels of respectable burden. There is not enough timber in the reservation to justify the wasteful way of using in making log-houses and Virginia rail fences. Wire, with cedar posts, would solve the fence question, together with stone for fencing and building. Stone of excellent quality, both for fencing and building, either sandstone or limestone, can be obtained in any desired quantity, I believe, in every township in this reservation.

There is good tillable land on the streams, and more or less prairie upland of value for cultivation if supplied with adequate rainfall. But the larger area is only adapted for grazing. The Indians are beginning to appreciate somewhat the advantages of

STOCK RAISING.

The advent of 400 head of two-year old heifers and bulls, principally from Northern Texas, this present summer, was hailed with delight by all the tribes, and by the whites, friends of the Indians, as evidence of the munificent care of the government. But before the issue could be made the much-dreaded scourge of the South and West, the Texas plague or Texas cattle fever, made its appearance among our domestic cattle that frequented the same range with the new herd of young stock. Several head died in different places before I had notice of it. Examination proved that our herd of work cattle was infected. Thoroughly aroused to the magnitude of the danger, I examined the first fatal case that occurred after. All the organs appeared sound, save the kidneys and the bladder. The kidneys showed evidence of great engorgement and inflammation. The bladder was full of a viscid bloody fluid, which was almost destitute of the characteristic odor of urine. The symptoms of the animal had been those of uræmic poisoning. My diagnosis was nephritis. Accordingly, looking about for an efficient remedy to meet this grave emergency, I decided to lay aside all the multifarious forms of treatment popularly said to be sometimes efficient, and resorted at once to spirits of turpentine in the form of an emulsion with thin starch, in the proportion of 4 ounces of turpentine to 32 ounces of thin starch. This was administered at one dose by drenching. It was repeated according to indications, giving one or two doses per day. Only one case proved fatal after the turpentine treatment was instituted, and that one seemed irrecoverably gone before receiving any turpentine. All the other sick ones recovered under the turpentine treatment.

The disease had broken out in the herd of our old interpreter, and four head had died. Six more head were taken sick with the characteristic symptoms—ears lopping, eyes dull, universal languor, refusing food, and showing a high degree of irritation of urinary organs, frequent and ineffectual efforts at micturation. I prescribed the turpentine emulsion, and furnished the material from our medical stores, of which, most fortunately, we had plenty of the kind required. Every one of the sick thus treated recovered. So far as I have had opportunity to observe or learn, this remedy, if promptly resorted to, is remarkably successful, and may be reasonably expected to solve all similar cases where disorganization of the kidneys or paralysis has not yet occurred. If this proves, on future and more extensive trial, to be as effectual as it has so far with us, it will materially lessen the danger and loss now resulting from this hitherto dreaded and mysterious disease. The original cause still remains in obscurity. It is, without doubt, infectious, and is communicable to healthy herds grazing over ground traversed or pastured by diseased herds.

At the time of inspecting and receiving the stock cattle above alluded to I observed several heifers that seemed to be laboring under a high degree of urinary difficulty, and called the attention of the gentlemen, who were delivering the herd, to the fact. They attributed it to congress with the males of the herd. Not having, then, any knowledge of the Texas cattle fever I accepted the explanation as probably the correct one. I now have no doubt it was the dreaded cattle plague. We held the stock-herd, without issue, in a distant range, out of the danger of further contamination of our domestic cattle, and will not issue them until all traces of the disease have disappeared.

THE GOVERNMENT FARM

comprises about 160 acres, of which about 70 acres were in wheat. The early promise was good, but the chinch-bug and drought, in the early part of the season, caused us great disappointment. The land being high and rolling or sandy, stand was thin, and the straw short, the crop very small. It was impossible, with our heavy McCormick reapers, to do a satisfactory job of cutting, and quite a sensible percentage of the grain was lost from the ill-adaptation of the machines to such very short thin straw. About 60 acres are in corn, which, at this date is all cut up, and nicely in shock for winter feed. This is the first large job of fodder cutting, that I know of, that has been done on this reservation. I tried to induce the Indians to cut and shock up their fodder for

winter use of horses and cattle, but did not succeed. I hope the example will be more efficacious than precept.

The labor on the farm has, except running the harvester, been done almost entirely by Indian employés. Our agricultural operations cannot as yet be called a success financially, but as an efficient educating force it deserves to stand high. We have now a corps of agricultural laborers, who, under the training of our farmer and his assistant, have learned to set our large thresher, put on the bands, and run and feed the machine carefully and well, and take care of the grain. This they have done the present season, in threshing out our crop, without any accident, whatever, to machine or men. This would do no discredit as a record for white farm hands in any of the grain-producing States. The practice of permitting squaw patches in the government farm, which I find to exist, seems to me to be productive of much more harm than good, and will be entirely stopped save garden patches for families of employés. The practice as it has heretofore existed seems to attract a class of lazy loafers around the agency, who neither benefit the agency nor themselves, but should be compelled to move out and stimulated to make farms for themselves.

THE BAND FARMS

are more favorably located than the government farm. As they are all on the northern slopes, and lower ground, and less sandy, they suffered less from drought, and had a more satisfactory yield. There were quite a number of individual farms, which were held by the owners, they owning the crops, although the government reapers worked for them as well as for the bands. The band fields were worked in a partnership arrangement of their own. The produce was distributed according to the labor done by each family or person, equitably and satisfactorily. I have not heard a single complaint. The matter of grinding the grain of all on the government mill was a subject for careful thought and action. While none raised enough for themselves no wrong could ensue from grinding free for all, but when individuals raised for profit then it would seem like injustice to the whole to grind for individual profit free, so the plan of toll was introduced of ⅛ for grinding. The toll is placed in the government bin, and ground out with the government wheat, and goes into the commissary for general issue.

ALLOTMENTS OF LAND.

On examination, while I find provision made of an excellent and ample record book for allotments of land, there is not a single entry of allotment. The fact that there are not at this agency any field notes of the original survey is, perhaps, the reason why no entries have been made. Many men have located on farms with their families, and have made and are making improvements, without any definite idea or knowledge whatever of their lines, or any clue of any kind, in case of decease of resident, to show ownership or valid claims to their homes. This seems to me a serious omission, which, if not remedied soon, may lead to trouble in the future. We propose as soon as the field notes can be obtained to commence the rectification of this important matter.

THE INVESTMENT IN FRUIT TREES

seems to be almost an absolute failure, not necessarily so from any want of adaptability of soil and climate, which appear to be well adapted to peaches, grapes, and plums, with nearly all the small fruits. The stock is nearly a total loss, owing to being simply heeled in, in masses, and not properly set out. When I arrived the season was too late for remedy, even had I been able to give undivided attention to it. The grape seems to give excellent promise from its growth here. The Concord, while it has not fruited here, gives promise, from its growth and its fruiting in lower Kansas, of maintaining its proud pre-eminence, as "the grape," improving in its most desirable qualities, as it is carried into more genial latitudes.

SCHOOLS.

Our government, in dealing with the Indians, has wisely seen, and in their treaties practically acknowledged, the vast importance of schools as a civilizing force. We find this in most, if not in all, our treaties with the red men. By treaty with the Pawnees, proclaimed by the President May 26, 1858, article 3, the United States agree to establish two manual labor schools, and in case the President deems it necessary he may increase the number to four. Only one has ever been established. The Pawnees on their part agree "that each and every one of their children, between the ages of seven and eighteen years shall be kept constantly at school, for at least nine months in each year." A distinct penalty in the way of forfeiture is provided for those who fail, neglect, or refuse to so keep their children at school. The United States agree to furnish suitable houses and farms for said schools. The chiefs are held responsible for the attendance of orphans. The treaty evidently binds the United States to provide educational facilities for all the tribe. It provides a penalty of forfeiture of annuity money in case of failure, neglect, or refusal on the part of the Indians to send their children to the schools.

We have one industrial boarding school. It is expensive in proportion to the apparent results attained. It can furnish education to but a limited number of the children of suitable age for school. The establishing of another industrial boarding school, while involving heavy expense in the way of building and equipment, could not yet meet the wants of the people and fulfill the plain obligations we have incurred by our treaty with them.

The plan of a day school in each band has occurred to some of my predecessors. Its obvious necessity forced itself upon my mind before I had time to read up and learn the views of those who had occupied the ground before me. The obligation of the treaty clearly exists. The facilities for enabling the Pawnees to send all their children, between the ages of seven and eighteen years, to school, as by the treaty they are positively bound under penalty to do, clearly do not exist. The question then occurs, what measures will most clearly and efficiently and economically accomplish the desired results? The establishment of four district schools, one in each band, would seem most perfectly to fulfill all the conditions prescribed. A resident teacher could gather in all the children of suitable age of both sexes, have one session per day, and for the rest of the time be a local superintendent for the band, giving them instruction by precept and example generally, in agriculture, mechanics, and horticulture, and domestic management. This, if intelligently carried out, could not fail to do an immense amount of good, at comparatively light expense. These schools would be good preparatories for furnishing material for the industrial boarding school, already established, which now labors under the very great disadvantage of taking the raw material into the expensive arrangements of the boarding school, and of being able to show only meager results for such expensive machinery.

IN THE RELIGIOUS FACULTIES

the Pawnees have a respectable development. They seem to possess the elements of a progressive people. They are not under the teachings of any religious denomination. The consequence is, that their own superstitions, not being antagonized by any organized system, are only receding slowly, yet steadily, before the advance of scientific civilization, as displayed in American progress. This is, perhaps, in the ultimate result, better calculated to effect a far-reaching and more permanent advance than if their own system were more rapidly superseded by one not founded on scientific basis, and the cardinal features of which are yet the subjects of violent and acrimonious controversial discussion among the devotees of the numerous sects of the various religions of the world.

THEIR SYSTEM OF POLYGAMY

seems to me to call for the careful consideration and action of the government. In this connection their system of exchange of marriageable daughters for ponies would appear to need the paternal hand in the way of urgent advice, if the way does not seem clear for explicit mandate. No small share of the perplexities of your agent grows out of the domestic troubles he is so frequently compelled to encounter, and solve as well as he may, arising out of this commercial method of trafficking in human hearts, involving the holiest and most sacred relations of mankind. The practice of marrying off girls at the early and tender age so frequently done is most injurious and reprehensible. It cannot fail to produce rapid diminution of any race that habitually practices it. The practice has a very bad and injurious effect on our school, and most seriously interferes with its usefulness. Already I learn of three girls, neither of whom can be over fourteen years old, who have been withdrawn from school to be married, thus failing and refusing to comply with the treaty obligation to keep the children at school until eighteen years old. The husbands are selected by the parents, and thus the child is remanded back to barbarism after it had just fairly commenced its course of preparation for civilized life. The educated girls of the tribe are justly looked to and are expected to become the potential agents for helping their families up to a higher plane of social progress. This destructive practice is in deadly antagonism to the best and most expensive machinery put in operation by our government for lifting their wards from barbarism to civilization.

THE SYSTEM OF BUTCHERING

heretofore in operation—of letting the Indians shoot and dress their own beeves—was horribly savage and demoralizing; a carnival of blood. The "Oxy kill 'em" day put a heavy brake on all ameliorating measures for Indian civilization. The recent order changing the mode of delivery to the block was one eminently fit to be made, for several obvious reasons, not the least of which is that it will distribute more justly the coveted and much prized beef, very little of which in the old method fell to the share of the old and infirm or the feeble and weak. Now the same ticket presented at the block, as at the commissary, insures a more just and equal distribution. The selfish and unequal appropriation by the leaders is effectually checked where it existed. They say, with a solemn shake of the head as they feel the leveling influence of this

practical exemplification of "equal rights for all," "No good." On the other hand, the brightening eye and grateful look of the old and feeble, in accord with their speech, say, "Good Attibbit, Good Ahteus"; that is, good father at Washington, good father at Pawnee.

THE CIMARRON LUMBER CONTRACT

has proved a heavy and expensive arrangement for this agency. It really retarded our improvements, so that the houses that were uncovered a year ago are uncovered still. No shingles were made on the last contract. The difficulty of getting hands to stay and do logging was great and vexatious. The long distance of twenty to thirty or more miles to haul the wet, heavy lumber was very oppressive on teams and Indians. In consequence, the work of building received a serious setback, and the industry of getting logs for the agency mill was quite suspended. A careful survey of the situation made me feel it to be my duty to stop operations on the Cimarron and report the facts to the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

A GOOD SHINGLE MACHINE

just now would be a splendid missionary for us,* in enabling us to cover the roofless houses, giving assurance of being able to finish when we began to build. Our carpenter has been as busy as he could be in putting up the material on hand, and in repairs in the shop of wagons, plows, &c.

OUR SAW AND GRIST MILL,

under the management of our efficient miller, are now in reasonably good condition. I found on my first examination of the mill that the burrs had been almost ruined by unskillful or reckless use. Badly out of balance, they had been worn on one side until the furrows were almost destroyed. I directed the stones to be balanced and the furrows properly deepened. This is a matter of patient, skillful labor, which now, in the necessity for weekly issues, will occupy considerable time to accomplish satisfactorily. Our new boiler has lain idle for want of necessary parts; we have just received the necessary pieces to complete it, and just as soon as our water supply enables us to get two or three issues ahead we will have it in place and be able to do efficient and economical work.

OUR WATER SUPPLY

is in an alarming condition. All the wells for drinking water failed except two. These furnish only a scant supply. With the kind permission of the honorable Commissioner work has been commenced to deepen the dry wells. Two have been completed, the others will be deepened in turn. A new well for public use will be completed as rapidly as possible. I feel sure it will be a public benefaction. Our agency well, hitherto deemed inexhaustible, is so low, that less than a barrel at a time exhausts the supply. The source of supply for our wells is under the government farm. It is a question whether our water famine may not be caused in part by the demands made on the rainfall, to supply the wants of growing crops, and thus preventing the accustomed absorption and percolation into the basin below, at the same time giving rise to increased evaporation from the surface.

THE NATURAL SPIRIT OF DESTRUCTIVENESS

crops out here, just the same as in communities that pass for civilized. The mill was visited in the night, in the month of May, by the rowdy element, and a large amount of glass was broken by throwing stones and other missiles, knocking the glass into a large pile of bran, making it dangerous to feed the bran to our horses and mules. It was issued for hog feed, as the making of it into slop permitted the glass to fall to the bottom. We suspected the mischief to be done under the influence of whisky, but were unable to obtain any evidence of a positive character, or of who perpetrated the outrage, the proverbial reticence of the Indian making it almost impossible to get one to inform on another. The agency well was so badly befouled by the same spirit, by throwing filthy rubbish and contaminations that it, that we were compelled to put a cover and key on it, in order to preserve it fit for use.

THE SANITARY CONDITION

of the tribe, I think, is steadily improving, the more abundant food supply illustrating the Darwinian law of "survival of the fittest," by making a greater number fit to survive. Old men say that this year, for the first time in their lives, they had all the potatoes and vegetables they could eat. The people look well nourished, the children generally fat and healthy. So one of the indispensable adjuncts to an advance to a higher plane of civilization has been attained. The rest we may fairly presume

* Since the above was written a shingle machine has been furnished the Pawnee Agency.

will follow in time, for the sequences of nature are as invariable as the eternal laws. The wisdom of man is manifested in putting himself in harmony with universal law. The only local cause of suffering now apparent is in the malaria of the little streams. There are no paludal influences whatever in the reservation. The streams mainly flow in deep channels, and are subject to sudden freshets, which come down laden with soil and organic elements. Falling as suddenly, the slimy deposits are left high on the banks, to evolve malaria in a tropic heat of 80° to 120° Fahrenheit. The Arkansas and Cimarron, on the north, east, and south, are the most important general factors in the production of malaria. The remarks on the effect of the small streams are as pertinent and of more general application, except that the banks are not so high, and the wide sandy beds afford numberless flat places where the soft mud settles, and under the scorching sun evolves its deadly poisons. I have recently walked over places in the Arkansas River bed where recent deposits from the overflow were cracked in the sun, and baked on the top, so that it would bear a man's weight, yet yielding and soft below. The Cimarron has precisely the same character. From these sources we must look for our most permanent and general causes of malarious diseases. The impressions of malaria are, like the causes, sudden and violent, and speedily over, unless in exceptional locations. The steady increase in the number of comfortable dwellings cannot fail to tell in the general health, from improved hygienic conditions. The improved and more healthy and comfortable clothing also contributes to sanitary advance. The crowded unventilated mud lodge has contributed, without doubt, to the prevalence of pulmonary affections. Its porous walls, becoming in a few years saturated with animal exhalations, make a nidus for many morbific agents, so that the young and the old, who are unavoidably more confined in them than the others, suffer most.

Our physician is well educated, intelligent, faithful, and kind. His skillful and correct course of management and treatment is steadily decreasing the confidence of the tribe in the superstitious and silly practices of the native doctors, and, per contra, is steadily increasing the native confidence in the superior resources and capabilities of the white man's system of medicine.

OUR RELATIONS WITH NEIGHBORING TRIBES

are of the most cordial and friendly character, with the single exception of the Osages, who are our neighbors on the north and northeast. With the Poncas our relations are exceedingly pleasant and friendly; with the Sac and Fox, also, most satisfactory; with the southwestern tribes very friendly and kind. There is seldom any complaint in reference to any of them. With the Osages it is quite different. They seem to take less kindly to civilized ways, and frequent losses of stock at their hands, and no redress for a series of years, has at length given rise to an unfriendly feeling. This feeling has recently been intensified in a high degree by the behavior of the Osages in inviting us to a friendly council for settling amicably all causes of difference and grievance. The day and place were agreed upon for a month beforehand. The Pawnees turned out in respectable shape. All the chiefs and principal men were there. They acted like honest, self-respecting men. The Osages failed to come to the counsel of their own asking. If ever, in this world, "judgment by default" is right, it is right in this case. The only message we received was an insulting one, that, if we would come back the next day, they would meet us. Of course we declined peremptorily. The tendency toward friendly relations has received a serious setback. The Pawnees are not disposed to entertain any more propositions from the Osages. They feel the just indignation of well-disposed and self-respecting men. I am holding them in quiet, expecting the authorities to do justice in this matter. It is not certain how long I may be able to hold those who are aggrieved.

The Osages recently rounded out six ponies in daylight and were driving them off, when a shot from a policeman startled the thieves and drove them away. This was since the abortive council. The thieves escaped, and the horses were recovered. Blood may be shed in this way any day. Then, control would be difficult. I have since ordered the Pawnee police to arrest every Osage found on this reservation without a pass from his agent, and escort him or them to the Arkansas River and see that he goes over. It looks as if the authority of the United States was needed to secure justice and restore the amicable relations so desirable, and which can only permanently exist when founded in mutual just dealings.

OUR FREIGHTING

is now done exclusively by Indians. Like all hired labor performed by them, it could not be as yet called a financial success. We pay them 50 cents per 100 pounds from Arkansas City, and issue to them rations for the trip, and almost invariably have to buy some additional supplies on the way. We could get freighting by white freighters at 40 cents per 100 pounds, and they find themselves. But keeping in view that all our operations are of an educational character, it has seemed best to continue the present plan and rate of remuneration. Their teams are small, and the loads necessarily light, so that the sum total for a trip makes meager daily wages. But they are

earning something. They are paying for the wagons that have been provided for them. They are acquiring manly and industrious habits. They are growing from children to be men. So that while on the whole it involves much more care and trouble upon us, it appears to have a good effect on the Indians. We have no definitely designated train of wagons and teamsters. Each train, according to the need, consists of such men and teams as can be hired for the trip. The whole moves under the direction of the farmer or his assistant farmer, who accompanies the train and directs all its movements. Everything pertaining to it is now well arranged, so that confusion is avoided. No serious mishap of any kind has occurred, and we are sure that none will occur that can be averted by prudent, vigilant care.

THE CLERICAL WORK OF THIS OFFICE,

from causes over which we had no control, has thus far been unavoidably in arrears. The labor has been unremitting, and far over any reasonable office hours, to bring the work up to the time and standard of the department. With your kind indulgence, we hope to give no cause of complaint in the future. The time of receiving the annuity money and funds for the payment of wages, salaries, expenses, &c., for the fiscal year being all so near the close, gave us little time for such press of work. And just at this time we were deprived of the services of R. W. Hopkins, commissary clerk, who was compelled to resign, having had repeated attacks of pulmonary hemorrhage. Our loss was serious, and for us most inopportune. He was a most worthy, efficient, and faithful man.

IN CONCLUSION.

I have endeavored above to give a clear statement of our agency, its condition and state of progress. The Indians are amenable in a high degree to kind, firm, and just influences. They, I think, should be treated as men and not as children, in order that they may become self-helpful, industrious, self-reliant men. I endeavor in all my dealings with them to so treat them as to inspire confidence in my word, and in my kindness, justice, and firmness.

I have ventured to call the attention of the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs to matters that seem to me to be of vital importance to the successful administration of affairs in this agency, in reference to our educational forces. Also the relation of polygamy and the social features it involves, which operate so very unfavorably on our endeavors to educate the female portion of the pupils of our school up to any respectable standard. The best hope of all who engage seriously in the work of trying to elevate the Indian is in educating and civilizing the future mothers of the tribe. When the habits, customs, and practices of the Indians directly antagonize our best and most costly efforts, there should be a distinct way to meet that antagonism. In my opinion a simple mandate from the Department of the Interior would stop polygamy from and after its announcement. A similar mandate would have all the moral force of law in checking the premature immolation of children on the altar of matrimony. The treaty obligations of the Pawnees to send their children to school until eighteen years of age would furnish the necessary power to prohibit these precocious matrimonial arrangements, which invalidate their treaty obligations. The school is the grand lever for civilizing and elevating. It should be the paramount interest. Every influence in an agency should be in harmony with its objects and efforts.

In making this report I have not deemed it necessary to criticise the efforts and measures of my predecessors. They doubtless found enough of the difficulties to encounter which befall most agents, and are ample ground for spreading the mantle of charity. I as little deem it necessary to take up the roll of prophet, but will simply say that I have earnestly tried to do my duty, and shall endeavor to continue the same course.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. H. BOWMAN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

PONCA AGENCY, IND. TER.,
August 31, 1880.

SIR: In accordance with instructions, I submit my first annual report of the condition of affairs at this agency. Owing to the short time I have been in charge, it will be impossible for me to make as full and complete a report from my own knowledge as I deem desirable. I assumed control of this agency April 8, 1880, relieving A. R. Satterthwaite, who had been temporarily in charge from January 1, 1880.

Upon my arrival I found seeds for planting, and the spring plowing was nearly completed. My arrival had been anticipated for several weeks, and no plans for the summer's work were perfected; consequently the farm work was in a backward condition. As one of my first duties, I made every exertion to push forward the

planting, and all the available labor was concentrated on the agency farm and about 100 acres of corn and 5 acres of potatoes were planted. I sent an agency team through the Indian camps, and wherever a family was found without means to break for themselves sufficient land for a garden, I broke them a garden patch and issued them seeds to plant it; by this means a large number were enabled to raise vegetables for their own use the present season. There was a protracted drought during the months of April, May, and June, consequently the potatoes which were planted on the agency farm and by most of the Indians were almost a failure. About the 1st of July copious rains set in, and the corn commenced to grow with the prospect of a fair crop.

The pasturage for the stock, cattle, and ponies owned by the Indians has been good, although at the present time the ground is parched and the grass dry; prairie fires are constantly occurring encroaching upon our range, and it will be difficult to preserve enough for our beef-cattle unless we have rain very soon.

A number of the Poncas have good fields of corn which will yield them a fair return for their labor, and the majority of them planted and raised sufficient vegetables and potatoes for their own use. The Indians are now at work cutting and stacking hay with which to feed their cattle and ponies this winter. Nine mowing machines owned by the Indians are kept running constantly, and they are in a fair way of putting up plenty of hay for all their stock the coming winter. I have talked a great deal to the Poncas of the necessity and advantages of sowing wheat, and I think they are sufficiently interested in the matter to sow at least 150 acres this fall. I shall endeavor to get most of the land that is now broken into wheat, and have the Indians break more land this fall and winter for corn.

Out of the 150 cows issued to the Poncas in June, 1879, only about one hundred head are in the tribe at the present time. I am informed that some ten of the number killed themselves while fastened to a lariat to prevent them from straying; that a dozen or more were killed to feast visiting Indians, and that the balance strayed off and cannot be found. At the time the above stock was issued each cow had a young calf; a number of these calves were killed by the Indians, and 75 yearlings are all that can be found in the tribe to-day as the increase of said cows. The cows and yearlings referred to are in fine condition, and those Indians who have taken the best care of their stock are very much encouraged. One hundred and ninety-two head of two-year old heifers and eight bulls were issued to the Poncas on the 20th day of July, and those Indians who have any desire at all for stock raising have an excellent opportunity offered to them, and I am of the opinion that quite a number will embrace the advantages held out, and in a comparatively short time become rich.

Twenty yoke of work cattle were issued to the Indians last winter, but the most of them were old and have been of little benefit to them. Seven yoke of oxen were purchased last June, and I propose to hold them as agency property for awhile, until I can do some heavy logging and break more prairie land for the Indians, after which they will be issued. Twenty-five new wagons and twenty-five sets of double harness were issued to the Indians the present season.

During the past year the Indians hauled all of their supplies from Wichita, Kans., one hundred miles from agency, at 65 cents per hundred pounds. Over fifty teams have been engaged in the transportation of supplies, and about 300,000 pounds of freight were hauled by the Indians for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880. I am informed that there was little loss and damage to supplies while in the hands of Indian teamsters—in fact not as much as was customary when transported by white men. Many of the Indians have become good teamsters; they handle their teams with care, load and unload their wagons with as much order and dispatch as is usual with the white freighter. I consider Indian freighting one of the most important elements in the great scheme to civilize and improve their condition. The money earned by freighting is usually spent by the Indians of this tribe upon their families in purchasing articles of food and clothing. The supplies for fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, were transported by Indians from terminus of railroad to agency 15 cents per hundred cheaper, and arrived in as good order as when transported by white men under contract.

EDUCATIONAL.

Since the 1st of August, 1879, a day school has been running most of the time, with an average attendance of twenty. The Indian children manifest a desire to learn, but as the majority of them live some distance from the school, it is very difficult to induce them to attend regularly. I have just commenced the erection of a building to be used as a boarding-school; workmen are now burning lime and making bricks for the above-named building, and before cold weather sets in I hope to have the building inclosed. The Indians have shown a good disposition in relation to the boarding-school; several of their leading men requested me to proceed with the building, stating that they were too old to change their habits, but that they wished their children to reap the advantages of an education.

Nine Ponca boys are attending school at Carlisle Barracks, Pa., and from the monthly

reports and letters written home, I judge they are making good progress. One of their number was obliged to return home a few days ago on account of poor health.

INDIAN HOUSES.

The Poncas have 79 log and box houses. Since the 1st of January, 1880, over seventy families have moved into houses. The agency carpenters made 65 bedsteads, 61 cupboards, and 60 tables, which were issued to the heads of families as fast as they moved into houses; at the same time each family received a cook-stove, a complete set of stove furniture, and to most of those living in houses dishes and chairs were issued.

AGENCY BUILDINGS.

The agency buildings consist of a commissary 24 by 70 feet, containing office, one school-house 28 by 50 feet, seven employés' houses, good carpenter shop, blacksmith shop, and tool-house. The above buildings are new and are generally in good repair. A few hundred dollars spent upon them in painting and repairs at the present time would result in a great saving to the government.

SANITARY.

The present year has been a very healthy one for the Indians at this agency. There have been eleven deaths and fifteen births. Most of the deaths that have occurred were small children and aged people.

POLICE.

The police force at this agency has not been as efficient as it should have been owing to its poor organization. I am about to reorganize my police force, and when it is completed I think they will be an important factor in the agency organization. I have always found the members of the police force ready and willing to perform any duty that was imposed upon them.

REMOVAL.

Much has been said and written relative to the removal of the Poncas back to their old reservation, and some two months ago parties were on the reservation endeavoring to hire the Indians to run off, taking what property they could gather together, and go back to their old home. Standing Buffalo and other leading men of the tribe have told me over and over again that they do not want to move back, that they are satisfied to remain where they are; that they want school-houses and whatever else the government is going to do for them done here. By extravagant promises of aid and presents when they should get back to their old reservation they have kept the Poncas unsettled, making it extremely difficult to interest them in farm work, schools, or anything else that would tend towards their civilization and advancement. Their present reservation contains over 100,000 acres, and is a good stock and farming country. The prairie land is good and can be counted upon to produce average crops. The river bottoms are very rich and will produce heavy crops of corn and wheat. The numerous streams that flow through the reservation are well wooded, furnishing an abundance of timber for all practicable purposes.

NEZ PERCÉS.

When the facilities to work with are taken into consideration, the Nez Percés have made good progress the present year. With only twenty-three teams at their disposal, they hauled all their supplies one hundred miles from terminus of railroad, besides breaking one hundred acres of prairie and hauling logs for houses.

Potatoes, corn, and garden seeds in their usual variety were issued to each family, and in almost every instance they were planted and the growing crop well taken care of. The Nez Percés have more garden vegetables, potatoes, melons, &c., of their own raising than they can make use of. They have asked for wheat to sow this fall, and I have requested authority to buy them enough wheat to sow one hundred acres.

The 96 head of two-year old heifers and four bulls, received for the Nez Percés, were issued to them July 20, 1880. The Indians are taking excellent care of their cattle. The Nez Percés appear to be natural herders, and show more judgment in the management of their stock than any Indians I ever saw.

The old Ponca saw-mill was removed to the Nez Percé reservation in July last, and we are now sawing out lumber for the purpose of erecting houses for the Indians, and I hope to have them all comfortably housed before cold weather.

The agency buildings consist of a good commissary building and two employé's houses, all new and in good repair.

A day school was opened in February, 1880, and has been very successfully run under the care of James Reubens, a full-blood Nez Percé, with an average daily attendance of twenty.

The Nez Percés are a religious people, and under the intelligent teachings of Mr. Reu-

bens they are strict observers of the Sabbath, refusing to perform any labor whatever upon that day. Twice upon the Sabbath they meet together, and listen to the preaching of Mr. Reubens, and sing hymns with an occasional prayer. Their services are conducted with as much order and the congregation is as much interested in the proceedings as any body of white people in any church in the land. In bad weather they hold services in a large tent erected for the purpose in Husses-Kutte's camp, but in pleasant weather their meetings are held in the open air, with some boughs laid upon poles to protect them from the rays of the sun. The Nez Percés should have a building erected, suitable for church purposes, in which a day school might be run, made up of such children as it would be impossible or impracticable to take into the industrial school.

The Nez Percés are an intelligent, religious, and industrious people, ready and willing to work and help themselves, and if agricultural implements, sufficient stock to work their land, and seeds are furnished them, they will do much towards supporting themselves another year.

The above, with the accompanying statistics, will, I think, give a fair representation of the condition of affairs at this agency.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. WHITING,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

QUAPAW AGENCY, IND. TER.,
August 25, 1880.

SIR: In compliance with instructions of July 18, 1880, I submit the following as my first annual report of affairs at this agency.

We have eight tribes under our charge, the Quapaws, Confederated Peorias and Miamis, Ottawas, Shawnees, Wyandottes, Senecas, and Modocs, besides a small band of Pottawatomies, numbering 25, and 27 Cherokee Shawnees; in all 1,067 souls, owning 202,298 acres, situated in the northeast corner of the Indian Territory, one-half of which is fine agricultural, the other grazing, land and partially covered with timber, not of a good quality, however, but used for log houses, fence-rails, and fire-wood. Water is abundant and of the very best quality. The surface of the country is undulating, and the streams and timber are interspersed frequently enough to make the scene pleasant to look upon. In the spring there is a wonderful variety of plants and flowers on the prairies and in the woods. One never feels the want of words and his own insignificance so much as when he attempts to describe the beauties of nature. It is gratifying for me to say that the past year has been a prosperous one, and that peace, harmony, and a kindly feeling prevail among all of the Indian tribes of this agency. Habits of industry and thrift are taking hold of these people, and those who labor are being amply rewarded. In a general view of the reservation, you are at once compelled to say that these people occupy one of the garden-spots of the United States. For agriculture, fruit, and stock-raising I am sure this country is not surpassed by any west of the Mississippi River, and that the Neosho and Spring River bottoms are equaled by few, if any, other sections.

In driving over the reservation, if it were not for the red faces you meet with on every hand you would say you were among the homes of the thrifty white pioneers of the West. Some of our Indians are as industrious and energetic as the whites on our border and are making as rapid progress; fine farms, well regulated, with good orchards and good stock are to be seen on every reservation. After looking at the results here, you may well feel an interest in the peace or humane policy of a great and generous nation. Out of a population of 1,067, there are but 99 (Modocs) people who depend on the government for support, and these few are fast approaching independence. This, of course, does not include the children, who are educated by the charity of the government, but who if left at home could be provided for by their parents. No one questions this policy as being the only way to attain the civilization and enlightenment of these people. It need hardly be said that superstition prevails everywhere among the ignorant classes; and that they have not the regard for virtue that characterizes the more intelligent races. The houses of the most ignorant are small, but generally comfortable, and they are blessed with a happy and contented disposition. Without exception they are hospitable and kind; nearly every tribe has some members who cling to the old practices; they dance to "drive away disease," the Buffalo dance, yearly feast, &c., are still indulged in by them.

QUAPAWS.

The Quapaws, from whom this agency was named, number about 200; only 35 of them are on their reservation of some 56,685 acres, the remainder having joined the

Osages, but I understand are desirous of returning to their old homes, claiming that the Osages do not treat them well, and that they are doing no good there, but are much worse off financially than when they left here. Those that remain have kept their children at school, and seem to appreciate the necessities of an education. They farm in a small way, but are less addicted to strong drink than in former years. It is a question that must be duly considered, what is best to do with the Quapaws? I am fearful that, wherever they are, they will not improve rapidly; but their children should be kept in school by all means, and a part of their large and valuable reservation should be sold and the money used in securing their advancement. They are all n favor of this, and the department would do well to consider the matter.

PEORIAS AND MIAMIS.

The Confederated Peorias and Miamis, numbering in all 218, occupy a delightful reservation of 50,301 acres. The consolidation of these tribes exists only in their landed interests, each having their own chiefs and conducting separate schools with their own tribal funds. The aggregate attendance of the two schools is sixty. Many of the children are well advanced, and are anxious to continue their studies in some higher-grade school in the States. It would be a wise course for the department to allow and encourage this.

The greater portion of their land is agricultural, and their reservation is equal in value to that of the Quapaws. The head men visited Washington last winter in the interest of their people, who are unanimously in favor of allotment of their lands. It is to be hoped that the department will aid them in this matter, as a large majority are certainly advanced sufficiently for the change, and a delay will only retard and discourage them. This tribe contains some of the most energetic and enterprising men under my charge, and I am in full sympathy with them in accomplishing this their great desire. Taken as a whole, they have succeeded well the past year. They have not erected a great number of new buildings. Cheap lumber would assist very much in this direction, and as long as they have some excellent timber in the river bottoms I hope the department will allow them to have it sawed before another year. There have been 2,528 acres cultivated on the reservation the past season.

OTTAWAS.

The Ottawas, numbering 114, have a reservation of 14,860 acres, equal in quality to that of the Peorias and Miamis. This reservation has never been surveyed, but a survey is very much desired by the whole tribe. They are citizens, and the question as to what their rights are agitates the people considerably. I most respectfully urge that some action be taken to determine their exact rights. Many of the leading men possess good business qualifications, and they, with the Peorias and Miamis, are desirous of having their land allotted. As a rule, they are temperate and industrious, and have a high regard for religion. Their temperance organization is a credit to them, there being no lack of interest manifested in the work. They have had under cultivation 538 acres. Twenty-four children attend the mission school with regularity.

SHAWNEES.

The Eastern Shawnees number 75, and their reservation embraces 13,088 acres; of this, two-thirds is rough, broken land, and only calculated for pasturage and timber. They are making some progress, and have had under cultivation 690 acres this season. The first chief has 225 acres in his farm, and sets a remarkably good example for his people. Twenty-three of their children have attended the mission school during the year. As a tribe, they are very orderly and generally temperate; in their dealings they are punctual and honest. This tribe, like all the others, contains some bright minds, while on the other hand there are some who cling fast to their old way; they have their "dance to drive away sickness," and the Buffalo dance, at both of which the music is made by the monotonous tap-tap-tap of the drum and the rattle of deer's claws; the men and women dance in a circle around a fire and sing or chant.

WYANDOTTES.

The Wyandottes are the largest tribe under the agency, and number 250, with a reservation of 21,706 acres. The larger portion of it is very poor, and only suitable for grazing. These people embrace the two extremes; some of the most ignorant and intelligent men we do business for. Many of these men are well advanced, and with equal advantages with our own race would soon rank with our best citizens. They are engaged in farming, and some have fine farms and large herds of good cattle; 1,448 acres have been under cultivation by these people, being the best showing of any tribe, and 64 of their children attended the mission school, in which all are very much interested.

SENECAS.

These are the second in number, being 230. Their reservation comprises 51,954 acres, and is situated south of all the others; three-fourths of it is fit for nothing but graz-

ing and timber. The foot-hills of the Ozark Mountains of Missouri crop out here and render the country worthless for agricultural purposes. These people have sold to other tribes some of the best land in the region, but still retain more than they can ever cultivate. The Senecas cling closer to the old customs than any others, but have made rapid advancement in the past few years; they are good workers and employ fewer white men, as renters, than any other tribe, in proportion to their numbers. They appreciate the school privileges, and the head men take a lively interest in encouraging their people to keep their children in school. Formerly the dog dance, green-corn dance, &c., were indulged in once each year and often lasted for a week or more. Now the green-corn dance, or worship of the Great Spirit, is their only tribal festivity, although they have not given up their ball games, which take place often on the Sabbath day; these things are bound to give way before the march of civilization that is surely surrounding them. The wise course of the department in taking two of their young men to learn the blacksmith's trade is heartily concurred in by the chiefs, and they promise to enlarge their shops for that purpose. If upon the intelligence and virtue of these people rest the entire fabric of a commonwealth, the Senecas have much to learn, still I am sure they realize its truthfulness. They have had 1,156 acres cultivated, and forty-eight children attended the mission school.

MODOCS.

This tribe is reduced in numbers to 99; their reservation of 4,000 acres is not an average of the land here, less than one-quarter of it being good for anything but grazing. Considering that they have only been here seven years, and that they were fresh from the lava beds, they have made remarkable progress, and have, as a whole, outstripped some of their neighbors. Under the lax management for the past year they have been indulged in habits of vice and wickedness; quite a number have been drunk, and gambling has become common; such habits are easily acquired but very difficult to get rid of, and while moral suasion will be used, if it does not succeed in preventing it, more efficient measures will be adopted.

A few years ago the government gave these people quite a large herd of cattle, but they have been permitted to sell them when they saw fit, and to-day have not half the original number, although they have been fed and clothed. This must be prevented. They were given twenty-four brood mares the past season, and most of them have treated the stock well, and labored with it for their own support. They should have more horses, cattle, and houses, and more land should be broken, so that each head of a family could have all he is willing to work, and be given to understand that they could not dispose of any of their stock before they become well enough off to take care of themselves. They have cultivated 370 acres in wheat and corn, besides some small garden patches. The wheat crop was very fair, and their corn looks remarkably well at present. Their children, of school age, twenty-three in all, attend and are very bright, learning rapidly. They have built fourteen new houses, and more will be put up this winter if they are provided with finishing lumber, nails, doors, windows, &c. By good advice, proper encouragement, and fair dealing, I am of the opinion that the Modocs can be educated and elevated socially, so that they will take pride in not being pensioners of the government.

Besides the tribes already named, the Pottawatomies and Cherokee Shawnees, who reside here, but belong elsewhere, would very fairly compare with the Shawnees, if they felt fully settled and interested in the country. What will be done with the Pottawatomies is a serious question. They claim rights here, but the Peorias and Miamies, on whose reservation they are located, deny any such rights.

STOCK RAISING.

Stock raising will increase now that the department has decided to prevent the driving of Texas cattle on the reservation, and, as the range for stock is so fine and extensive, it must necessarily prove very profitable. Many of our more energetic Indians have quite a start now, with a good grade of cattle.

IMPROVEMENTS, RENTERS, AND SAW-MILLS.

The improvements made during the year have not been as extensive as in years past. A large part of all improvements are made by the whites, who rent and improve farms for one-third the crops for a term of years. Many Indians have good farms now, who, if this privilege had been denied them, would probably never have owned any improvements more than the proverbial "truck patch." The uncertainty of having white labor to assist in farming operations the past spring proved quite a drawback. In some cases it is a curse to the Indians to depend on others to make their support, but in others it is a great advantage. Each Indian is the rightful owner of sufficient land, but few are well enough provided with stock to break up and improve a farm. Many are destitute, but if allowed to rent their land the share of the crop so obtained enables them to live independent of any assistance from the government. Such are embraced under widows, orphans, cripples, and invalid persons who cannot labor. The other extremes

are thrifty men who have large farms and cannot obtain Indian labor sufficient to work them. They have spent their time, money, and energies to open up their farms, and the injustice would be to prevent them from reaping all the profit they can from such investments. The renting privilege may be abused in some cases, but I consider this more the fault of the agent than any one else. More substantial improvements would be made if the department would allow us to employ a saw-mill to make lumber for all the tribes. It is up-hill business to build houses, &c., with logs in the rough. This is the only way to get cheap lumber, and, if permitted, I am sure next year would show a decided increase that would justify the experiment.

AGENCY BUILDINGS AND SCHOOLS.

The agent's residence and the commissary are the only buildings of any value here. There is a pressing need for residences for the other employés. The additions to the Seneca industrial boarding-school were much needed, and are enjoyed by the children. Both the Seneca and Quapaw missions must be thoroughly repaired, and bath-houses, as a sanitary measure, should be erected at once. Money spent in this way certainly will return, in the good it does, a thousand fold.

EDUCATION AND SCHOOLS.

Past experience goes far to prove that it is cheaper to educate our wards than make war on them, or let them grow up in ignorance, to say nothing of the humanity of the act, or the results attained. Ignorance, superstition, degradation, and poverty go hand in hand; intelligence, thrift, industry, and riches follow in this advanced age. The trifle that is expended here for school purposes during the year would not support and pay an army for one month if these people were at war with our government; not taking into account the value of human life or the influence for evil exerted by war. Here we have a monument to the generosity, humanity, and better judgment of a great people, one that will last as long as there is a vestige of these tribes on earth. They have tasted the fruits of knowledge, and are eager to pursue and enjoy its blessings. Had we the accommodations and means of support, I think I am safe in saying that 250 children would be our average attendance at the mission schools, while the three day schools are attended with regularity, overcoming the great disadvantage of a residence at a long distance from such schools. Below I furnish the total enrollment at the different schools:

Quapaw, Ottawa, &c., industrial boarding-school	58
Seneca, Shawnee, and Wyandotte boarding-school	135
Peoria, &c., day school	41
Miami day school	19
Modoc day school	23
Total	276

The schools closed June 30, and will reopen September 1. The Seneca, &c., school was ably conducted, the children showing marked improvement. With the new addition 100 scholars can be comfortably accommodated. The Quapaw school, while not in as good repair, will accommodate a like number, and was successfully conducted. The day schools have proved a credit to both teachers and scholars; taking them together, I can truly say they compare favorably with schools for whites in the States.

POLICE.

Our police force was so badly crippled by Congress at its last session that its usefulness is well-nigh destroyed. No one who knows anything about the necessity for such a force will doubt for one moment the hardships and inconvenience that are bound to follow their disorganization, which is virtually done when you offer no more inducement to the very best young men we have than $5 per month. We do not claim that the police are all that is necessary, if ever so well paid and equipped; the want of United States courts still exists, but with what authority we have they do well and are simply indispensable until we are provided with something better. The department should see that these men are properly paid; they never received half enough for the work done and the risk of life they must necessarily sustain.

WHISKY AND CRIME.

Efforts have been and are being made to suppress this unlawful traffic. Three parties were convicted and fined, and other cases are now pending. Still, Indians get whisky at Seneca, Mo., and Baxter Springs, Kans. I hope by persistent watchfulness to break up the business. A term in the penitentiary for a few of the guilty parties would do more good than anything else. I shall have the sympathy, influence, and support of all the best citizens on the borders to assist me in my efforts to punish such law-breakers. Whisky is the greatest enemy the Indian has. The vice of

drunkenness is common among all Indians, and it will require no small exertion to remedy the evils that exist here.

No crimes of any serious nature have been committed during the year. Little breaches of conduct occur from time to time, but there is nothing but what is easily put right by the police.

MISSIONARY WORK.

There has been preaching nearly every Sunday and a Sabbath school is successfully conducted among the Modocs and at the mission schools. There have also been regular meetings at the Ottawa Missions, and they have a flourishing temperance organization; each tribe is visited and meetings are held by different ministers from Kansas and Missouri from week to week. There is a general reaching out among the more advanced people for good, and I think every one connected with the work may well feel thankful for what has been accomplished during the year. There is, however, plenty of room for true men and women as missionaries, and the good people of our land ought to consider these, our own poor wards, before they send their strength and money abroad.

ALLOTMENT.

There is no subject that is more talked of or desired by some of our tribes than the allotment of their lands. There is no question in my mind but that allotment would encourage and advance them in civilization. A man's first duty is to provide for his own household, and among so many intelligent men as we have here, you need not be surprised that they are anxious to know what they own, and have it where it can be improved and made to yield the most revenue to them. They are too far advanced to live and own in common, and nothing but relief in this direction will satisfy them. Each head of a family should have a homestead; let them know that this is their home forever; encourage them in their labors for independence; in other words, make them freemen.

In conclusion, let me say that I have known these people for years, and my heart is fully in sympathy with their every laudable undertaking.

D. B. DYER,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

SAC AND FOX AGENCY, IND. TER.,
September 4, 1880.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following annual report in accordance with circular letter Office Indian Affairs, July 18, 1880.

On my arrival at this agency, August 10, 1879, I found Joseph Hertford in charge as acting agent, having been placed in charge by Inspector McNeil, on June 9, 1879. I immediately relieved Mr. Hertford and took charge of the affairs of the agency, which I found in a most deplorable condition. * * *

The Indians had become restless and dissatisfied, their confidence in the government and agents severely shaken. I immediately took the proper steps to procure employés, which I found to be a very difficult matter, as many persons are averse to coming so far distant from civilization, and where they are necessarily deprived of the comforts enjoyed by citizens of the States. I finally succeeded in obtaining help sufficient to enable me to open schools, and a physician and blacksmith for this agency.

The Indians under the control of this agency are the Sac and Fox of the Mississippi, numbering 421, not including the Mo-ko-ho-ko band in Kansas, who number 90. The Absentee Shawnees, 660; the Mexican Kickapoos, 380; citizen Pottawatomies, 300; Black Bob's band of Shawnees, located on what is known as the government strip, immediately west of the Kickapoos, 60 in number; Iowas enrolled here, 46; Sac and Fox of the Missouri, 32; Otoes that are here by permission of the department, 35; making a total of 2,024. In addition to the above there are 181 Otoes, 40 Kansas Pottawatomies, and 30 Kickapoos; total, 251, that have no tribal rights here.

SAC AND FOX OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

The Sac and Fox of the Mississippi reside on their reservation, which contains 479,667 acres. They are supposed to be as true a type of the native American Indians as there is in existence. They are not very favorably inclined to labor, yet several of them have fine fields under cultivation and considerable stock. They receive an annual annuity of $43,752.91, paid them in semi-annual payments, which is the interest on funds held by the government for them under treaty; this goes far toward their support.

The season of 1879 being unusually dry—no rains—there was an entire failure of all

crops, compelling the Indians who owned stock to drive them a great distance from their reservation, where they found water and grazing ground, most of them remaining the entire season. They did considerable hunting and secured a great many furs, which they disposed of to the traders, realizing considerable money from this source and supplying their families with the necessaries of life. This season they have cultivated more land than usual, and are rewarded with fine crops, which I think will have a tendency to renewed exertion on their part to do more work in the future and break and put under cultivation more lands. But very few of these Indians wear citizens' dress, but retain the breech-cloth and blanket, and adhere to their old time customs, having their feasts and dances regularly, in which they appear to be perfectly happy.

They feel very indifferent as to the education of their children, but having provided in their treaty that $5,000 of their tribal funds should be used annually, under the direction of the Indian Department, for maintaining a manual-labor school for them, it affords those that desire to have their children educated, a very favorable opportunity, and it is a gratification to be able to say the school has had a larger attendance the past year than at any time previous; thus showing a growing disposition on their part to pay more attention to education. The children have made remarkable progress in their studies, and in addition have been regularly taught other duties; the girls have been taught sewing, laundry, dining-room and kitchen work; the boys in all the branches of agriculture. Connected with the school there is a farm, of which there are 80 acres under cultivation, from which, by estimate, we will have this season 1,500 bushels of corn, and we have cut and stored 25 tons of hay; plowing, cultivating and all the work being done by the farmer, with the assistance of the boys of the school, very little outside help being required.

MEXICAN KICKAPOOS

Located on their reservation, west of the Sac and Fox, lying between Deep Fork and North Fork of the Canadian River, 30 miles distant from the agency, number 380. They are blanket Indians, and have heretofore been recognized as a restless, wild tribe, somewhat difficult to control. They are supported in part by the government, and the only tribe of this agency to which rations are issued.

The dry season of 1879 was a severe one for these Indians; they had considerable land under cultivation; the crops being almost an entire failure was very discouraging. I had grave fears they would feel reluctant to work their farms this season, but I was very agreeably disappointed in seeing them go to work with the energy they did, and put out a larger acreage than usual. They have broken and fenced about 40 acres of new ground, dug and walled two good wells; will get up in good condition fifty tons of hay, and estimate they will have 8,000 bushels of corn. Having no feed for their horses at the time they needed them, they were unable to work them and put out as large a crop as they intended.

That portion of the tribe last removed from Mexico having received no help from the government, and the others having been issued farming implements, wagons, and harness, I requested of the department permission to purchase them a few mules and some harness, which request the honorable Secretary of the Interior granted, and I purchased and issued them five pair of mules and six set of double harness. They appeared greatly pleased, and assured me they would take good care of them, and they would now be enabled to do more work.

In addition to the above, the department purchased for distribution among the Indians two hundred head of two-year-old stock cattle, for which they appear grateful, and which will aid them very materially.

I think they understand the motive of the department to assist those that are endeavoring to do right and prepare for the future support of themselves. I am constantly endeavoring to impress on their minds that the time is not far distant when they will be compelled to support themselves without aid from the government. I think the Kickapoos are in a better condition, and more contented now than at any time since their removal to the Territory. They feel exceedingly anxious to have the small band that yet remains in Mexico join them here.

We have at Kickapoo station a blacksmith who does their work; the other regular employés are a superintendent of the station, who makes the issues, assisted by another employé, the farmer. They have cut on the station farm 30 tons of good hay, and we have estimated the corn crop on the government farm this year, 2,000 bushels.

ABSENTEE SHAWNEES.

Number, 660; are located on the north fork of the Canadian River, on what is known as the 30-mile square tract of land, set apart for the Pottawatomies by the treaty of 1867.

These Indians are self-supporting, and receive no aid from the government except the maintenance of a manual-labor school, and a physician and medicines furnished them. Many of them have good farms, which they work well, and they pay some attention to stock raising, having considerable stock to dispose of every year. They are

industrious, and generally well disposed; very favorably inclined to education. Most of them wear citizens' dress; but few blanket Indians among them. They are far in advance of the Sac and Fox and Kickapoos in civilization.

CITIZEN POTTAWATOMIES

Number 300, and are located 70 miles southwest of the agency, on the 30-mile square tract on the Canadian River. They have a larger quantity of land under cultivation than last season, and have excellent crops. Being so far distant from the agency, they experience great difficulty in suppressing crime and preventing the introduction of liquor. Owing to the fact of their isolated condition, outlaws and criminals from the States have made their reservation a rendezvous, and until the descent made upon them by Major Davis, in command of the troops from Fort Sill, they had matters pretty much their own way.

The Pottawatomies are fully capable of realizing the advantages of educating their children, and are very desirous the government should assist them in every possible way. They have had a day-school the past season, supported by the government, which has had an average attendance of about twenty scholars, the full capacity of the school building. They have also, on their reservation, a Catholic mission which is well attended.

SHAWNEE MANUAL-LABOR SCHOOL

Is supported by the government, and is the pride of the Shawnees, and I believe is recognized as one of the best schools in the Territory. This school has been attended by as many scholars as it was possible to accommodate; we managed to care for 50 scholars last year, but that number taxed the school to its utmost capacity, and I have been compelled to refuse admission to very nearly as many scholars as we had in attendance; with sufficient room to accommodate them, the school could be increased to 80 or 100 scholars.

One of the boys of this school was sent to Hampton, Va., to school last season, and through the interest taken by Reverend Elliott, the missionary at Shawneetown, the honorable commissioner arranged for the placing of two more boys in the same school, and they were sent there a short time since. There can be no doubt of the fact that the education and civilization of the Indian children is more rapid and satisfactory when they are removed from the influence of their people and home associations; and I trust Congress will see the necessity of the early establishment of more schools in the States similar to those at Hampton and Carlisle, where the most worthy scholars of the Indian country may be annually sent to be educated, and returned to their people as an example and incentive to others.

In connection with this school is a farm of 920 acres, 75 acres of which is under cultivation, and from which by estimate we will have this season 1,500 bushels of corn, and vegetables sufficient for the use of the school this year. We have 45 tons of excellent hay put up on the farm. The work has all been performed by the regular employés, assisted by the boys of the school, who have taken great interest in the work, and we have required but little outside help.

AGENCY BUILDINGS.

The buildings at Sac and Fox Agency consist of the manual-labor school buildings, that require repairs; agent's residence, in good condition; physician's, carpenters', and blacksmiths' residences, in bad condition, requiring immediate repairs. There being no warehouse for storing the supplies, we were compelled to use two small, old, dilapidated log cabins for store-rooms. When the honorable Secretary of the Interior paid this agency a visit in September last, he saw the necessity of building a new warehouse, and authorized me to make arrangements for the same; I was allowed $250, and with that sum commenced the erection of a building 100 by 20 feet, one story, which is now completed, with the exception of 40 feet of roofing, some doors, and shelving. This will afford sufficient room for all the supplies arriving at the agency for this place, Shawnee and Kickapoo.

We have also a steam saw-mill in running order, but needing some repairs. We have sawed the past year 70,000 feet of lumber and 26,000 shingles for the Indians and government work.

The buildings at Kickapoo Station consist of a small frame building occupied by the employés, a blacksmith shop, and a log house erected the past year by the blacksmith for a residence, and a small log warehouse for the storage of supplies. Buildings at Shawnee are manual-labor school boarding-house, entirely inadequate to accommodate the children attending school, and a small old one-story frame school-house, a very shabby affair, totally unfit for the purposes of a school, and should be replaced by a new one, larger and better adapted to the wants of that school; this, with a small frame office for the use of the physician, constitutes all the buildings of the agency except a school building in the Pottawatomie Reservation, so far distant from the settlements that it is of no use.

SANITARY.

The health of the different tribes the past year has been remarkably good, taking into consideration the extreme heat and dry weather. Owing to the failure of springs, caused by the drought, many families were compelled to use stagnant water from pools; this was the occasion of some sickness, and a few deaths were attributed to this cause. No malignant diseases prevailed during the year. The diseases incident to this country are of a malarious type, easily controlled by proper care.

One of the greatest difficulties our physicians have to contend with in the treatment of Indians, is their exposure to all kinds of weather, and want of proper care in the administration of medicines given them. They are gradually becoming convinced that the white man's medicine is the best, but many of them still adhere with great tenacity to their medicine-men.

TRANSPORTATION OF INDIAN SUPPLIES.

During the past year the Indians have transported with their own teams, from Muskogee, Ind. Ter., a distance of 100 miles, 35,550 pounds of government's freight, at the cost of $273.50. Our supplies arriving at a season of the year when Indians are busily engaged in haying, it is difficult to procure teams to do the freighting and occasions some delay in getting supplies to the agency.

POLICE.

During the past year I have had a police force consisting of a captain, one lieutenant, and an average of 12 privates. The former agent having neglected to estimate for supplies for the force, I obtained permission from the Hon. Secretary to purchase in open market five hundred dollars' worth of supplies. This was sufficient to provide for the force until April 30, 1880. It being then so near the end of the fiscal year, I considered it unnecessary to make an estimate and purchases for the short time, and I discharged the force. They did very effective service during the period the country was infested with outlaws, in protecting government stores and private property.

I am now entirely without police, as none seem willing to serve for the pay allowed.

RELIGION.

During a portion of the past year we have had stationed at this agency a Baptist minister, Rev. David King, who held service in a small church erected by the Baptist Association. They have a small congregation, and although Rev. Mr. King was indefatigable in his efforts, the membership was not very perceptibly increased during the year. Service is now conducted by one of the chiefs, "Keokuk," a member of the church, the attendance being rather limited.

I find the Sac and Fox Indians rather adverse to religious teachings of any special sect or denomination, preferring to exercise their own choice in their manner and form of worship. Although they pay but little apparent attention to religious matters, they will compare favorably with other tribes that make greater pretensions. I have in no manner interfered with the Indians in religious interests, but have given what encouragement I could to the religious societies, in the conversion of as great a number of proselytes as possible. We have a well-conducted Sabbath-school held every Sabbath in the school building at the manual-labor school, which is regularly attended by the scholars and others of the agency.

At Shawnee the Society of Friends have a missionary, Rev. F. Elliott, a gentleman of advanced ideas, who is working with a will in his efforts as a civilizer. Without being intrusive, he appears to be one among the few that understand that the schools of Indian agencies are under the immediate control or supervision of the agents. There being no chapel or church edifice in which to hold service, he has regular service in the school building of the manual-labor school. He is well liked by the school children and employés, and since his advent at Shawnee I notice a very perceptible change for the better in the feelings of the parents and children, and I have no hesitancy in saying that the society of which he is a member made a wise move in the right direction when they sent this gentleman to Shawnee to succeed Elkanah Beard.

CRIME.

Horse-thieves still continue their depredations, but since the capture, by the military, of the band of desperadoes in this vicinity, the thefts have been principally committed by Indians of neighboring tribes who enter the reservation in the night season, steal the ponies, and run them over the line. In many instances the owners have succeeded in recovering their property, but have failed to capture the thieves.

There have been but few instances of intoxication during the past year until within a few weeks past, which occurred from the smuggling of whisky into the Creek Nation by Creek Indians, being in close proximity to the Sac and Fox Reservation, affording an opportunity for the half-breeds of this tribe to purchase what they wanted and

become beastly intoxicated. I have made arrangements for the capture of the guilty parties and hope to be successful. During the last winter my police force captured a Creek in the act of retailing whisky at this agency. I sent him to Muskogee, under guard, and had him delivered to a United States deputy marshal, to convey with other prisoners to Fort Smith for trial, but he succeeded in effecting his escape, since which time he has not been heard from.

There have been several murders committed during the past year immediately adjoining this reservation, but I have knowledge of but two in the limits of this agency; one was the killing of a soldier of the Fourth Cavalry by outlaws, while doing guard-duty in camp; the other a white man, supposed to have been killed by an Indian while passing through the Territory. The frequent visits of soldiers to this agency in search of invaders and outlaws has been the means of preventing much lawlessness, and the breaking up of bands of desperadoes that made this their headquarters.

CONCLUSION.

In concluding my report, I wish to express the deep obligations I am under to the Hon. Secretary of the Interior, Hon. Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the attachés of the Indian Office for their generous treatment and prompt attention to the interests of this agency. I also desire to express thanks to Major-General Pope for courtesies extended; the officers of his department with whom I have come in contact in my official capacity, I desire to kindly thank for favors shown.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN S. SHORB,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

UNION AGENCY, MUSKOGEE, IND. TER.,
October 10, 1880.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report:

This agency includes what is known as the Five Civilized Tribes, being the Cherokees, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Creeks, and Seminoles, and differs from other agencies in this respect: Each of these tribes has executive, legislative, and judicial branches of government, on the same plan of the States, and has exclusive jurisdiction when all the parties are citizens of the nation.

The duties of the agent, with the exception of the payment of annuities to the Delawares and Creek orphans, and the investigation of claims ordered by the department, are of a judicial character. There is no court with jurisdiction to try cases when an Indian is one party and a citizen of the United States or corporation is the other, so the agent is compelled to act as arbitrator. Each party enters into an agreement to abide the decision, subject to an appeal to the Hon. Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in cases involving large amounts. By this arrangement several hundred cases have been tried, as the time of the agent permitted. The present unsettled condition of so many questions of interest to these people is a prolific source of correspondence between them and the agent. The letters received from within the limits of the agency, asking for information, decision, instruction, or advice, average from ten to fifteen daily.

Last year these nations suffered from the drought, which continued until May last, which compelled many to sell their stock short, but the later rains have given abundant crops. Of all kinds of grain there will be a surplus, while the cotton crop (which is fast becoming king here) is one-third larger than ever before. The boll-worm damaged it somewhat along the southern portion of the agency, but very little at the northern.

These people have recovered slowly from the effects of the war, but they are now in a position, if not disturbed, to become a strong and wealthy people. Their only fear is that the United States will forget her obligations, and in some way deprive them of their lands. They do not seem to care for the loss in money value so much as they fear the trouble and the utter annihilation of a great portion of their people, if the whites are permitted to homestead in all portions of their country, as is contemplated by so many of the measures before Congress. They are willing that the wild Indians from the plains shall be settled on their unoccupied lands, but they most emphatically object to the settlement of the wild white man from the States among them.

Complaint has been made by Indians that drovers from the States were buying stolen cattle, and permitting estrays to get into their herds. Whenever they could locate the drove, I ordered the Indian police to detain the cattle until the matter could be investigated. Not more than 5,000 head of cattle were stopped by the police, and then only for a week or ten days, and always on good range, care being taken that innocent parties should not suffer from the detention. The law prohibits cattle from being removed from the Territory, under heavy penalty. While it is not enforced it

prevents the department from issuing license to responsible cattle dealers and irresponsible parties from the States overrun the Territory to the detriment of the Indians. The law should be repealed at once.

As near as can be estimated, there are 6,000 citizens of the United States living within the limits of this agency who have no rights whatever. The authorities have reported to me such as are very troublesome, and they have been removed from the country. It is the determination of these people to have all intruders removed, and steps are now being taken to ascertain their names and location, with a view to report and demand the action of the government as the treaty provides. The intruders as a class are unfit to be in the Indian country, and some measures should be adopted that will rid these people of their presence.

These nations have a permit system, by which citizens of the nations can employ citizens of the United States to labor for them one year by paying a small tax to the national treasurer. If these laborers attend to their own business, and carry out their contract in good faith, they remain here for years.

It is estimated that nine-tenths of the crimes committed in this Territory are caused by whisky and its many aliases. It is introduced from the adjoining States, where it can be purchased in any quantity. Many convictions are had under the law, which is stringent, and large quantities of whisky captured and spilled by the United States Indian police and by local authorities, but the profits are so enormous that parties will take the risk.

Crime is no more frequent than in the adjoining States, and convictions by local authority are about as sure. The band of desperadoes, whites and Indians, who made their headquarters in the western part of this agency, and beyond, and who were the terror of the whole country last year, have all been killed or placed in the penitentiary. The feeling among these nations is stronger than ever for the enforcement of the law.

The Methodist, Presbyterian, and Baptist denominations have missionaries here, and are doing good work. Some of the missionaries have been here for many years, and their influence for good is great. Their means for support is small, and they work hard, and only those remain in the field who possess a true missionary spirit. The church buildings are not expensive or ornamental, but are built for use. The Sabbath is well respected and observed. Many of the Indians are ordained ministers. Some of them have been educated in the States, and returned to labor among their own people.

The schools of these nations are conducted upon the school system of the States. The English language is taught exclusively. Many of the boys and girls are being sent to the States to be educated at the expense of the nation. Many of the wealthy send their children East to be educated at their own expense. The result is a surprise to the stranger who meets so many well-educated people among the nations. There are also private schools, with good attendance. I am of the opinion that the solution of the Indian question, if it is ever solved before the last one is driven from the face of the earth, will be in the education of the Indian children.

The Cherokees own 7,861 square miles, or 5,031,351 acres in the northeast corner of the Indian Territory, and they number, according to the census taken in June last 19,720, showing an increase of about the same ratio as the States. The nation expended last year $60,803.69 for educational purposes. The public school system is good. The teachers are paid and books furnished from the school fund of the nation. The school-house is built and kept in repair by the neighborhood in which the school-house is located. There are two large seminary buildings, one for male pupils, with an attendance of 89, another for females with an attendance of 85; also an orphan asylum, the inmates numbering at present 120, who are clothed, fed, and educated by the nation from a fund set apart for that purpose.

There are, according to the Cherokee census, 531 families in the nation who claim to be Cherokees and who have applied to the Cherokee citizenship court for confirmation of title and have been rejected. There are about 253 families who are claimants, but whose cases have not yet been tried. These parties are deprived of the privileges of citizens and the benefit of the schools for their children, nor can the nation tax them in any form. This creates a very unpleasant feeling for all interested. Under instructions from the Hon. Commissioner of Indian Affairs, I investigate the claims of these parties, and if I am satisfied they have *prima facie* a just claim to citizenship, I permit them to remain to await final action in these cases, which is to be determined by rules adopted by the department. The question as to whom shall determine whether claimants are citizens of the Cherokee Nation or not has been before the department for years, and the long delay is a great detriment to the Cherokee Nation and to the claimant. It is to be hoped this matter will be settled at an early day.

The Choctaws own 10,450 square miles, or 6,688,000 acres, in the southeast corner of the Indian Territory. No census has been taken for several years, but they must number nearly 16,000. They expended last year $31,700 for educational purposes within the nation, and an additional sum of $4,200 for the education of 22 students sent to college in the States. They have 59 common schools, the teachers of which are paid on an average $50 per month. There are two seminaries, "New Hope," with 51 girls in

attendance, and "Spencer Academy," with 60 male students. The schools are in a flourishing condition. The Choctaws see to it that those who manage their financial and educational interests attend strictly to their duties.

Among the Choctaws there are more than 3,000 negroes, who were their former slaves, and whom the government stipulated, in the treaty of 1866, to remove and provide for. Nothing has been done, and the Choctaws permit them to remain in their country and treat them well. But these negroes have no school privileges except what the United States Government furnish, to a limited extent, the amount spent annually being $3,500 to support six schools. The Baptist Home Mission Board, who have charge of the schools, under contract with the government, supply them with books and contribute considerably to make the schools as good as possible, but there are many neighborhoods destitute of schools. Some measures should be adopted to define the status of these people, so that the Indian, as well as the negro, could have the benefit of law.

The Chickasaws own 7,267 square miles, or 4,650,985 acres, adjoining the Choctaws on the west, and number about 6,000. The nation expended $58,000 for educational purposes, and, in proportion to their numbers, the Chickasaws have more seminaries and more students in attendance than any of the five civilized tribes. The Chickasaw Male Academy, with 60 pupils; the Bloomfield Female Seminary, with 30 pupils; Wa-Pa-Mucka, 45 students; and Chickasaw Orphan School, with 30 children, are in successful operation and well managed. These schools are let by contract for five years. The contractors for the first three mentioned supply everything except clothing, and the pupils in the orphan asylum are found everything. The expense of maintaining these schools is $33,570 per annum. The salary of the common school teachers averages $500 per annum. Fifteen boys and girls are being educated in the States at the expense of the nation.

The same trouble in regard to the status of the negro exists here as among the Choctaws, and they are treated as well; but it is due to all the parties interested that some settlement should be made as speedily as possible.

The Chickasaws are a progressive people, and have among them many wealthy citizens. There are a large number of intruders among the Chickasaws, but under the administration of the new government it is not improbable they will be compelled to seek a more congenial climate.

The Creeks own 5,024 square miles, or 3,215,495 acres, in the central portion of the Indian Territory, and number as near as can be estimated 15,000. The nation spent last year $28,356 for educational purposes. Besides the 34 public schools, they have two high schools—Tullahassee Manual Labor School, under the care of the Presbyterian Board, with 92 students, and Asbury Manual Labor School, under the care of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, with 86 students, are successful institutions. The nation pays $80 per pupil, who is fed and instructed by the institution. The last council appropriated $5,000 towards building a new mission school, under the care of the Board of the Southern Baptist Convention; $3,000 towards the erection of a seminary for the freedmen of the nation.

The Creeks are anxious to have the matter between them and the government in relation to the settlement of the Seminoles on their lands settled, either by removing the Seminoles or by the government paying for the land. The demand is certainly just and should be acceded to.

The Seminoles own 31.2½ square miles, or 200,000 acres, adjoining the Creeks on the west. They numbered 2,636 at their *per capita* payments last spring. They have expended $7,500 for educational purposes. They have six public schools, and six teachers who receives $450 per annum from the national treasury. There is one boarding-school, under the care of the Presbyterian Board, that had an attendance of 18 during the last year. Another building has been erected, but is not yet occupied. I have been informed that the present council propose to make arrangements to send a number of boys and girls to the States to be educated at the nation's expense. These people are making rapid strides to overtake their more advanced brethren, and in a few years will be equal to, and in some respects in advance of, the adjoining States.

The Creeks sold land to the United States on which to locate the Seminoles, but by some miscalculation the Seminoles were located on lands the Creeks had never sold, and at present they (the Creeks) are the real owners. This fact causes a great deal of trouble between these tribes (the Creeks and Seminoles), growing out of the question of jurisdiction. The Seminoles have made improvements, and it would not be right to remove them again, but the Creeks should be paid for the land.

The government owns the agency building on the reservation, and having no further use for it the building should be appraised and sold; it is occupied at present by parties who teach school for the Seminoles, and who take good care of it; should it be abandoned at any time, it would soon go to ruin.

Yours, respectfully,

JOHN Q. TUFTS,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

SAC AND FOX AGENCY,
Tama County, Iowa, August 24, 1880.

SIR: In compliance with instructions, I have the honor to submit the following as my second annual report of affairs pertaining to the Indians of this agency for the year ending August 31, 1880.

The tribe of Indians known as the Sac and Fox that are located in this county are nearly all Foxes, or Masquakes, who were once a numerous and warlike people, who claim to have originally lived on the banks of the Saint Lawrence River, and were driven westward by the continual wars between the different tribes until they passed westward into Michigan and Wisconsin, when they and the Sacs finally located in Illinois and Iowa. Since then, by various treaties made with the government, they sold all their lands in these States and removed to a reservation in Kansas. The Foxes while living there, many of their people died; the climate did not agree with them, so they became dissatisfied with that country; they returned to Iowa, and, on a petition gotten up by the early settlers of Tama County to the legislature of Iowa requesting permission for them to locate here, a law was passed granting such permission to the Fox, or Masquake, tribe of Indians to locate in Tama County; they then purchased a small tract of land, and soon after the department allotted to them a share of the annuities of the Sac and Fox of the Mississippi; they have purchased at various times since with their money several tracts of land, now amounting to nearly 700 acres, at a cost in all of $14,000. These tracts of land are nearly all bottom land, well suited for pasturage, and will in a short time become very valuable, situated as they are on the line of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad and only three miles from the towns of Toledo and Tama City. This tribe desires to own about 2,000 acres in all, to suit their purposes of stock-raising, and they will appropriate yearly money from their annuities for the purchase of land.

Quite a large sum is held for them by the department of their annuities, which they have refused to receive for nearly four years, owing to an objection they have to signing a new form of pay-roll, which requires them to give the names and ages of all their men, women, and children, which they have all that time refused to sign; every explanation and argument has been used, but of no avail; they refuse because it conflicts with their religious opinions in regard to counting of time or ages and of enumerating the number of their people.

This tribe are somewhat dissatisfied in regard to the amount allotted to them as their share of the annuities belonging to the Sac and Fox Indians; they claim they ought to have an equal amount with the Sacs, as they owned half of the country sold to the government. Whenever this money matter is arranged then all cause of dissatisfaction will be removed, and then they will be quite a happy people, and be able to support themselves well, and they will then make good progress toward civilization.

Nearly all of them, more or less, wear citizen dress and hats, and a large number speak English. Most of the young men can read and write in their own language. The conduct of this tribe of Indians has been remarkably good; they are quiet, orderly, and careful to obey the laws of the country in which they live. There is very little drunkenness in the tribe, and every effort is made by the chiefs and council to suppress it. The women of the tribe are very well behaved, modest, and chaste, and the children are kept under good control; not an orchard or a garden in their neighborhood has been disturbed. Not a single crime has been committed by this tribe on the whites or among themselves during the past year.

In their religious belief these people are firm as a rock, and they strictly follow the traditions handed down to them by their forefathers, and many of their ideas and practices appear to be of Jewish origin. They are very strict in bringing up of their children to do right according to their views. If a child disobeys its parents, it is punished by fasting, and not by the rod. They take good care of the sick, the aged, crippled, and blind persons. They are very proud, independent, and tenacious of their liberty.

These Indians have a great dislike and prejudice to regular schools, and all I have been able to do is to teach them in a general and irregular manner. The women who have attended the industrial school have made very good progress in learning all kinds of sewing and household work, and a few have learned to read and write. The Indians prefer to teach one another to read and write in their own language, and great progress has been made in their education in that way. They understand well the use of postal cards and post-office money-orders, and carry on a large correspondence with themselves and the Indians of Kansas and Indian Territory.

This tribe number about 355 people, 170 males and 185 females. There has been more sickness than usual this summer on account of the very hot and dry weather. I have to report 15 deaths and 25 births during the year.

Their village is located on an open plain near the Iowa River, and consists of about 35 rude houses built of bark and boards; these houses are occupied by three to four families each. Their houses and grounds are kept clean and neat. They are supplied with excellent water from a well located in the center of the village. There is in

cultivation this year 215 acres, about 30 acres new land broken up this spring; their fields are well cultivated, clean, and free from weeds, and the crops are very good. They will raise this season about 8,000 bushels of corn; 1,000 bushels potatoes; 150 bushels beans; about 40 loads of squash and pumpkins. This will furnish them with abundance of food until next crop. They have about 40 head of hogs; and they have sold during the year 200 horses, and have on hand 700 horses; the quality of their horses is improving every year. Their idea about farming is to raise sufficient food for their own use, and raise horses and stock for profit. The value of their personal property is about $20,000.

I have, by the kindness of the honorable Secretary of the Interior, who has allowed me to purchase agricultural implements, tools, and seeds, been able to assist the Indians very much in putting in and working their crops, by furnishing them with the necessary implements to work with; consequently, they have put in a larger crop, and will have a greater yield of produce than they ever had before and the Indians feel very much pleased and encouraged at their success this season. Many of the Indians who were always opposed to cultivating the soil themselves, and who thought it the work for women to do, have taken hold of the plow and worked well. I feel greatly encouraged by this season's experience, and with a little more help from the department I can do much better another year. Some of our Indians have cut wood, made posts, grubbed for white people and for themselves, and worked in the wheat fields, binding grain, and wherever they have been employed they have been honest and behaved well.

During the past year this tribe have had four horses stolen by the Winnebago Indians and two by white men. The whites have been arrested and are awaiting trial, and another white man has been arrested and punished by confinement in jail for indecent behavior in one of the houses of the Indians at the village.

The only government building on this reservation is the school-house, which is occupied for the agency office, school-room, and residence of the agent, farmer, and teacher; the building is in good order and condition.

Inclosed herewith I respectfully submit the statistical information called for in your letter of July 18, 1880.

Very respectfully,

GEO. L. DAVENPORT,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

OFFICE POTTAWATOMIE AGENCY,
POTTAWATOMIE RESERVE, KANSAS,
September 1, 1880.

SIR: As directed in your circular letter, dated July 18 last, I herewith submit my second annual report of the affairs of this agency, and the condition of the Indian tribes located in the jurisdiction thereof, consisting of the prairie band of Pottawatomies, the Kickapoos, and the confederated bands of Chippewa and Munsee Indians.

These tribes number on their respective reservations 450 Pottawatomies, 234 Kickapoos, and 62 Chippewas and Munsees, making a total of 746 Indians.

In addition to this number there are absent without permission 290 Pottawatomies, 240 of whom are living in Wisconsin, 30 in Iowa, and 20 in the Indian Territory; also 20 Kickapoos who have joined the Mexican Kickapoos in the Indian Territory, making a total of 310 absentees and an aggregate of 1,056 Indians entitled, if present on their reservations, to participate in the distribution of funds established by treaty stipulations for the use and benefit of the tribes to which they belong.

The band of Sac and Fox Indians known as "Mo-Ko-ho-ko Band" continue to reside in Kansas near Osage City, on lands formerly a part of the Sac and Fox Reservation, disposed of under provisions of their treaty, proclaimed October 14, 1868. They were removed to the Indian Territory in 1867, but almost immediately returned to their old habitations, and persist in remaining there, though prohibited by the aforesaid treaty from receiving any share of the annuities or other funds of the tribe when absent from their reservation in the Indian Territory; they labor for neighboring farmers, among whom they have many friends, and with the exception of trespassing on land, no complaints are made against them; they number about 150.

The Absentee Pottawatomies residing in Iowa subsist by cultivating land purchased by themselves, and by performing various kinds of labor for white persons; those who reside in Wisconsin subsist by working for lumbermen, hunting, and gathering berries, and have but little stock or other property; they are, however, law abiding and well spoken of by persons who employ them; constant intercourse is kept up between the absentees and those Pottawatomies present on their reserve through the agency of letters written in Indian. In 1873 my predecessor in office was directed by the Office of Indian Affairs to visit the absentees, ascertain their number, and induce

as many as possible to return to their reservation; though accompanied by a delegation of influential Indians, he succeeded in removing but 63 persons, over half of whom returned in six month after their arrival here.

The Pottawatomie Reservation, of which the present "Diminished Reserve," containing 77,357.57 acres of land, is a portion, was set apart under provisions of the fourth article of the treaty made and concluded between the United States and various bands of Pottawatomie, Chippewa, and Ottawa Indians at Council Bluffs, Iowa, June 5 and 17, 1846. The "Diminished Reserve" is well watered by springs and running streams, and is sufficiently timbered to supply the present wants of the Indians. The soil is rich and warm, and usually produces large yields of the various crops raised throughout the State of Kansas. That portion of the reserve not cultivated and unsuitable for farming purposes presents excellent opportunities for grazing all kinds of stock.

This reserve is held in common, and located in different parts of it are 90 fields or farms, containing in all about 2,035 acres of land. These farms are situated on the prairie adjacent to timber and water, and are under the control of those heads of families by whom the improvements are made. During the year they were planted in wheat, corn, oats, potatoes, flax, beans, garden vegetables, &c. Owing to a prevalence of dry weather during the early spring in the immediate vicinity of the reserve, the yield of wheat and oats was light, and late corn and potatoes have suffered for the want of rain during the month of July; yet the Indians have not ceased to carefully watch their crops, and have cultivated them in a very creditable manner; indeed they seem less subject to discouragement than many white persons owning and cultivating land near their reserve.

With the exception of a superintendent of farming, whose duties are varied, no persons are employed to aid the Pottawatomies in agricultural pursuits. They break prairie with their own teams, make rails, run the necessary lines, and build fences to inclose their breaking, all in such a thorough manner as to elicit the favorable notice of every visitor to their reserve. They have without doubt as good rail fences as there are in the State of Kansas.

During the year they have built 15 substantial houses, principally log, finished with pine lumber, and a rock house, 24 by 32 feet in dimension, to be divided in six rooms, is now in course of erection. They broke 300 acres of prairie, which, owing to its unsuitable condition and the excessively hot weather, was accomplished only by a great deal of persevering labor on their part. They cut and hauled a considerable number of saw-logs to a mill operated near their reserve, and with the lumber thus obtained inclosed a number of houses and orchards. They planted a large number of shade trees and a considerable number of fruit trees, the latter being purchased with their own money.

These people have a permanent annuity of $19,500 paid to them semi-annually, and do not, as Indians usually do, expend it all for clothing and food; at least one-third is used in the purchase of lumber and such articles for domestic use as conduce to the comfort, health, and consequent happiness of their families. They are entitled to the sum of $1,009 per annum for the support of a blacksmith shop, in which a superior mechanic is employed, who is proficient in either iron or wood work. This shop is conducted on the same principle as those operated in white farming communities; the character of the work required to be done is quite as varied as in those shops, and the mechanism is required to be unquestionably good, and an Indian apprentice is employed to assist the blacksmith.

They have an ample school fund and an improvement fund, the interest of which is expended for purchase of lumber, and agricultural and other implements. They also have a general fund of $89,000, now temporarily invested, upon which there is $26,000 accrued interest, which, with the greater part of the principal, they desire shall be funded for the purposes of increasing their improvement fund from $17,900 to $60,000, and for the support of a wagon-shop. Senate bill No. 1505 was presented to the Forty-sixth Congress, second session, to effect such results, and its favorable consideration by Congress at its next session is anxiously looked for by the Indians and persons interested in their welfare.

Though ponies continue to be raised in large numbers, and their possession is considered as an evidence of thrift and wealth, they are not at all indifferent to the advantages of owning American horses and cattle, and eagerly seize opportunities to obtain them. Hogs of improved breeds are raised in large numbers, and last autumn considerable pork was made into bacon instead of being consumed while fresh, as was their custom formerly.

While a number of the Pottawatomies still adhere to many of their traditions and absurd superstitions, while a few will not acknowledge the beneficent results of education, are skeptical as to the advantages to be derived through that state of civilization that distinguishes the better class of the white people, yet it is undeniable that as a tribe they are susceptible of a reasonable consideration of any business subject presented to them; that they are thoroughly honest with their white neighbors and with

each other; that in a few years under proper care they have developed a love for permanent homes, to which conveniences are daily being added; that hunting has been abandoned; that they are industrious; have learned to acquire property, and hold it with a tenacity that in a reasonable period of time will enrich them; that they are now influenced by ideas and aspirations involving their individual elevation to such an extent that it is with difficulty a tribal organization can be sustained by chiefs and head men.

The reserve of the Kickapoo Indians, containing 20,237.53 acres of land, lies in Brown County, Kansas, 35 miles north of the office of the agency; it is well watered, though but sparsely timbered, and is splendidly adapted for agricultural and grazing purposes; the soil is of a slightly better quality than that of the Pottawatomie Reserve, but of the same nature, and a greater proportion of the land is suitable for cultivation.

The tribe receives interest on $128,590, which is paid as an annuity semi-annually; also on the further sum of $93,581, which is expended for support of school, support of blacksmith shop, and purchase of lumber and farming implements.

In October last I purchased sufficient lumber for them to finish and build 27 log and frame houses, upon which the work was done at the expense of the Indians or by themselves, who also hauled the lumber from the railroad where delivered. Two houses, one of them divided in several rooms, have since been built, principally at the expense of the owners.

These Indians also hold their reserve in common and have inclosed in various good localities 64 farms, containing 1,472 acres of land, all of which was cultivated during the year and now promises a large yield of corn, potatoes, beans, and late garden vegetables. These Indians were blessed with an abundant rainfall during the farming season, and will be well provided with subsistence for themselves and stock. They have sufficient horses and ponies to do their farm work, cattle and hogs, of which they are increasing the number and value, and take excellent care. They are industrious and progressive; have in part accepted the principles of revealed religion; are interested in the education of their children, and are generally honest and reliable in their business transactions; a few of them, however, entertain uncompromising views from an Indian standpoint on all subjects introduced to them, and occasionally render themselves very disagreeable, but in such cases the reflective men of the tribe, who are largely in the majority, are given the ascendency.

In accordance with the provisions of the third article of the Kickapoo treaty proclaimed May 28, 1863, adults, being males and heads of families, who were allottees under said treaty, when deemed sufficiently intelligent to control their own affairs, at their request were and are entitled to receive patents in fee-simple for their land and their pro-rata shares of the cash credits of the tribe. A number of allottees, adults at the date of the treaty, have not as yet been recommended as competent to assume the responsibilities of citizenship, and remain members of the tribe, entitled to the benefactions of the government equally with those who retained their land in common under provisions of said treaty; but as there is a prejudice against them on the part of the last-named class and their allotments are distant from the reserve in common from eight to fifteen miles, it is difficult to do them exact justice in the distribution of implements or to fully protect them in their rights as Indians on their subdivisions of land. Several of them have abandoned their allotments and removed to the reserve, where they have made improvements.

There is no provision in the said treaty or in any later treaty or contract with the Kickapoos for the settlement of the estates of deceased adults or minors who were allottees, whether male or female; neither is opportunity afforded under existing treaties for citizenship on the part of minor allottees who have attained their majority. Death and removal have left a majority of the allotted lands in an unprotected state, and as a consequence frequent depredations are committed upon them. The complications growing out of this condition of affairs are very vexatious and seem to demand legislation authorizing as follows, viz: 1st. The appraisement and sale of lands belonging to persons of the allottee class who have removed to the reserve in common. 2d. Settlement of the estates of deceased allottees who have not become citizens according to the probate laws of the State of Kansas. 3d. Investing allottees who were minors at the date of the treaty, and have since attained their majority, whether male or female, with the privileges conferred upon male adults by the article and treaty above mentioned.

Article 11 of the said treaty of 1863 provides that 640 acres of the Kickapoo Reserve should be reserved for a mill-site, and 320 acres should be reserved for missionary purposes; both reservations were located outside the limits of the reserve in common, and are of no advantage whatever to any class of Kickapoo Indians, as no mill has been erected on the mill-site, and no missionary houses exist on the land reserved for missionary purposes. Much of the timber standing on the mill-site has been sold or stolen, and as it is improbable that the land will ever be used for the purpose for which reserved, I respectfully recommend that it and the reservation for missionary purposes be sold, and that the interest of the proceeds be applied for promoting the agricultural and pastoral interests of the tribe.

The Pottawatomie Industrial Boarding School was established in 1873, and has been in successful operation since that date. During the year it was well attended by an intelligent class of Indian children, who were obedient, industrious, and attentive to their studies. The buildings at this school consist of a boarding-house for pupils, erected in 1871, a school-house, smoke and milk house, laundry, and barn, built in 1875. All of them are commodious, and excellently arranged for the purposes designed. Attached to this school is a farm containing 63 acres, planted in oats, corn, potatoes, and garden vegetables, all of which will yield well; a herd of over 50 head of cattle, horses, hogs, and poultry have been reared on the farm, and are supported by it.

The Kickapoos have had good educational advantages for quite a number of years, though the present system of educating their youth was not adopted until 1870. The average attendance during the present year has been good. They have a substantial school-house, and a large boarding-house, but old and ill arranged for the proper accommodation of the number of persons occupying it; a considerable expenditure in repairing it was necessary last autumn in order to render it habitable during the winter. This school has a farm of 43 acres, 38 head of cattle, mules for farm work, hogs and poultry, which, with the exception of the mules, were raised on the farm and are sustained by it. At these schools 3 boys are detailed daily to assist on the farm, care for stock, chop wood, and do chores; 3 girls are detailed, one each to assist in the laundry, in the kitchen, and in making and mending clothes for the children, all of whom are taught to labor before and after school hours. The willingness of the children to labor, and the proficiency with which they soon learn to accomplish tasks assigned them, convince me that the Indian can be educated to a high order of industry, and that if adult Indians are thriftless, it is because they were not taught to labor, and its imperative necessity, when young.

The reserve of the Chippewa and Munsee Indians is located in Franklin County, Kansas, and contains 4,395 acres of land, the principal portion of which is held by certificate title. They all speak English, and a majority of them read and write the language understandingly; their lands were allotted to them some years since, and a number of the tracts have since been sold or leased to white persons in violation of their treaties. The introduction of white people among them, whether as purchasers or renters of land, has been a serious injury to them, inasmuch as such persons perform labor which should be done by the Indians. These sales and leases seem to have been authorized or at least encouraged by the chiefs of the bands, who persist in continuing the practice, though but lately informed of its illegality and the evil consequences that would ensue to themselves and the whites brought on the reserve by such sales or leases.

A missionary of the Moravian Church has charge of their spiritual welfare, and superintends a small school taught by one of their own number and supported by the tribe.

Timber standing on the reserves occupied by the Indians has been fully protected; their horses and ponies that strayed or were stolen have been recovered, with but rare exceptions, at slight expense, borne by the Indians themselves; no misunderstandings or difficulties have occurred between the Indians and the whites surrounding them, but they have traded and associated with each other on terms of amity and equality; no Indian has assaulted or injured another in any manner, of which complaint has been made.

The Pottawatomies and Kickapoos are entirely satisfied with their present homes, and with their treatment by the United States. They claim that they are holding their land and making improvements thereon for the benefit of their children, to whom they teach the necessity of opening farms, building houses, and gathering stock, in refutation of the charge, usually made by white men who desire their land, "that they make no use of it."

The Indians in the agency have advanced in a knowledge of the principles of the Christian religion, and I have reason to believe that a genuine interest has been developed in their minds on the subject. Their greatest progress, however, has been in attaining to that degree of civilization which involves a practical knowledge of the affairs of life, through which they have gradually been elevated from a condition of semi-barbarism to one of independence, commanding the respect of every reasonable white man.

Very respectfully,

H. C. LINN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

MACKINAC AGENCY, MICHIGAN, *September* 1, 1880.

SIR: In conformity to the instructions of the department, I have the honor to submit the following annual report of affairs pertaining to the Indians under my charge.

Since my last report no material change has been observable in the condition of the several tribes embraced within the care of the agency.

The appointment of a farmer for the Indians on Isabella Reservation has been productive, as I anticipated it would be, of the most favorable results. The Indian is so unused to the cultivation of the soil for a livelihood that he needs some instruction as to how and when his work is to be done, to expect the most favorable results. This experiment convinces me that if the amount of money formerly paid in annuities, and which was generally frittered away for that which was of no account to the Indian or tended to demoralize him, had been spent in honest improvements upon their lands, and the title to those lands had been made inalienable, where now is seen squalor and poverty there might have been thrift and competence.

I have spent the last two months in visiting as many localities as I could where the remnants of this people are scattered, and looking into their condition and prospects. I find them, where their lands will warrant it, generally cultivating their fields, and in many instances enlarging their improvements, thus making steady progress in the way of permanent civilization. Among the 10,000 people that make up the aggregate of Indians and mixed bloods, I have not met one who has not adopted the dress and habits of life of the white man.

In the neighborhoods where lumbering is carried on extensively, many of the Indians find employment at remunerative wages, and are generally well liked as employés in this capacity, not only as choppers and sawyers in the woods, but are found in various ways very useful around the mills, such as piling lumber, loading vessels, and getting the logs down the rivers, in which they cannot be excelled, and in this capacity command large wages. Others, who are in the vicinity of the mines, find employment as wood-choppers, loading ore for shipment, and in fact adapting themselves to almost every occupation which comes in their way. The steady progress of the settlement of the country makes the game and fur-bearing animals more scarce, and the remuneration of the chase more uncertain; many of the younger men in consequence know nothing of the exciting sport or profit of this employment which engrossed so much of the time and attention of their ancestors.

Our schools are quietly doing their work, and from this silent but certain influence I look for the final solution of the "Indian question." I have endeavored in every manner and at every practicable opportunity to impress upon the minds of the Indians the importance of education for their children as the means of making their way successfully in life. They are from year to year becoming more and more impressed with the importance of this, and nothing seems to stimulate them so much to send their children to school as a proposal to discontinue it.

The season has not been one of remarkable productiveness among this people; excessive rains have fallen in some places, in others drought, long and severe, has prevailed yet it will be observed that the amount of productions as the results of their labors is in advance or excess of any former year.

In speaking of this subject it is well to remark in passing, that the land given to the Chippewas of Lake Superior is not adapted to the successful cultivation of most agricultural products. Corn cannot be raised extensively, and potatoes are not always a sure crop. This year frost was severe enough to kill either on the reservation on the 15th of June and again on the 25th of August; indeed, hay is the only crop that can be relied on. Small fruits, such as strawberries, currants, and raspberries can be raised in abundance; apples and cherries to some extent. Oats are also grown successfully, wheat sometimes, but uncertain. I will not attempt to make any lengthy suggestions other than repeating my opinion of last year, that a man to reside among the Indians, working with them, directing and advising, as well as assisting in their work, having a care as well as general control of their teams, would add much to the outcome of their attempt at agricultural improvement. I would therefore suggest the propriety of the appointment of a man for this purpose, as a resident farmer for the Chippewas of Lake Superior, residing at L'Anse or vicinity.

They are all very anxious to know the precise amount and condition of their funds. The Chippewas of Lake Superior were much displeased at the refusal to give them United States bonds for the $20,000 remaining unpaid on account of the township sold in 1873, or the statement that the amount would not be so invested. As they only propose to have the interest used annually, this strikes me as a very reasonable request; it certainly would seem but justice that it should be granted, and, as stated above, these Indians are not only anxious to have a knowledge of their funds now in control of the Government, but they think they should be consulted in advance of the disposition of them; that is, they should be convened in solemn conclave, as in the olden time, and in formal council agree how many animals and tools and what kind they should receive. In fine, they deem themselves competent to manage their own affairs without the intervention of an agent, and think their moneys should be given them to dispose of at their own *discretion*, an attribute which the average Indian does not seem to possess to any great extent.

I am glad to inform the department that in many neighborhoods the children have

been sent to the district or public schools, and I have visited these and found them progressing very favorably, and would suggest that as fast as there are schools organized in their neighborhoods the government schools should be discontinued and only such help be afforded as where the parents are too poor to provide them they be furnished the necessary books to pursue their studies. In Mason and Oceana Counties I find about 1,000 Indians, among whom are about 350 children of school age. Of these about 150 attend the public schools; more would do so had the parents the means to purchase the books and stationery needed to pursue their studies.

The Indians of this agency are making gratifying progress in their farming operations, although, owing to causes beyond human control, their crops this year have not been as large as we had hoped. On the Isabella Reservation they had an excessively wet season, and crops could not be planted until very late because of the very wet condition of the soil. In the northern portion of the State, near Mackinac and on the shore of Lake Superior, the potato and corn crop will prove almost an entire failure on account of the drought.

I would here remark that the population is not made from a census, but estimated from the most reliable information I could procure and not from personal knowledge. All the people claimed as belonging to the several tribes are not, as a rule, resident on the late reservations, but are in many instances much scattered as their fancy or business interests or employments may dictate. So also most of the productions are estimates, as they are not in some cases yet harvested, but are believed in all cases approximately correct, at any rate not overestimated.

I forward herewith the inclosed statistics pertaining to the affairs of the agency, simply premising that a large number of the young men are not engaged in farming, but employed in various other pursuits, as laborers in lumber camps, mills, navigation, and various other industries, besides hunting and fishing to some extent; consequently, the farming products do not make as large an exhibit as they otherwise would.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEO. W. LEE,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

WHITE EARTH AGENCY, MINN., *September* 4, 1880.

SIR: In making this my third annual report I have little that is important affecting the condition of this agency to communicate differing from the general tenor of my last report.

A full synopsis of the various matters upon which information is sought by the department is contained in the statistical statements under the appropriate heads in the several exhibits hereto attached and herewith transmitted.

The condition of the Indians in my care has, physically and morally, continued to improve during the current year, and the hopes that I expressed in my last report of progress in their material welfare has been more than realized. An earnest disposition to acquire habits of industry and adapt themselves to the new mode of life their attempt at civilization imposes has been generally manifest, and their success has been alike satisfactory to them and gratifying to those interested in their welfare and reclamation.

The uniform good conduct of the Indians under my charge, their civility toward each other, their generally correct deportment and freedom from indulgence in those vices peculiar to the savages, and from which many civilized communities are not exempt, their evident desire to imitate what is thought best to conduce to their good, and to eschew whatever seemed pernicious and evil, has characterized their social and moral habits, and merits most hearty commendation. No offense of a greater magnitude than a minor misdemeanor has been committed by any Indian within my jurisdiction, and even petty brawls or disorderly conduct have been of rare occurrence.

An increasing interest has been manifested by the Indians in religious matters, and the efforts of zealous men devoted to their spiritual salvation have been rewarded by many proselytes, apparently sincere. The diversion afforded the simple and restless mind of the Indian by the ceremonies of religious instruction and its mysterious teachings has a marked and beneficial effect. I attribute much of the great improvement in the condition of these Indians to the beneficial effects of the teachings of these unselfish men who have devoted their best energies to the service of their Master in this broad but uninviting field, and it has been my purpose to afford [facilities] to every one who desired to demonstrate the utility of Christian labor. The attendance upon divine worship has increased in a gratifying degree, and the idolatrous practices of the savage have now become obsolete. Idleness and vagrancy are no longer habits to be emulated, especially among those who have been enabled by the limited assistance afforded by the government to secure permanent homes and acquire property in severalty.

The last year has been a favorable one for the growth of all products raised here, and a large increase over former production is the result of the year's labor. New dwelling-houses have been erected, a large area of land broken and fenced, and so added to that previously cultivated; and the many other substantial improvements contribute to the comfort and convenience as well as to supply the needed wants of the Indians. The gross productions of this agency for the year will be nearly sufficient for the maintenance of the Indians and relieve them from all apprehension of immediate suffering from hunger. A detailed statement of the area cultivated, its productions and other improvements, is set forth in the exhibit hereinbefore referred to.

The relative location of the Indians of this agency is about the same as last year. A few families from the Ottertail bands have removed to and settled upon the south part of the White Earth Reservation, and the indications are that those now remaining away will soon join the main body of their band upon the reservation. A portion of the Pembina band numbering about 250 persons still absent themselves from the reservation and are roaming over the territory north and west, destitute vagabonds. No better illustration of the improved condition of the Indians upon the reservation over that of those who endeavor to subsist elsewhere could be had than the thrift, industry, and comfort of the one, and the filth, idleness, and pitiful poverty of the other.

The schools have been well attended while in session. The efforts of the teachers employed have generally been crowned with a most gratifying success, as evidenced by the improvement of the pupils and their tuition. Especially is this true of the school in charge of Miss Warren at Red Lake. There can be no doubt that it would be of infinite advantage in promoting the civilization of the Indian to, in connection with what is now usually taught, also teach the rudiments of those industrial arts essential to the common conditions of life. I earnestly recommend that such a plan be adopted with these Indians.

Upon my accession to this agency, almost three years ago, there were about 1,500 acres of land under cultivation, producing in grain and vegetables the total amount of 14,000 bushels, largely grown and cultivated by white labor at the expense of the government. There are now 3,500 acres under cultivation, producing this year not less than 98,000 bushels of grain and vegetables, cultivated and harvested almost entirely by Indian labor and with little expense, if any, to the government.

During the year there have been repaired and kept passable by the labor of the Indians, without government assistance, the public highways diverging from and within the limits of my agency. At my request the necessary labor for this work was cheerfully performed by the Indians, and without special compensation therefor. In all matters relating to the welfare of the Indians which I have requested their assistance in, they have readily responded with such help as their simple knowledge and limited experience enabled them to afford.

I cannot too highly commend the fidelity and efficiency of the police force, now comprising 50 men, distributed upon this, Leech, and Red Lake Reservations. Their presence has contributed largely to the good order and amicable conduct of the Indians. (A detailed report of its organization, officers, pay, &c., will be found in the special report.) The whisky traffic with the Indians under my charge has been nearly, if not quite, suppressed; but few instances of the introduction of intoxicating liquors into the Indian country have come to my knowledge, and those in limited quantities, and by half-breeds and white men generally, now residing off this reservation. All such offenders have been promptly dealt with.

The Indians are desirous that the title or right of possession to the land selected and improved by them should be in some way assured, and I deem it but just that it should so be done.

The flour and saw mills upon this reservation are in good order and condition, and have supplied the lumber and flour for the use of the Indians. The capacity of the grist-mill will have to be increased to meet the growing wants and necessities of the Indians here located. The mills in the Leech and Red Lake Reservations are old and unfit to meet the requirements of the respective localities. New mills should be built at each of these places, as extensive repairs made upon the old ones would incur an expense nearly equal to that of new buildings.

The structures belonging to the government are in good condition and repair and sufficient for the accommodation of employes.

An exposition of the products and industry of the Indians of this reservation was held here last September, and attracted many of the Indians from other localities, as well as a large number of citizens of the State. The collection consisted wholly of native products, agricultural, mechanical, and domestic. Much interest was taken by the Indians, and its management was entirely with them. I think I may safely say that few local industrial fairs presented a greater variety of domestic products, of superior workmanship and quality or excellence, than did the exhibition of these Indians. They were justly proud of its success, and its influence was most beneficial. An annual repetition of a similar undertaking would greatly stimulate and encourage these Indians.

The general health of the Indians has been good, no epidemic or contagious disease having appeared among them during the current year.

In conclusion, I am still of the opinion that should the suggestions in my former reports be adopted by the department as its policy towards the Indians of this agency, but few years will elapse before they will become self-supporting, and the government relieved from all necessity of further patronage or support.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. A. RUFFEE.
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

BLACKFEET AGENCY, MONTANA,
August 6, 1880.

SIR: I have the honor to forward the following as my fourth annual report of the transactions at this agency, and of the condition of the Indians under my charge.

The tribes belonging to this agency are the Blackfeet, Bloods, and Piegans, now generally known as Piegans, and formerly made parts of large bands that are now known as "Northern Piegans," which now roam north of the Canada boundary line. Their history until some few years since was one continued relation of hostility to the whites, as well as to the other Indian tribes (Sioux, Crows, Gros Ventres, &c.) on their borders. They were the dread of all their neighbors. The severe punishment inflicted some ten years ago by the military (a large band being utterly exterminated) broke down their hostility, and since that time their depredations on the property of settlers and their respect for their lives have undergone a marked change, and growing inclination has been manifested to copy white men's ways, and take to such pursuits as would prepare them for the change from hunting buffalo and other game to locating, farming, and raising crops. Their large numbers (over 7,500), and the inadequacy of the appropriation for their support, made and still renders it necessary that the donation of the government be supplemented by hunting, but each succeeding year finds an additional number of leading men building houses and working small farms, so that the hunting camps are more and more made up of the younger men. The rapid decrease of buffalo, and the fast approach of their final disappearance, has its effect in their willingness to give up their nomadic habits.

In the early part of last fall the report of buffalo in numbers caused the formation of a larger hunting camp than usual, some of those having farms joining it after the harvesting of their crops. Soon after their departure the body of a white man was found in the brush some 20 miles from the agency, bearing unmistakable marks of having been murdered. I had the remains buried, and their description and the dress, with other particulars, made known to the Territorial authorities and to the police authorities of Canada. The latter informed me that one Charles Walmesley had left the Canada line, whose description agreed with what was given as age and dress, add, ing that he had considerable money with him. An Indian, also from across the line called Spo-pe (Turtle), had, in passing here to join the hunting camp, exhibited a roll of greenbacks, and other suspicious circumstances, and as his passing and the time of the murder tallied, I suspected him, and wrote the sheriff to follow to the camp and arrest him on suspicion. Then a young Indian of some 16 years of age (called Good Rider), who had come from the north at the same time, and who was near the agency, dropped some words that were suspicious, and I sent for him to ascertain what he knew. When he came his agitation was apparent to all, and in a short time he made full confession, stating that Spo-pe shot the man in his wagon, and compelled him (Good Rider) to aid in concealing the body and wagon, at the same time giving him some of the dead man's money and threatening him with death if he ever divulged. The sheriff arrested Spo-pe, who admitted the crime. I sent Good Rider a prisoner to Fort Shaw. Both are now awaiting trial at the fall term of the United States court.

The main hunting camp was successful in taking buffalo, and camped for the winter in what is known as the Judith Basin, south of the Missouri, there the line of the reservation. While there and during the unusually severe winter weather, a complaint was made of them as having killed some cattle belonging to a Helena merchant, and this complaint, when made to the department, was followed by an order for a party of soldiers to go and bring the Indians back to their reservation. The truth of this complaint has always been indignantly denied by the Indians, and as they had plenty of buffalo meat, the motive for committing the offense is wanting, but the military brought them back by forced marches, to their great loss in meat, and death of their horses by exhaustion and scarcity of feed. The bitterness of feeling against all supposed by them to be concerned in this forced removal was very deep, and was evidenced by a recklessness of expression and conduct that for a time made an outbreak

seem possible. In fact, an officer in charge of one of the parties was so impressed by their actions that he believed an outbreak imminent, and so reported. Subsequent developments, however, proved his fears groundless. It is certain that if I had aided the removal, or if they thought I had, my influence over them for good would have been greatly damaged, if not entirely destroyed.

During the winter several raids were made upon the Piegans by parties of Sioux and many horses stolen. In the pursuit of the thieves, for the purpose of recovering the ponies, there was some fighting. Six Piegans were killed and one Sioux, the main party of the latter escaping with their booty. This has caused me much trouble in preventing restless parties of young men from "going to war," as they call it, to get back an equivalent for the lost horses. In two instances some horses were brought back by parties who had gone to hunt at Cypress Mountain. I made it known that all horses thus obtained must be returned when claimed, and this has been done. Six were sent back at one time and eleven at another to their owners in Canada.

The annual gathering or medicine lodge convocation is just over. It is partly a religious, partly a business affair. The Indians make an immense tabernacle of green boughs, in which they make their offerings to the sun, test the youths for admission among the warriors, choose their chiefs, &c., and when the business is over there is feasting and dancing, recounting and acting out their exploits, &c. This year the interest taken, or the numbers attending, was not so great as formerly. One of the head men, Fast Buffalo Horse, came to me while the ceremonies were in progress and said that he was going home to his house and farm (12 miles from the agency), and that if the head chief inquired as to his absence, I might say that he thought his time would be better spent in taking care of his fences and crops than in dancing and feasting at the medicine lodge. This medicine lodge matter bears much resemblance to the Bible relation of the Jewish feast of the tabernacle; indeed, there are many customs among these Indians too like levitical law to be mere coincidences.

PROGRESS.

The progress made during the year is marked. The number of cabins on Birch Creek and on Badger Creek make the banks of these streams seem for a space like villages. The efforts to fence and cultivate small patches of ground are more frequent, and all the assistance I can render to cut and haul logs for cabins falls short of the demand. A very large part of our out-door work, such as farm labor, cutting and hauling fire-wood, hauling hay from the hay fields (8 to 12 miles away), is willingly done by the Indians, there often being quite a contest among them as to who shall be employed.

AGRICULTURE.

The spring season opened very late this year, and the weather continued cold until well along into June, so that planting was done much later than usual. Notwithstanding this backwardness, the indications now are favorable for good crops. New ground has been broken up and planted, and many new Indian farms put in operation, and with a successful season this year, the next will see a still larger number of these farms. The distribution of the wagons and cows sent by the department at my request has furnished a new inducement to the Indians for making homes for themselves. I made the qualification for receiving these articles depend on the recipient having built a house and put in a crop. On the 5th July I had the satisfaction of distributing to thirty-two Indians thus qualified.

The following are the statistics regarding agriculture, as nearly as can be estimated:

Land under cultivation this year, about	160 acres.
New land broken this year, about	80 acres.
Increase of Indian farms, about	50 acres.
Oats and barley	600 bushels.
Potatoes	3,000 bushels.
Turnips	1,000 bushels.
Carrots	100 bushels.
Hay	300 tons.

We were fortunate in saving through the very severe winter an abundance of potatoes, furnishing seed to every Indian who would prepare a little ground for cultivation.

EDUCATION.

For want of lumber, our new school-house is incomplete, and the school is held in less commodious rooms than it should be. The attendance is good, the regularity and order to be commended, the advance in knowledge as rapid as could be looked for, and this year has been remarkable for the acquirement and speaking of English words. The unwillingness to speak English formerly prevailing is passing away. The intelligence of the Indian children compares favorably with white ones.

POLICE.

The police force, now familiarized with its duties, increases in usefulness, and whenever called upon to act has responded with alacrity and faithfulness.

SANITARY.

The health of the Indians continues good, and no diseases of importance have occurred among them.

CONCLUSION.

Passing in review the year's events, much has been accomplished tending to make these tribes self-sustaining, and which promises larger fruits in the near future. Yet, as in the case of the forcible removal of the hunting camp in winter, to their great loss, and as they truthfully assert, on false complaints of interested parties, a small error might destroy years of labor, and throw the Indians back into their former reckless, nomadic destructiveness. As in other communities, there are the good and the bad, and I look for the former to keep the latter in check and finally overcome it, and hope that their self-sustaining efforts may develop in sufficient time to prevent suffering, and before the game gives entirely out.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN YOUNG,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

CROW AGENCY, MONTANA,
August 12, 1880.

SIR: In compliance with your circular letter of July 31, I have the honor to submit herewith my second annual report of affairs at this agency.

TRIBE.

The only Indians within the control of this agency are under the tribal name of Crows, although there are intermarried with them, and classing themselves as such, Bannacks, Gros Ventres, Assinaboines, Piegans, Arapahoes, Blackfeet, and even their hereditary enemies, the Sioux. Many of these were captured when infants in the years of the past when the war-path was the ambition and glory of all western tribes, adopted into the Crow tribe, and have maintained their relations with it ever since. My last census, taken last February, the most complete and accurate that has probably ever been obtained, gave us as follows:

Men	957
Boys	758
Women	1,093
Girls	662
Total	3,470

Their reservation, consisting of about 8,000,000 acres, diversified with mountain, hill, and valley, the former covered with pine and fir and the latter having cottonwood and quaking aspen, the hills and valleys all teeming with rich, nutritious grass, with an abundance of pellucid streams fresh from the eternal snows in the lofty mountain georges, each hurrying on to join the great "Father of Waters," all combine to make it one of the most beautiful as well as most valuable locations in the west.

PROPERTY.

The Crows have from 12,000 to 14,000 mules and ponies, including some excellent American horses. A considerable number of them already own cattle. During the past season they took and traded from six to seven thousand buffalo robes, on which they realized about $4 each, with perhaps 30,000 pounds peltries, on which they realized about 20 cents per pound; and we have, say:

13,000 mules and horses, value	$200,000
6,500 robes, value	26,000
30,000 pounds peltries, value	6,000
Other furs, value	2,000
Total	234,000

From the above calculation it will be seen that this tribe is possessed of considerable wealth.

TREATY.

Mining has been carried on to a limited extent at Emigrant Gulch, located in the mountains on the southwestern border of the reservation, since 1864. The restless spirit of the frontiersman has sought all the gulches and crevices of that wild mountainous region adjacent to the aforesaid mines in search of gold, and the topography, its remoteness and isolation, have combined with other circumstances to render it impossible for the agent to prevent prospecting, hence mines have been discovered at Bear Gulch, at Crevice Gulch, and at headwaters of Clark's Fork and Bowlder, bearing gold and silver, and all within a radius of twenty miles. In March last I was directed by the Hon. Commissioner of Indian Affairs to bring a delegation of six chiefs to Washington to treat for this portion of their reservation. Although they are much attached to their country, they consented to sell from the western and mountainous portion of the southern portion of their reservation nearly 2,000,000 acres of land, for a consideration of $750,000, to be paid in twenty-five annual installments of $30,000 each, to be expended under the direction of the President of the United States. This territory embraces all the region upon which valuable minerals are known to exist within the limits of the reservation, and although Congress failed to ratify the treaty before its adjournment, it is to be hoped that it will do so early in its adjourned session, as it will remain a source of irritation alike disadvantageous to whites and Indians until amicably settled. At farthest it can only be a matter of time, and the ratification is alike demanded by honesty, patriotism, and humanity. Then let a portion of the fund be applied in assisting a few more Indians to build houses and open farms, and a long step will have been taken in the solution of this difficult problem of Crow civilization.

HABITS.

The Crows are essentially nomadic and are never so happy as when engaged in the chase. But little game exists within a hundred miles of the agency. The government only furnishes about a four months' supply for their maintenance at the agency, so that hunting with them is a necessity. All their traditions and superstitions are in the line of such a life, and their desire to pursue it cannot be readily overcome. They are also encouraged by white men, whose petty trading posts line the north side of the Yellowstone River. This is one of the chief difficulties against which we have to contend. These men and their emissaries usually speak the Crow tongue, and they infest the camp when remote from the agency, doing all in their power, even to bribing chiefs to resist all restraint, move at will, and trade with them. Especial effort is made to weaken their confidence in those placed in charge of them by government, as good government and discipline are not necessary to the success of these traders. Comparatively little drunkenness exists in this tribe, though there are white men who, notwithstanding the severity of the law, do not hesitate to engage in the nefarious whisky traffic with Indians. Evidence has been obtained against at least two individuals, which will be placed before the proper officers. But little idea exists among them as to the value of money, and as a tribe they are notoriously improvident. Most of them wear articles of citizen's dress, but many of them dispose of their goods when opportunity offers. Their principal amusements consist of singing, dancing, and horse-racing. They are anxious to enjoy the fruits of civilization, but like for white men to do the work. The chief labor of the camp is performed by the women.

RELATION WITH WHITES.

Entirely friendly relations exist between them and all with whom they come in contact, so far as I am advised. They reaffirm on every occasion their loyalty to the Great Father, and declare their intention to fight whoever the whites may fight; as one of the chiefs proudly puts it, "White man and Crow like one."

HEALTH.

The general health of the tribe is very good. Last spring, however, they contracted from the Shoshone and Bannack Indians scarlet fever of a mild form, which soon became epidemic. There were about forty-three deaths, and the mortality would have been much greater but for the skillful treatment of the agency physician, Dr. J. H. Williard.

SCHOOL.

The school has been carried on during the past year under very great disadvantages. It became necessary to suspend school during the early spring in consequence of scarlet fever raging among the chilren, but few, if any, of whom escaped an attack. The home is small and not arranged with a view to such use, and is incommodious. The sickness caused frequent moving of camp, and the children were too far removed from the agency to attend. The children, however, who were kept in school, have developed a capacity for education exceedingly gratifying to all friends of the Indian and Indian education. In penmanship and drawing they excel white children.

CRIME.

Since my last report no complaints have reached me of any violations of law by this tribe. It is certainly creditable that a community of 3,500 souls should, without the legal restraint of ordinary communities, commit in an entire year no offense against the laws of the country.

CONCLUSION.

In the nearly two years that I have been among this tribe I have learned much of their disposition. They never tire in descanting upon the times of plenty and their deeds of valor in times gone by, when the enterprise of the white man interposed no barrier to their migrations in any direction; they treasure up as sacred all the superstitions and legends of the past, and faithfully transmit them to posterity; they are very reluctant to break the customs or habits of their ancestors. Nevertheless, there are many characteristics possessed by them which challenge our admiration. If we had always been true to Indians they never would have played us falsely. Only by indomitable energy, unflagging perseverance, untiring patience, and unswerving justice, can they be transformed into our progressive Christian civilization, and this work should enlist the sympathies of every lover of justice and right in our land.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. R. KELLER,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

FLATHEAD AGENCY, MONTANA,
August 20, 1880.

SIR: In accordance with instructions received from your office, I have the honor of submitting my fourth annual report, and in doing so it affords me great pleasure to state that never in the history of this reservation have the Indians enjoyed a more prosperous season. The snug log houses, well-fenced fields of waving grain, vegetable gardens, the thriving stock and permanent appearance of the homes of the industrious portion of the tribes is very encouraging, and has a tendency each year of inducing the more careless and improvident to follow the example of husbandry and thrift. A number of new farms have been fenced in during the past season, and a general tendency to give up their wandering and hunting proclivities for peaceful pursuits has marked the year. The reservation, consisting as it does of 1,433,600 acres of agricultural, grazing, and timber land, well watered by lakes and rivers, and blessed by a temperate climate, where the necessity of irrigation is seldom known, affords facilities for farming not surpassed by any portion of Montana; but it requires time and patience to bring the Indians to a full realization of the blessings which surround them, and the ease with which they can place themselves above want by paying attention to the cultivation of the soil. Encouragement in the way of agricultural implements is one of the chief necessities to this end. Having fenced in a farm, if an Indian cannot procure necessary implements of labor, he becomes discouraged and relaxes to his old habits of the chase and a wandering life, as the amount it would require to purchase a wagon, harness, plow, harrow and other necessary implements is far above the reach of the average Indian.

During the year they have cut and hauled and placed into fence over 60,000 rails and are picking out the most desirable locations in different valleys of the reservation for farms, and instead, as heretofore, of huddling together in villages are spreading out and occupying the land. Last winter was a severe one on stock; hay was scarce and commanded high prices. The Indians have benefited by their experience, and this season are using more energy than they have heretofore displayed putting up hay. On a prairie some 8 miles from the agency, with my employés, I had cut 54 tons of hay for the use of the agency stock. The harvest season is now upon us and the yield will be good. About 25,000 bushels of wheat will be harvested, some 5,000 bushels of oat and barley, besides 6,000 or 7,000 bushels of vegetables. From the agency farm I expect to harvest 300 bushels of wheat, 100 bushels of oats, 400 bushels of potatoes, and 300 bushels of turnips and other vegetables.

MISSIONARY WORK.

Under the spiritual guidance of the fathers of St. Ignatius Mission the confederated tribes of this reservation are all professed Catholics. The Indian church at the mission is next to the largest church edifice in Montana, and on Sundays and feast days is hardly capable of holding the throng of Indian worshippers. The choir is composed of Indian school-girls, and their voices, carefully trained by the sisters of charity at the school, are very sweet and plaintive. The laws of the tribes as well as religion strictly prohibit polygamy, and the marriage relations are respected and protected to the best ability of the chiefs and headmen of the nation and their religious teachers.

INDIAN EDUCATION.

The boarding school for boys and girls is carried on in separate buildings, and the progress of the youths is simply wonderful. The girls having the advantage of a boarding school a long time prior to the establishment of one for boys are far in advance of the latter in educational attainments. A few years ago it was a most difficult matter to induce an Indian to allow his boys to be confined to a school-room; but a wonderful change has taken place, and the number of applicants for admission to the school far exceeds the appropriation for feeding, clothing, and taking care of them. The sisters of charity have charge of the school and have competent teachers for boys in fields, mills, and shops, as well as in the school-room. A large number of the children can read and write the English language understandingly, and work in the four first rules of arithmetic. The handwriting of some of the girls are most beautiful specimens of penmanship.

THE SANITARY CONDITION

of the Indians is very good, no deaths having occurred, save from natural causes, and the resident physician has the respect and confidence of the Indians.

MILLS AND SHOPS.

At the flouring-mill 9,000 bushels of wheat have been ground for Indians; while 100,000 feet of lumber has been cut at the saw-mill for Indian use. The logs are delivered by the Indians, and they also assist in the mill while their bill of lumber is being cut. The blacksmith and carpenter shops every day present a busy scene; and while the Indian apprentice boys receive all the instructions possible in mechanical art, it is very hard to confine them to work, and occasionally some of them take a notion to run away. They much prefer out-door exercise to labor in shops; but patience and forbearance in time may make something out of them, and bring them to a knowledge of the English language and the pursuits of toil.

THE BITTER ROOT INDIAN QUESTION.

I cannot better present this case to your attention than by furnishing copy of special report written by me to the Indian Office, under date of August 20, 1878, as its direct bearing upon the question has not changed since the date it was furnished.

FLATHEAD AGENCY, MONTANA,
August 20, 1878.

SIR: Referring to letter L, dated at Washington, August 23, 1877, which is in the following language, to wit:

"PETER RONAN,
"*United States Indian Agent, Flathead Agency, Montana:*

"SIR: In answer to your letter of the 6th instant, asking for directions relative to 51 patents for certain Indians, you are instructed to proceed without unnecessary delay to carry out the instructions to which you referred, as given to your predecessor under date of April 4, 1876, namely, to deliver the patents to the Indians and take their receipt, properly witnessed, therefor.
"Very respectfully,
"J. Q. SMITH, *Commissioner.*"

In regard to the foregoing, I have the honor to make the following special report:
At the time of the receipt of instructions great turmoil and excitement prevailed in the Bitter Root Valley, owing to the Nez Percés war, and the march of Joseph's band through that country, and also to the fact that the Flatheads lost their crops, owing in part to neglect, caused by assisting the whites in guarding their homes, and to a hail-storm which cut everything down before it that season, leaving them destitute and compelling them to go to the buffalo country to sustain life by the chase, as they were refused any assistance by the government, although I made an earnest appeal in their behalf at the time. Therefore I could not confer with them, as they remained out all winter, and only during the present month was I informed that all the Bitter Root Flatheads had returned to their homes; hence the delay in conferring with them according to instructions.
Having gathered the principal men of the tribe together, with their chief, Charlos, at Saint Mary's Mission, through my interpreter I stated the nature of my visit to the Indians. Charlos, the chief, refused to accept his patent, and of course all the Indians present followed his example. In explanation he said, in substance, that the treaty agreed upon between his father, Victor, head chief of the Flathead Nation, and other Indian chiefs, and Governor Stephens, on the part of the government, on the 16th of July, 1855, provided that the Bitter Root Valley above the Lo Lo Fork should be set apart as a separate reservation for the Flathead tribe. I explained to him that the eleventh article, as it reads in the Hell Gate treaty, gave the President of the United States the power to cause the Bitter Root Valley above the Lo Lo Fork to be surveyed and examined, and if, in his judgment, it should be found better adapted to the wants of the Flathead tribe as a reservation for said tribe, it should be so set apart and reserved, and that the President, on the 14th of November, 1871, issued an order setting forth that the Bitter Root Valley had been carefully surveyed and examined in accordance with said treaty, and ordered, "that all Indians residing in said Bitter Root Valley be removed, as soon as practicable, to the Jocko Reservation, and that a just compensation be made for improvements made by them in the Bitter Root Valley." That, in accordance with that section, an agreement was entered into by and between General Garfield, on the part of the United States, and himself (Charlos), head chief, Arlee, second chief, and Adolphe, third chief, on the part of the Flathead tribe, to remove to the Jocko Reservation, and to abandon the Bitter Root Valley; that the government tried to carry out the agreement in every particular, but that Charlos and Adolphe, after signing the agreement, refused to remove with their people, and that Arlee, the second chief, was the only one who removed with his followers, and was reaping the benefit of the agreement.

Charlos replied that he did not sign the agreement, and if it so appeared on the paper it was not his fault; and that the Stephens treaty gave to his father the Valley of the Bitter Root for a separate reservation from the Jocko; he seemed to cling to the opinion that on the treaty ground it was then and there understood by the Flathead tribe never to be disturbed unless specially agreed to by the Indians; that they were to be consulted and have a choice between the Jocko Reserve and the Bitter Root.

In regard to the issue of the patents, Charlos claims that that matter was never properly explained to him or his people, and when they gave their names for title they simply understood they were signing a petition to the President to allow them to retain the Bitter Root Valley as a separate reservation from the Jocko, as agreed upon by the eleventh article of the treaty. I found it in vain to try to explain the precise meaning and wording of this clause, as he persisted that it was the Indian understanding that according to the Stephens treaty they have a valid right and title to the Bitter Root Valley as a reservation. It was also inferred by him that if his people did accept the patents they would not know where to find the land, as a part of what he claimed to be his land has already been taken away from him by a white man, who claimed his land ran through it. Taxation and the breaking up of tribal relations is another objection, and also an utter lack of appreciation or confidence in the good intentions of the government. He fully appreciates the strength of the government and the fact that he can be forced into measures, but he claims that if it should come to that he will only ask the privilege to seek another home in another country of his own choice rather than give up his title to the Bitter Root as a reservation by accepting a patent for his farm or by removing to the Jocko.

I would state to the honorable Commissioner that the affairs of the Flatheads of the Bitter Root Valley are in a most deplorable and unsatisfactory condition, and my motive in entering into so many details is to place the matter before you in as intelligent form as I can, so that some action may be taken to settle the question definitely without resort to force. The time is surely approaching when the Bitter Root land question will lead to serious difficulty, as the valley is fast being settled by thrifty farmers. The chief, Charlos, is a good and peaceable Indian, and well respected by the whites, but he clings to the notion that his people have been wronged in regard to the Bitter Root question. The Jocko Reservation, in my opinion, is a superior country to the Bitter Root Valley, but as matters now stand Charlos will not consent to remove to it except by force, nor accept a patent for his land in the Bitter Root Valley and give up tribal relations, and his people will cling to his fortunes and bide by the consequences.

It is clearly necessary, in my opinion, that some steps be taken to settle the question, either by sending a commission with power and instructions to act, or by inviting Charlos to a conference at Washington, when the intentions of the government for the welfare of his people might be thoroughly impressed upon him. An imperfect apprehension of the terms of the Stephens treaty, as understood by the authorities of the United States, is the cause of all the trouble. It requires time and patience to impress the exact terms of an agreement upon the Indian mind, but when once stamped there it is my experience they are the last to break their obligations, but the foremost to insist upon all the terms of the bond, as by them understood.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PETER RONAN,
United States Indian Agent.

Respectfully submitted.
Your obedient servant,

PETER RONAN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

FORT PECK INDIAN AGENCY,
Poplar River, Montana, August 12, 1880.

SIR: I have the honor to present to you my annual report of the Fort Peck Indian Agency.

The agency is located on the north side of the Missouri River, 75 miles above the mouth of the Yellowstone River, on a high plateau of land 60 feet above the level of the river bottom and back one and a fourth miles from the river. The tribes belonging to this agency are the Yanktons, numbering 5,829 Indians (this includes 1,116 Indians received last winter from the Sitting Bull Indians), and the Assinaboines, numbering 1,430; total number of Indians on reservation, 7,259; males, 3,593; females, 3,666. The Yanktons are located at Poplar River in close proximity to the agency, and the Assinaboines at Wolf Point, 25 miles further up the Missouri River, and on the same side.

AGENCY BUILDINGS.

The agency buildings at Poplar River comprise the agent's house, 33 by 40 feet, two stories high; warehouse, 33 by 100 feet, two stories; barn, 27 by 72 feet (all these buildings pine frame); log blacksmith shop; also a frame dwelling-house, 16 by 32 feet, with an L 14 by 16 feet, erected this summer for an employés' house, and will be occupied by the agency physician for an office and dwelling-house. The material is on hand for two more houses of the same dimensions, which will be erected this fall. Last fall I built of heavy logs a slaughter-house, and covered it with shingles. The trader also has a large and commodious log store-house, with corral and stables. At Wolf Point there is an old log house for the superintendent to live in, one end of which is used for a school-room; also a log warehouse. These log buildings are covered with puncheon and clay; but there has been built there this summer a frame dwelling-house, 16 by 32 feet, with an L 14 by 16 feet, for the superintendent to live in. The saw-mill is located there, and there has been sawed during the past year 40,000

feet of cottonwood lumber. There is also a trading post there, with the necessary buildings.

INDIAN HOUSES.

When I came here, a little over a year ago, there were two log houses in which Indians lived. During the past year there have been 32 log houses built. The Indians cut and hauled the logs and put up the houses themselves (putting on puncheon roofs, covered with clay and gravel), with the exception of one man I had with them 20 days. I had the carpenter put in doors and windows, and in some of them floors of cottonwood lumber. Many more of them have expressed their intentions to build this fall. One of the principal chiefs, who built last fall with his brother, this spring went to work and took the sod off a piece of ground and made a fence with the sod and poles, then plowed and planted it, and now has a very fine crop of corn and potatoes, beans, and vines in front of his house. I give this as one instance of many, showing the desire of the Indians to help themselves. Still there is a large number that take no interest in making any provision for themselves and families, and it will take time and patient labor to make them see the necessity of it.

FARMING.

The government is farming at Poplar River and Wolf Point 60 acres of corn, oats, and potatoes, from which I estimated will be raised 300 bushels of corn, 300 bushels of oats, and 1,500 bushels of potatoes. I was very anxious to sow some wheat this spring, but did not get authority to purchase seed in time, but from the yield of some stray heads I gathered among the oats I am satisfied the soil here will produce a large yield of fall wheat. The Yanktons are farming 204 and the Assinaboines 155 acres, a total of 359 acres, which I divided into 530 allotments among the Indians, and they subdivided from one-fourth to two acres, giving the larger lots to the best workers. I did not have near enough of land for all that wanted it; have broken 108 acres of new land this season, and will continue to break as long as the ground is in suitable condition, so that I will be able to accommodate a larger number of families next spring.

The months of June and July were very dry and the crop would have been almost a failure if it had not been for heavy rains the last of July. I now estimate that the Indians will raise at least 3,000 bushels of corn and 2,000 bushels of potatoes; the corn they use while in the roasting ear for present use and drying. One great drawback to their growing a good crop of potatoes is that they commence digging them soon after they begin to form—they cannot wait for them to mature. I have to keep a guard in the field to prevent this, but still a great many are dug while they are cultivating them; then there is not as good a stand on the ground as there should be, from the fact that many of them dug part of the seed after it was planted and ate it, owing to the scarcity of food that was here last spring. The garden seed that were shipped in March did not get here till the 6th of July, so that the entire crop of vegetables has been lost for this year.

HUNTING.

Indians had a fair hunt last fall and got a good many robes, but they were not able to do any winter hunting on account of the buffalo being too far south, and the deep snow which fell in November and lay till the last of March, and the result was that the entire camp had to be fed from the commissary all winter.

This spring, as soon as the snow left and the ice went out of the river, they commenced getting venison, which, with a part ration of flour, was all they had to live on, and part of the time no flour. In May the buffalo commenced coming north, and through June and July a large part of the camp were out and had a successful hunt, but while they kill a large quantity of buffalo they never save meat enough to last them over ten days after they come in from a hunt, hence their hunting only supplies their present wants.

SCHOOLS.

There has been school at Poplar River the past year only two months, September and October. I closed the school at the time and dismissed the teacher, as I could see no benefit to be derived from continuing it longer, as the camp were going to move into the timber for winter quarters and too far away for the children to attend school. I wrote the honorable Commissioner of my action, and at the same time suggested that I believed the only feasible plan of education was a boarding-school; and in compliance with instructions from the honorable Commissioner, forwarded plans, specifications, and estimates for buildings for that purpose, which, after revision, were adopted, and authority granted July 20, 1880, to erect said building.

The school at Wolf Point was continued through the winter, as the camp was close to the school-house; and there has been some slight improvement amongst the children, the parents themselves evincing interest enough to visit the school. During the months of April and May the school was closed on account of the need of more help to do the

spring work, the teacher assisting in the fields and at other needed work. The latter part of May the measles broke out in the camp, and through the months of June and July there has been no school on that account. The cost of maintaining the schools for the past year has been $1,034.40.

INDIAN POLICE.

When I took charge of the agency, July 7, 1879, I found a police force of ten men at Wolf Point, but at Poplar River the Yanctons refused to allow their men to go into such an organization, saying that they had their soldiers in the camp and did not want any others; but I at once went to work and organized a force out of such men as I could get, and put them on duty whenever needed; but they were not very effective, as they were afraid of the camp. The chiefs, seeing I was determined in the matter, at the end of two months came to me and offered to fill up the force of 20 with their best men, each chief furnishing an equal quota. I accepted their proposition, and on the 1st of October reorganized out of part of the men the chiefs selected, and retaining those of the old who had proved faithful. The man I selected as captain, "Stab Plenty," was considered the bravest and also one of the wildest Indians in the camp, the year before stopping the laborers in the field from working; but ever since accepting the position, he has been faithful and obedient in every particular, trying to live and act like a white man, and I cannot speak too highly in his praise.

SITTING BULL INDIANS.

November 29, 1879, the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs forwarded a telegram saying that if any Sitting Bull Indians came to the agency they must be treated as prisoners of war and surrender their arms and ponies; also, every one of them if fed must be made to earn his rations by work in some capacity for the government. The latter part of January 41 families came here from the north in a destitute and starving condition, who turned over their ponies and guns, and I put them on the list and reported my action February 6, 1880. From that time on to the last of April they kept coming in small parties and turning over their ponies and arms till there were 1,116 in all—109 men, 209 women, 424 boys, and 374 girls—and they had turned over 43 ponies, 40 guns, and 7 revolvers. Before coming here for two or three months they had been killing and eating their ponies, and the most of them came on foot. The ponies were in a starving condition and had a disease called the scab, from which they all died except—

These Indians have conducted themselves well since they have been here, many of them assisting to work the crops. A large number of them are married to Yancton women and have relations here, and would naturally belong to this agency.

MISSIONARY WORK.

This agency is under the control of the Methodist Episcopal Church, but that organization has done nothing in the way of missionary work. The Presbyterian Church obtained leave last June to establish a mission here, and appropriated $2,100 to erect buildings and support a missionary the coming year, and the Rev. G. W. Wood and family arrived here July 19 to take charge of the work; since which time we have had regular services every Sabbath, besides Sabbath school, which was organized last fall and again reorganized this summer, at which time money was raised to send for books, papers, and cards to interest the Indian children.

HEALTH.

There has been a large amount of sickness among the Indians, but comparatively few deaths. The whole number of cases treated by the agency physician was 1,920, besides a large number by the Indian medicine men; the number of those died treated by the physician was 49, and the number of other deaths estimated at 50, a large part of the latter being children, who died this spring and summer of the measles in the Assinaboine camp. The principal diseases are those of a scrofulous character.

CIVILIZATION.

The progress that the Indians have made toward civilization during the past year has been to me very satisfactory. A large majority of them are willing and anxious to engage in agriculture as far as land can be prepared for them. There is but a small faction in both tribes that still prefer the hunting and roving life they have been brought up to, and it will take time to wean them from that kind of a life. During the past year some of the latter have gone off in small bands to steal horses from the Crows, Blackfeet, and other Indians that they might meet on the hunting grounds. Horse-stealing is common among all the Indians in this northwest country, and causes an agent more trouble than any other one thing. But great inroad has been made toward breaking it up the past year, as, in conjunction with the military commanders at the different posts, we have endeavored to take and return all stolen stock to the rightful

owners. Where a horse belonging to a white man is found in the possession of the Indians I have had no difficulty in getting him; but horses stolen from other Indians they do not like to give up, as they claim it is one of their customs to steal from one another, and the more horses an Indian steals the greater Indian he is considered among his tribe. While it causes an agent great trouble to take and return horses stolen from other Indians, I believe it to be the most effectual way to put a stop to horse-stealing, and break up this old tribal custom.

As another evidence of advancement, the Indians during the past year have chopped 700 cords of wood and marketed 300 of it themselves, and if it should be my duty a year hence to present the annual report of this agency I trust from the fruits of the past year to be able to report greater strides being made by these Indians towards an advanced civilization.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. S. PORTER,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

FORT BELKNAP AGENCY, MONTANA,
August 11, 1880.

SIR: I have the honor to herewith submit my second annual report of the Indian service at this agency.

NUMBER OF INDIANS.

At the date of my last report there were on the rolls and drawing rations 1,135 Gros Ventres and 977 Assinaboines, which, upon taking the census, may be decreased, from the fact that some of them (Assinaboines) have gone to Wolf Point, being induced thereto by the flattering reports brought them by some of their friends at that point, and also by the scarcity of supplies at this post; also from the fact that buffalo were more easily reached from there and with a greater degree of safety. However, I expect the larger number of them back during the autumn. It is my opinion that these Indians should be required to decide upon some place that they would be willing to look upon as their home, and then stay, as it is certainly not right for them to draw rations at two agencies. I have always made it a rule to abstain from issuing rations to Indians that apparently were on the rolls or belong to some other agency. I find that some agents are not so particular in this respect.

SUPPLIES.

The amount of subsistence stores for the past year has been but a small moiety of their actual needs, but they have managed to get along with it, and, although without actual suffering, still they are very poor, probably more so than ever before; in fact, they have not got along as well this year as the year previous, and the reason is obvious. Heretofore game has been plenty—buffalo, antelope, deer, elk, &c.—and with the skins and furs they were able to secure they could purchase the actual necessaries they required aside from what was furnished by the government. For the past eight months the amount of skins and furs they have procured has been so small that they have been able to purchase but little. I have been able to furnish them flour and beef most of the time, but an Indian counts that as nothing unless supplemented with sugar, coffee (or tea), and tobacco. They have also been unable to purchase blankets, &c., and, as a consequence, are very poorly clad. I hope their annuity goods will arrive in season to obviate any real suffering from cold weather.

REASON FOR SCARCITY OF GAME.

The reason why game is so scarce is from the irruption of so many foreign Indians and half-breeds into their country. Game would be plenty; so plenty in fact that the bounty of the government would be entirely sufficient for all their needs. My Indians, both Gros Ventres and Assinaboines, appear to have a mortal fear of the Sioux, so that although buffalo are the one thing they most desire, and they (buffalo) are plenty in the region of Milk River, about 100 miles from here, they are afraid to go to them for fear of coming in contact with the Sioux. No amount of reasoning can convince them that there is no particular danger. At this time they are away looking for buffalo, but I do not expect any great results. Another evil in connection with their failure to find buffalo is, they need the hides for lodge covers, and should they fail to reach them they will be in bad condition for the winter—without adequate covering (poor at the best). They ought to have 10,000 yards of canvas in case they fail to get buffalo hides.

RELATION WITH WHITES.

My Indians are eminently friendly with the whites, and although disappointed in not being protected in rights of territory and in the paucity of their supplies, I fail to see anything in their general conduct that would indicate anything but the most friendly disposition. It has been my aim to keep them fully assured that the whites would always be their friends and protect them in all their rights; but they are inclined lately to think that if such was the fact the military at Fort Assinaboine could be made quite useful in driving out the northern invaders, who completely dominate; in which idea I fully coincide with them.

MORALS.

Their morals, from a Christian or civilized standpoint, are as bad as need be, but from their own standpoint are perhaps not as bad as might be expected. Their notions of marriage and giving in marriage consist of purchasing a wife with blankets or horses, as may be, according to the value of the object sought. It has been their way from time immemorial, and will continue until civilization and education and its influences are fully brought to bear upon them, and all this will require time and patience. First teach them to till the soil, and at the same time teach the rising generation, and in due time the rest will follow. Their contact with soldiers and transient whites is an unmixed evil, those parties being more lax in their morals than the Indians themselves. In any event they take advantage of their loose ideas to dishonor and debauch their women; but this is one of the inevitable evils incident to the Indians' contact with whites, and it will take time to overcome it. What the future may have in store for this people I am unable to see, but I trust there may be a brighter future in store for them; but I am convinced that it is to be reached through much suffering and hardship.

ILLICIT TRADING.

The influx of so many Indians into this country has produced many illicit trades. I am more fully aware now of its extent than at the time it was being carried on. Many of the half-breeds were engaged, and they not only trade legitimate goods, but also traded whisky. The same is true in regard to several white men. I notified a deputy United States marshal of the facts, and he made several attempts to apprehend some of the parties, but in all cases without success. I am advised that the same condition of things will obtain this coming fall and winter, and that preparations are already being made to carry on the nefarious business. I also have advices that many half-breeds and British Indians are on their way to Milk River, to remain during the fall and winter. So that it is fair to assume that matters will be substantially as during last fall and winter. I need about three deputy marshals within reach the coming winter. It would give me great pleasure to be able to break up this illicit trading, and I could do it if I had the necessary officers to do it with.

AGRICULTURE.

In relation to agricultural matters I cannot give as good an account as I could wish The season was cold and backward and generally unfavorable for the fore part of the season. We however managed to plow and plant nearly 50 acres, all of which was fenced; 10 acres of sod was sown to oats, 1 acre to wheat, 5 acres to pumpkins and squashes, 15 acres new-breaking sowed to turnips, and the balance planted to corn and potatoes. The crops mentioned started off fairly, but the latter part of the month of June and all of July up to the 25th was entirely without rain and very hot, and consequently so dry that the crops suffered severely, more especially on sod. On ground broken last year the crops are quite fair. Since the latter date above alluded to the rains have been frequent and copious, so that some of the crops, especially potatoes and corn, will probably be an average crop, although very late, potatoes and corn being at this time hardly far enough advanced for table use. Oats are cut, and a comparative failure. I estimate them at ten bushels per acre. Wheat (uncut) I estimate at 15 bushels. Corn and potatoes as yet are so immature that it is difficult to state what they may be. They are divided up into small patches and tilled mostly by the Indians. They will yield fairly. Pumpkins and squashes are very late, and at this time give little promise, but may come on later. Turnips, those first sown, are fine; those later sown have only come up in the last two weeks, and it is impossible to say what the outcome will be. Garden vegetables are in fair condition.

INDIAN FARMING.

About 25 families have remained at or near the fort during the season in order to work their patches of corn and potatoes, and generally they have done their work well and faithfully; they are much pleased with the result, and there will be no trouble in finding enough of them willing to take hold next spring to occupy all the land we can prepare for them. Their corn is now fit for roasting, and they are living high; still they are pretty saving of it, preferring to keep the most of it until winter. I am

quite convinced that this people would readily till next year 300 acres if it was broken and ready to plant, and sufficient seed to be had to seed it. I recommend the letting of a contract for breaking 300 acres at as early a day as possible.

THE SIOUX.

In a communication dated February 4, 1880, I had the honor to call the attention of the Commissioner to certain information which I was in receipt of, indicating a disposition on the part of Sitting Bull and his followers to come to an amicable arrangement with the United States Government, and also asking permission to visit him by authority. In reply thereto I was ordered to abstain from any communication with him, as the government did not wish to make any terms. Of course that ended the matter; but I am convinced that at that time a lasting treaty could have been made. Subsequently Sitting Bull sent me, in token of friendship, a pipe and hatchet, which were to be given me in case terms could be made, otherwise to be returned. Under the circumstances I had to reject the peace offering, since which time I have heard nothing from them directly, although I see by the public journals that bands of them are delivering themselves up at the different military posts, and I learn that Sitting Bull and a few of his followers are somewhere in the vicinity of Milk River.

SCHOOLS.

Under permit from the honorable Secretary a day-school was established in September, 1879, and has been continued with fair success up to the present time. The main difficulty to the full success of the school arises from the fact that the families necessarily have to leave the agency on hunting expeditions and take their children with them; those that have remained right here have made good progress, and they all appear anxious to learn, and the parents are also desirous of having their children learn the ways of the whites. Whenever the tribe becomes more settled in their mode of life, better results can reasonably be expected.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. LINCOLN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

GREAT NEMAHA AGENCY,
Nohart, Nebr., August 31, 1880.

In compliance with instructions contained in circular dated 18th ultimo, the following is respectfully submitted as the report for this agency for the year ending this date.

The agency is composed of two small tribes, viz, Iowa, and Sac and Fox of the Missouri, occupying contiguous reservations in Northeastern Kansas and Southeastern Nebraska, containing about 22,000 acres, mostly fine farming and grazing land, closely surrounded by enterprising white settlers, many of whom appear to act out the idea that an "Indian has no rights which a white man is bound to respect." They have long looked with covetous eyes upon this small tract of land, and spare no effort to dispossess the Indians of it, but it is a source of no slight gratification to know that thus far their efforts have been futile. The leading idea relative to the location of Indians seems to be anywhere but here.

The Indians generally are peaceable and well disposed toward the whites when they are treated with anything like justice, except when under the influence of intoxicating drinks, obtained through the perfidy of unprincipled white men, and even then do not interfere with the peace and comfort of the whites as much as do their own kindred race when in the same condition.

The agency has been annoyed for several years past by the frequent stealing of horses from the Indians, which is believed to be accomplished by professional horse thieves, assisted by accomplices among the Indians, who are well acquainted with the stock and location. This conclusion is reached through the fact that invariably the best horses are stolen. Stock once lost is rarely if ever recovered.

THE IOWAS

number 171 enrolled members now at the agency, over 30 in the last two years having emigrated to the Indian Territory. Nine births and eleven deaths during the year. They live in houses furnished with many of the comforts and conveniences of civilized life. Twelve houses have good wells near their doors. Three have good cellars under their houses, not a very common convenience among the early white settlers. Seven families own as their individual property sewing-machines, not unfrequently doing sewing for whites as well as themselves. Four families have each a portion of their houses carpeted, the rags for which were prepared by themselves. Almost every family has a farm or fenced field, some of which are annually enlarged.

The fields or farms range in size from 5 to 160 acres. In fact in some cases where farms are in the bends of streams and are inclosed with fence upon one side only, they contain much more than that amount, one at least reaching as much as 500 acres. Nearly every house is surrounded by a flourishing young orchard of fruit trees and grape-vines, most of which are well cared for. The present year they have planted 200 apple and 100 peach trees and 500 grape-vines, making 1,900 fruit trees and 500 grape-vines planted within the past four years. Quite a number of the grape-vines are already in bearing.

Two new frame houses, one containing two rooms and the other four rooms, have been built, the former to replace one destroyed by fire, and the latter in place of one no longer fit for a residence. Also two additions to old houses containing two rooms each have been erected during the year. The actual number of houses occupied by these Indians is the same as last year, which is above explained. There is a growing desire among the Iowas to improve the quality and increase the size of their houses, which is certainly an unmistakable evidence of progress. In cases of building new houses or additions, the individual having the building usually contributes from $15 to $50 in cash, owing to the kind of house desired, besides doing all the hauling of material as well as assisting the mechanics.

They have planted 183 of acres wheat, which will yield 2,745 bushels, making the yield per acre of that portion which is already thrashed as the basis of the estimate, which is an allowance of more than 16 bushels for each man, woman, and child enrolled with the tribe. The corn crop will be fair generally, but not as large as last year, as the acreage is less, and in a few cases was not planted in proper season, and is not as well cultivated as last year. Two fields have been entirely destroyed by stock belonging to whites which graze upon the reserve, principally owing to the fences not being good.

The circumstance of the killing of one of the Indians by chief of police while attempting to quell a disturbance caused by the introduction and use of intoxicating drinks by endeavoring to arrest the disturbers, which occurred at the proper corn-planting season, caused considerable delay in the planting and much excitement among the Indians for the time being.

The Iowas, to all intents and purposes, are self-supporting; they receive no gratuitous pecuniary assistance from the government, their funds being entirely the annual interest accruing upon stocks and bonds held in trust for them by the United States. The aggregate amount of prodnce raised by them as shown in the accompanying statistics seems small, but it must be considered in connection with the small size of the tribe.

One Indian apprentice has been engaged at the shops.

A SCHOOL

for the Iowas has been in successful operation during nine months of the year, with an average of 32 during that time, the average being smaller than last year, owing to the fact that some children left the agency with their parents to remove to the Indian Territory near the close of the last school year, and four school children were taken to the Indian training school at Carlisle, Pa., from whom very satisfactory reports are received. There were also two large Indian boys taken to this school who had not attended the agency school for several years.

Eighty acres of land are cultivated in connection with the school, producing all the wheat, vegetables, and pork, and [the school] now has a sufficient herd to yield all the beef necessary for the subsistence of the school, only $33.86 having been expended during the past year for beef. An Indian woman has been employed as seamstress and laundress with satisfactory results.

In January, 1879, the industrial school building was destroyed by fire, since which time the children have attended school from their own homes, some walking several miles daily. The rations formerly allowed for the boarding-school have been issued to the teacher as heretofore, and distributed among the children to take to their own homes. Work has commenced on a new building, with the hope of having it completed before cold weather.

SAC AND FOX OF THE MISSOURI.

Whole number now enrolled, 75; births, 8, deaths, 10. The large cash annuity paid to the members of this tribe is the greatest obstacle to its advancement. As children of wealthy parents, reared in affluence, all their temporal wants supplied by indulgent progenitors, see no necessity for manual labor, so it is with these Indians. With a permanent fund sufficient to yield them a per capita annuity of almost $100, and a fund from the proceeds of the sale of land sufficient to pay all current expenses, furnish work horses, farm implements, &c., with which the tribe is now well supplied, it is an extremely slow process to induce them to raise much produce. And yet some progress is discernible. No doubt, observing the comforts and conveniences their neighbors (the Iowas) derive from living in houses, some have requested to have them sup-

plied. In compliance with such request five good frame dwelling houses, containing four rooms each, have been erected during the year, with the material and foundation ready for the sixth.

They have fenced nearly 400 acres of land with barbed wire fence, purchased from tribal funds, making about 1,300 rods fencing built. Thirty-six good farm horses were purchased under contract and issued to individuals, so there is now no possible excuse for not improving, except their own natural disinclination for labor.

One boarding-school is maintained for the educational interests of this tribe, the expense of which is paid from tribal funds, except $200 annually appropriated in fulfilling treaty. There are sixteen children of school-going ages, fifteen of whom have been attending, with an average attendance of nine for nine and one-half months' school. An Indian woman is employed as matron.

There is nothing especially encouraging in prospect for the future of this tribe, and there will surely be nothing of that character unless some plan can be devised by which their abundant funds can be differently disposed of without violating the good faith of the government. Thus far, we can only consider their wealth their misfortune.

Very respectfully,

M. B. KENT, *Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

OTOE AGENCY,
Gage County, Nebraska, August 30, 1880.

SIR: Inclosed please find annual report from Otoe Agency ending August 30, 1880; said report being written by Rees Pickering, late farmer in charge, and Wm. C. Boteler, physician. As far as my limited observation extends the report is correct, it being based upon such facts as were presented, and from data found at this office.

Very respectfully,

LEWELLYN E. WOODIN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

OTOE AGENCY, NEBRASKA,
August 30, 1880.

SIR: From the very recent arrival of Mr. L. E. Woodin, United States Indian Agent for this agency, we are delegated the responsible duty of presenting the subjoined annual report in compliance with instructions contained in office letter of July 18, 1880.

In this report we will endeavor to give the exact condition of affairs here existing, and avoid a disposition to overestimate the true condition of this people. We will point out impartially their merits and imperfections and strive to accurately delineate the advantages and disadvantages of their surroundings and situation.

To this end it will be necessary to mention briefly the true character of the Indians and their recent official changes, also the alleged grievances that have in a few short years destroyed their tribal organization probably beyond repair, and driven many from the graves of their fathers to the "utopian lands" of the Indian Territory.

THE RESERVATION

comprises 43,000 fertile acres, said to be better watered, wooded, and generally adapted to agriculture than any other part of the State. The land is gently rolling, easily cultivated, and produces luxuriant crops of hay and corn, wheat not flourishing in the same proportion. It is located in Southern Gage County, Nebraska, is about 6 miles in width and 10 in length, extending a distance of 2 miles into the State of Kansas. About 400 ponies and horses are subsisted from the pasturage, besides 300 head of agency cattle, and annual sales of large quantities of hay to the surrounding settlers.

A railroad is now constructed from Marysville, Kans., through the fine valley of the Blue River to Blue Springs and Beatrice, giving a good station at the agency for convenience of travel and transportation, but combining the equal disadvantage of affording an avenue for thieves and other vagrants, whose constant depredations and larcenies have a decidedly unsettling influence upon the tribe. A preliminary survey for another road across our northeastern border is completed, and while the pressure of civilization and the needs of the surrounding country require the construction of the same, it seems incompatible with a possibility of making this a permanent home for these Indians.

THE AGENCY

comprises about 20 good frame buildings, including a school-house (cost, $3,000), agent's and employés' houses, jail, shops, mill, commissary, granary, stables, trader's store, and the railroad station, section-house, and granaries there constructed.

The agency farm comprises about 340 acres of land, farmed by an agency farmer and his assistant, with the employment of Indians for daily labor in sowing and reaping the crops.

There are seven Indian families who occupy dwellings and farm tracts of from 10 to 100 acres; this, including small pieces cultivated by Indians, promiscuously, will amount to about 400 acres under the care of individual families, or in all about 740 acres tilled upon the whole reservation. Here and there are to be seen the ruins of Indian houses and neglected breakings, marking a gradual retrograde of agricultural interests. About 25 acres of land have been broken this season. One house has been constructed by a half-breed Indian at his own expense.

Extensive cattle sheds and one substantial granary mark all the improvements at the agency proper. The agent's dwelling is now receiving a coat of paint, which was much needed to protect it from the weather. Additional buildings for employés are now greatly needed; some are suffering serious inconvenience from overcrowding.

THE INDIANS.

As is well known, this tribe is composed of Otoe and Missouria Indians; the latter, numbering probably 50, are the descendants of several surviving captives of a conquered tribe of the same name. From a recent and accurate enumeration, this consolidated tribe, excluding a number of dead whose names had been left upon the tribal roll, now numbers 434 living beings, 210 males and 224 females. In this number are included 4 individuals of only one-half Indian relation, about 21 of these quarter relation, and several whites, distant connections of the tribe, whose example and exertion among this people should be emulated and encouraged. We are gratified to note that there is not one "squaw man" in the tribe.

The moral condition of the Otoes is in many respects above the average Indian. We will venture that whites of like degree, subjected to the same influences, would be far worse in their political condition. In virtue and chastity the Otoes and Missourias stand without comparison; there is not a known case of illegitimacy, and profane language is never heard unless among those who have learned the white man's ways. The Indians are generally quiet, no murders are recorded, and whisky drinking rarely occurs. A desire has been expressed for religious exercises, hence a Sabbath school was recently organized. Their capacity for education is excellent; several children taken from the rude wigwam to the school have learned to imperfectly read and speak English in the short period of six months. Their capacity for development as farmers is proven from a few instances to be equally as good. Though indigent in the past, they have recently shown a disposition to work under proper influences; they manage implements and animals nearly as well as white men. They show, however, little skill in the mechanical arts; there are no apprentices, nor have any become conversant with the different trades.

When coming first among these Indians in October, 1879, we found, instead of tribal unity and co-operation, schisms, jealousies, inconfidence, dissatisfaction, and pleasure manifested in revolutionary rather than in progressive tendencies. This may account for the backwardness of this tribe when compared with the progress of some others. They attributed their trouble to local mismanagement of their affairs and a perversion of the laws and orders issued to govern them. Instead of growing crops commensurate with surrounding advantages, but few had sown at all, having determined, sooner or later, to remove to the Indian Territory, "hoping that new officials and different surroundings would ameliorate their condition," Thus they freely expressed themselves, and, be their motives true or feigned, so deeply fostered are these ideas that it is doubtful if official changes here will effectually subdue them.

Inspector W. J. Pollock visited the agency on April 30, and faithfully plied his penetrative mind to elucidate the facts of their condition. Several grand councils were held, the Indians' troubles were eagerly related and partially heard; the carpenter and smith's shops were in a state of unusual activity; broken wagons and other much-needed repairs were soon completed, the Indians' hearts seemingly afire with joy. Misapprehending, however, the ultimate result of the inspector's visit, on the day succeeding his departure, 160 Indians ran away, and are now located on the Sac and Fox Reservation, Indian Territory. About 30 of our Indians at different times before had preceded this party. It is unfortunate that we must acknowledge many of the best and most influential Otoes were identified with this movement. It is highly probable that there will be large accessions to those already there unless prompt official measures are taken to reconcile the tribe.

Agent Griest was succeeded by special agent Robert S. Gardner, June 11. Coincident with his arrival could be noticed a revival of the latent energies of the Indians. Intead of a scarcity of laborers there were more daily applicants than could be accom-

modated with fields; the ripening harvests were carefully and quickly gathered, thrashed and stored in the granaries, avoiding the usual dissatisfaction about crops shattering in the fields, rotting in the stacks, and thrashed in the extreme weather of early winter. Agent Gardner's short stay was productive of much good. He began with a course of kindness and firmness, pointing out to each his respective sphere of action, and seeing that each acquitted himself of his daily duties. He commended his spoiled children for good conduct, and censured them for bad; having introduced in a few weeks a course of social discipline heretofore unknown and such as will reflect in the future history of the tribe.

Agent Gardner was succeeded by Mr. Rees Pickering as farmer in charge July 15, under whose administration were thrashed 2, 261 bushels of wheat, 249 bushels of oats, and 66 bushels of rye grown on agency farm. In addition to the above there remains about 800 bushels of wheat raised by Indians yet unthrashed. The spirit of enterprise inaugurated by Mr. Pickering's predecessor was diligently continued. A large force of Indians were daily employed in securing the necessary quantity of hay required for feed of agency stock during the coming winter.

Lewellyn E. Woodin, United States Indian agent, assumed charge of the agency on the 7th of the present month, under whose guidance, we are pleased to note, the intricate machinery pertaining to an Indian agency is running smoothly.

The corn and potato crops on agency farm are estimated at 1,800 and 50 bushels, respectively. On promiscuous Indian plats there will be about 4,000 bushels of corn, 300 bushels of potatoes, and 50 bushels of oats.

There are several prosperous white families on the reservation distantly connected with these people, who conduct fine farms, and whose example has been productive of much good.

THE BOARDING SCHOOL

has been poorly attended, there being an average attendance of 15 children during the past year. We know of no progress being made in the industrial arts. The building is not in good condition; is capable of accommodating 60 scholars.

THE INDIAN POLICE

at this agency are not as efficient as would be desired, owing to insufficient organization and lack of discipline. However, several important arrests were made during the past year. It is believed that important and valuable changes might be made in the police system now in operation here.

THE SANITARY CONDITION

of the tribe during the past year has been all that could be expected from the imprudent mode of life and the unhealthy locations in which the Indians persistently live. During the present summer there have been unusual heat and dryness; the streams stopped running, the water standing in pools. From these nests of malaria the Indians generally have been compelled to drink; the result has been several epidemics—measles, typho-malarial and scarlet fevers. Every child and many adults have been ill to a greater or less extent. The adults and older children treated by the agency physician generally recover, but infants, usually under the guardianship of "medicine women," frequently succumb to their heroic and sanguinary practices. The erection of physician's quarters, including clinical room and dispensary, is greatly needed. It has recently been demonstrated that by bringing those ill under the direct supervision of the physician, the annual mortality of the tribe could be lessened.

During the past year there have occurred 25 births and 33 deaths, a mortality less than last year. The mortality is largely among infants, from exposure and the rude practices of their parents and attendants.

The health of the agency employés has been excellent, notwithstanding the overcrowded condition of some of the dwellings.

The tardiness of medical supplies has occasioned serious inconvenience, unforeseen sickness frequently requiring purchases from private means.

DR. W. C. BOTELER,
Agency Physician.
REES PICKERING, *Clerk.*

SANTEE AGENCY, NEBRASKA,
Ninthmonth 1, 1880.

RESPECTED FRIEND: In accordance with instructions I submit my fourth annual report of affairs at the consolidated Santee and Flandreau Agency, of Nebraska and Dakota.

The Santee Sioux Indians left Minnesota about eighteen years ago, and after several

removals they settled here on the southwest bank of the Missouri River, in Knox County, Nebraska. They first lived in a disconnected village, built their houses of logs and sod, covering with ground, some having tents. While living in this way they depended almost entirely on the government for support, but after a time they were induced by their agent and the missionaries to abandon their village life and each head of a family select land whereon he could establish a permanent home for himself and family, and eventually become self supporting. Upon this principle they were started, and the work of civilization has been gradual but sure since that time.

The houses have been improved, and many of them at present have quite comfortable dwellings. They all wear citizens' clothing, have abandoned their tribal relation, and, instead of the old chiefs who held their office for life, the tribe now annually elect by ballot councillors who hold their office for two years. In this way we get a more active and energetic class of men to stand at the head of the tribe. They can plow, plant, and sow their seed, cut, gather, and thrash their grain, without the aid of the white man, but it is not done with the care and rapidity with which the general class of white persons would do it.

The reservation is 12 miles wide and from 12 to 18 long, containing 115,000 acres of land. The government has two industrial boarding-school buildings, six dwelling-houses, four frame and two log, one grist-mill (chalk stone), one jail, one machine-house, two granaries, one steam saw-mill, &c. The grist-mill is located on the Bazille Creek, which runs through the southern and western part of the reservation, and affords a full supply of water. One of the most difficult tasks I find is to keep a dam; the soil is sandy and washes very easily, and in one rise of the stream often washes away a large quantity of earth so that it takes us weeks to replace it. Indian houses are log and frame with shingle and ground roofs, one door and two windows; one-story; most have floors in them; some are now building two-story frame houses.

The Santees came here in June, 1866, numbering 1,350 souls. For a time there was a gradual decrease until they numbered 800; since which time they have continued about the same. The decrease was principally caused by the small-pox in 1873, and by removal to Flandreau, Dakota. At the present time the Santees number 764, and the Flandreau 304. The removal to Flandreau was caused by the insecurity of land titles on the reservation, causing the best Indians to leave their homes here and seek them elsewhere; and the same cause is, and has been, a great injury to our advancement toward self-support here, for an Indian has sense as well as a white man, and a white man would not be willing to break up the sod, subdue it, build a house, and fix a home in general for some Indian to come and take from him. Neither will the Indian do it willingly for a white man; and if our law-making powers want the Indians to become self-supporting, they must make laws protecting them in their rights the same as a white man. When this is done, we will have peace. The Indian should be recognized as a citizen of the United States just as soon as he is willing to abandon his tribal relation, settle himself upon a piece of land, and adopt the habits and customs of civilized life.

The Santees have been asking and praying for the last six or eight years for their great father (the President) to give them a lasting title to the land upon which they are residing, and as yet it has not been done. This I consider one of the principal hinderances with the Santees. I cannot say to them this is your land, and you must make your own living, for they know that the land is held in such a way that it can be taken from them. They are often discouraged by white men who cross the reservation and say to them, "There is no use in you Indians fixing homes here, for you will be driven away." In making my former reports, I called especial attention to the Santee land subject, but, as nothing has yet been accomplished by which they have the assurance that the land upon which they reside will be given to them, it becomes my duty to call attention to this most important subject again. As I write I wish for words to express my feelings upon this subject, so that the language used may convey such feelings to the mind of the reader, and impress them there, as a hot branding iron leaves the impression on the part touched, lasting until it has accomplished the purpose for which it is intended. So I wish to awaken the feelings of the Indian's friends to that extent that they will work with energy until they have secured this land for the Santees. I do not wish my words to be as the shadow of a cloud passing over the earth, leaving no mark. We must work until we have accomplished the end whereby the Indian can hold his home sacred and inviolable. Many of them have selected their land, built houses, plowed and are cultivating the soil. They have their churches in which they worship, and their grave-yards in which their relations and friends have been buried, and they are trying to be good men and women. Taking all this into consideration, I feel that it is the duty of every law-abiding citizen to assist in removing the doubt of discouragement that rests upon the Indian's mind, and aid in procuring a law vesting a title to this land in the Santee Indian, the same as a title is given to the white man.

The Santees have under cultivation 1,444½ acres of land; broke 900 acres of new land this year; total for next year 2,344½, which shows that they are now making a

start. They raised this year 7,000 bushels of wheat, 2,000 oats, and 3,000 corn; made 1,000 tons of hay, for their stock. During this summer I had a brick-yard started, and by the aid of the Indians we have burnt about 120,000 brick. I am also about to start a harness-shop, in which I expect to employ Indians as apprentices. I have Indians employed in mill, blacksmith and carpenter shops. In this way I can find employment for quite a number of them, some of whom make very good mechanics. I have no trouble in getting apprentices; always have more applicants than I can accommodate.

In my opinion, just as soon as we, as a nation, are willing to recognize the Indian as a citizen, and hold him amenable to the laws governing the white man, we may expect their civilization to advance with double rapidity. They are human beings, and must be recognized as such, and be considered a part of our nation.

They have souls, and can be Christianized. We want honest Christian men to deal with them. They can be educated, and money spent in this direction is well applied. I have had two employed as clerks for the last year, and the missions have a number of them employed as teachers and ministers at this agency and elsewhere who have been educated by them. The missions here have done a good work in advancing education and Christianity, which go hand in hand in the promotion of civilization.

The American Board of Foreign Missions have a large and commodious building for their work; can accommodate 102 school children; 82 have been in attendance a part of the year. They have erected during this summer several new buildings, some of which are to be used as shops for the industrial work which forms a part of the education given. They have churches and native Indian ministers. The mission is under Rev. Alfred L. Riggs, who has been engaged in the Indian work from his childhood.

The schools, under the care of the Protestant Episcopal Church, can accommodate 100 children; they have three churches on the reservation in which religious services are held by the Rev. William W. Fowler, who is assisted by three Indian ministers. They have good teachers and are doing a good work.

The government has an industrial boarding school, conducted by Friends. The industrial arts are taught in general to male and female. The boys are instructed in agricultural pursuits by the steward, there being thirty-two acres of land set apart for the use of the school. The girls are taught how to make and mend clothing and attend to the house and dairy work.

Owing to the expenditures that are annually made by the two missions and the government the educational facilities are very good. Indian children are brought here from other agencies and educated. Those who have been educated here are being sent to the wilder tribes as teachers and preachers. In my report last year I spoke of a number of Ponca Indians who had come among the Santees. Since then they have nearly all left, and they are now living on an island, about three miles above Niobrara, adjoining their old reservation. I visited them a short time ago and found they numbered 103 souls. They have considerable corn; are making hay and building houses for the winter. They have been and are now receiving some assistance from an organization at Omaha which has been created for their relief.

The Flandreau Indians are located in Moody County, Dakota Territory, along the Sioux River, 140 miles north of Santee. They became dissatisfied with their land titles here and started to seek a home for themselves. They took up homesteads and have been recognized as citizens by the proper authorities, thereby enabling them to have their names enrolled as the legal owners of 160 acres of land for their future homes. The law which gave them the right to embrace this opportunity also forbids the disposing of the land until after five years have expired; the time will soon be out for a number of them, and it remains to be seen what will be the result of their efforts. The country is becoming well settled up around them, and as the Indians were the first settlers they selected the best land, and the white men will be anxious to get it from them, so we may expect the inducements offered will be hard for the Indian to resist. Eighty-six homesteads have been taken ranging from 40 to 320 acres. Total number of acres taken, 13,527. They have received from the government, oxen, wagons, farming implements, and tools, which has assisted them in their effort.

It is very difficult to determine upon any standard by which to measure the progress of the Indians in the way of civilization, but we are satisfied that the majority of these men will be successful. The crops are generally far better this season than they were last. This is owing both to a more favorable season, and to the fact that the seed was put in in better time. The opinion is that one-third of them have given evidence of improvements, some are at a standstill, and others are retrograding; they are now, however, thrown into more intimate relation with the whites than ever, for the country is settling up rapidly, and I think this will have a good effect on those who are inclined to advance, and they will improve rapidly, while those who are on the standstill or retrograding will take a fresh start or dispose of their land and seek a home elsewhere, as many white persons do. They must increase their farming interest or they cannot sustain themselves; but few of them cultivate land enough to live from. They do not take care of their live stock and do not accumulate any.

I feel that it will require a determined effort to cause these Indians to hold fast, for

there are unscrupulous men who are persuading them that they can sell their land and go elsewhere and get homes. These things must be met and set aside if these people remain where they are. It is apparent that too much aid should not be given them, but that their better feeling of sense and duty to themselves and family should be worked upon in order to elevate their minds to a higher standard.

They generally get along well with their white neighbors, and there has been much less drunkenness among them this year than last. I must confess that I find myself at a loss to suggest efficient means for bettering their condition, but we must watch, wait, and pray, and as the opportunity is offered for progress put the shoulder to the wheel.

In conclusion, I can say I am sure that by proper legislation the final success of the Santee and Flandreau people can be made a certainty.

I am, thy friend,

ISAIAH LIGHTNER,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C.

WINNEBAGO AGENCY, NEBRASKA, *November* 1, 1880.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, agreeably to instructions received from the Office of Indian Affairs, I would respectfully state that I did not assume charge of this agency until after the close of the last fiscal year, and supposed, as a matter of course, that Maj. Howard White, my predecessor, who was here during that period, would write up the annual report covering the year closing June 30, 1880. The limited time that I have had charge of this agency precludes the possibility of my making any lengthened report other than a statistical one, which I have forwarded to the department.

Our agency is a consolidated one, embracing the Winnebago and Omaha tribe of Indians, and is about 20 miles square. There are 310,000 acres of land in the two agencies, with a population of about 2,600 Indians. The tribes are largely turning their attention to agriculture, and to some extent raising stock. The last year, owing to the lateness of putting the wheat into the ground, and the extreme dry weather in August, together with poor seed, all combined to make the crops extremely short. They raise, in addition, oats, beans, and potatoes, and considerable garden vegetables, sufficient for their family supply and something besides.

The Presbyterians have a mission school on the Omaha reservation, and a contract with the department whereby the children are educated, clothed, and fed. The daily attendance at this school at the present writing is about 30 children. The department has in contemplation, and for which an estimate has been forwarded, the opening in the sanitary building (already built) of an agricultural school, which I have the assurance of the tribe will be well attended. Among the Winnebagos there is a large commodious building, which is used as a boarding-school, attended by about 70 smart, intelligent children.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

ARTHUR EDWARDS,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

NEVADA AGENCY, NEVADA,
Pyramid Lake Reservation, August 30, 1880.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions I have the honor to submit my first annual report, as United States Indian agent, having under my charge Pyramid Lake, Walker River, and Moapa River reservations, all located in the State of Nevada, under the general title of the Nevada Agency, with headquarters at Pyramid Lake Reservation, and post-office address at Wadsworth, Nev.

Less than one year ago I entered upon the discharge of my duties, wholly inexperienced in this branch of the public service, with a feeling of caution and distrust, but mingled with a determination to devote to it my best efforts and undivided energies. I was happily disappointed in finding the Pah Ute Indians no band of wild, stolid, game-hunting semi-savages, but a tribe of peaceable, intelligent, agricultural people, as much inclined to labor as most white men would be under similar circumstances, having no title to land and no means of irrigation; all wearing citizen's dress, with few or no ornaments, rather more addicted to the use of pigments to make their faces look

pretty than the average pale face; generally sober and possesing little property, except ponies, but earning their living generally after the manner of their white neighbors; living in tule houses in winter, that are as comfortable as the white man's cabins found in the new country; and while not complaining of their lot, yet eager and earnest that the government which is bestowing its millions on other less deserving tribes in annuities and implements and herds and schools and civilizers, should aid them with a few thousand, in lifting them still higher in the methods and blessings of civilized life.

It seems to be a rule in the Indian service, as in many other departments of life, that the most deserving receive the least. Other tribes, wild, hostile, often on the war-path, often defiant, are the recipients of a most liberal bounty from the government, while these peaceable, industrious people are turned off with a mere pittance and left to struggle on almost alone and unaided. But to whatever cause attributable, it was a fact painfully evident that little had been done at either of these three reservations for their permanent and substantial improvement or the elevation of their occupants. They were either "all run down" or they had never been "fixed up." Fences were going to decay or lay in confused heaps, doors and gates were trying to swing on one hinge or no hinge, horses and mules were enfeebled by age or over-driving, weeds and willows were growing on lands once cultivated or fit for cultivation, trespassers were running riot on fields and fisheries, and there was a general appearance of neglect and entire want of care and thrift. With the limited means placed at my command and the few months during which I have been in charge I have done all that I could to improve the reservations and render them useful to the work of civilizing the Indians in the years to come, and it is but justice here to acknowledge that the department has promptly and nobly seconded my efforts to the full extent of funds at its disposal for the benefit of this agency.

On Pyramid Lake and Walker River Reservation there was good land, but of little use for grain-raising without irrigation. There was water flowing through these lands, but no dams to turn it into the ditches, by which it could be utilized. The Indians stood ready to do all the common labor for no other compensation than board and clothes for themselves and families while performing the labor. I issued supplies and set them at work. They built a dam across Walker River, under the superintendence of the farmer in charge, 7 feet high and 100 feet long, cleared out and dug new ditches 2 miles in length, and had the pleasure of seeing a large stream of water flowing by and irrigating their crops of wheat and barley. But the high-water in early summer cut a new channel around one end of their dam and carried away the head-gate, but too late in the season to seriously interfere with their successful farming. Their crops were quite good.

At Pyramid Lake Reservation, about 2½ miles of canal were excavated 6 feet wide and 2 to 10 feet deep. The means for prosecuting the work farther were now exhausted, and the usual spring flood prevented any attempt to commence the construction of the requisite dam which the Indians were ready to build across the Truckee River, though in ice-cold water. Such a sudden stoppage of the irrigating works I could but deeply regret, though I was powerless to prevent, while the Indians, who had labored with all the enthusiasm which the prospect of this completed improvement inspired, were disappointed and disheartened, their faith once more shaken in the white man's reliability, and their fondly cherished hopes of having water to irrigate their thirsty fields of growing grain, once again, as often before, dashed to the ground.

During the few succeeding weeks hundreds of Indians left the reservation, as rats abandon a sinking ship. They sought employment in cities and towns nearest the reservation, on ranches or in mining camps where they might earn a subsistence for themselves and their families. Those of more indolent or roving disposition betook themselves to the mountains or distant cañons where they gathered wild seeds and dug roots, as did their forefathers before the advent of the white man into this country. This failure to complete the irrigating works thus turned the Indian back, for a time at least, from the civilized to the savage mode of life; from the avocation of a farmer to that of a root digger, instead of leading him still farther on that better road which he had learned and longed to travel.

The Pah Utes by some unaccountable predilection seem naturally inclined to agriculture; their native land, Nevada, is, however, ill adapted to that pursuit, there being but little land in the State susceptible of cultivation, and nearly all of that requiring irrigation to secure a crop. But they understand the methods and requirements of raising crops, in which no rain ever falls during its growth. Many of them, following the early immigrants to the land of gold, have thus been during some periods of their lives residents of California where they have been schooled more or less in the mode of farming practiced there by agriculturists. Some are successful herders, and their services sought by neighboring stock owners. Why these Indians, children not of the forest or of productive prairie or fertile valley, but of alkali plains,

barren mountains, and sage-brush deserts, should take so easily and naturally to the pursuits of husbandry is a question easier asked than answered.

The women share with the men in the labors of the field, not, however, as the slaves and sole burden-bearers, but as faithful help-meets, while the men do not wholly shirk the lighter labors of the camp, thus maintaining in their domestic life an equitable division of labor. Indian-like, they prefer the open camp in summer. Only a few have more furniture or cooking utensils than are ordinarily found in Indian camps, but many of them aspire to and ask for the white man's houses, furniture, and culinary utensils, which they would soon learn to use if once provided for them. There is a growing inclination in this respect, and especially an increasing desire for ranches which they may claim as their own without fear of alienation.

The bands of tribal relation are now but a mere shadow, the chieftainship already but an empty honor, bought, as is often done in more civilized communities, at the price of favors bestowed and a fawning obsequiousness. In this respect, therefore, these Indians are already prepared to own property in their individual right, untrammeled by the dictation of tribes, bands, or chiefs. If I had 25 acres only of good arable land to give to each head of family, I could locate, within a few months, as I have good reason to believe, 3,000 Pah Utes on two reservations, and 600 Piutes on the third—that in Southeastern Nevada. The Indians are to be had, but the good land is not. They are not only ready but anxious to secure homes, homes from which they cannot be dispossessed, and, like the superior race, to adopt his civilization, and to accept a mode of life which they are well convinced is superior to that of their own. Those homes they want here in the place of their nativity. Their love of country, the land of their birth, is deep-rooted down in the breast of every one of these swarthy children of the desert, and if there is one thing more than another on which they are peculiarly sensitive, or of which they live in mortal dread, it is that of removal to any other locality.

FISHERIES.

Of much more value, in my judgment, than all the farming-lands on Pyramid Lake Reservation are its fisheries in the lake and in the Truckee River, provided they could be thoroughly protected from trespassers, and the benefits to be derived therefrom could inure solely and exclusively to the Indians, their rightful owners. The lake and river are very prolific in a most valuable fish, which commands a high price in the surrounding markets, and the sale of which, aside from those consumed by the Indians, brings them annually a large revenue; in fact, is their chief means of support, and by far the most available source of income. I propose to spare no efforts to give this fishery complete protection against the depredations of white fishermen. Suits have been instituted against them in the United States courts, decisions obtained, an appeal made, and the decision of the lower courts reaffirmed by the higher judgment obtained, but, so far as I am advised, sentence has been delayed until now many of these trespassers begin to look upon the whole proceedings, as well they may, as a miserable farce, and defiantly threaten to return to their former lawless avocation.

Some of their friends unite with them in an effort to have part of this fishery set aside from the reservation and thrown open to the public. This attempt by these violators of law to deprive these Indians of their most valuable franchise, I look upon as a piece ef effrontery equal to that of a highwayman, who should ask the law-making power to so modify the laws that he could ply his vocation on certain designated highways. I must, therefore, enter my solemn protest against such a proposed dismemberment of any of the reservations under my charge.

MOAPA RIVER RESERVATION.

As this reserve possesses some peculiarities of condition different from the other two belonging to this agency, it deserves special mention. It is located in Lincoln County, in Southeastern Nevada—a most sterile, uninviting section of country, whose valleys are almost treeless and often waterless deserts; and consists of 1,000 acres cut out by only imaginary lines from the middle of Moapa or Muddy Valley and is without a fence or fencing material, there being no timber on it except a few trees grown from artificial planting.

With an abundance of water easily utilized and miles of irrigating ditches completed, its irrigating facilities are unsurpassed. But not half of the reservation, small as it is, can ever be tilled, part consisting of barren mesas or gravel knolls, and part of alkali and adobe soil. Its location is nearly three hundred miles from rail or water transportation, the road rough, rocky, sandy, swampy, or following the stony bed of a mountain stream and seldom traveled by wagons. The reservation is entirely deserted by the Indians, solely because it is unprotected from stock owned by herders, whose cattle and horses graze in the valley both above and below the reserve, and are left, if not encouraged, to stroll over the lines and devour every green thing in their

way, whether willows, pasturage, meadow or growing crops. So starved are these herds in that verdureless region that it is impossible to herd them off; if there is food to be found, sheer hunger compels them to find it.

I visited that locality last February and laid off, by metes and bounds, a tract of land above and one below, and including the present reserve, and recommended this enlarged reservation to be set aside by Executive order. Two important objects would be attained by this enlargement; first, it would make the territory as large, but not larger than the tribe require; second, it would give them a reservation well, yet cheaply, protected by natural barriers against all marauding herds, at least to such an extent that but little fencing would be required to make the protection complete. No action, of which I am apprised, has yet been taken on my recommendation, and as a consequence the Indians are scattered over the surrounding country for 200 miles around, eking out a precarious existence by working, begging, root-digging, and insect-eating—a life not of their choice, but forced upon them for lack of a protected reservation equipped with a very few of the necessary appliances for commencing the work of tilling the soil.

The farmer in charge has the care, unaided, of 6 mules and 80 head of cattle that are pinched with hunger nearly the whole year round, as the stock of outsiders devour most of the herbage both on and off the reservation. The buildings are all more or less dilapidated, implements and wagons worn out or long ago fallen to pieces in that searching, arid climate. The farmer has not been idle, but has done all that he could with the scanty means at hand to do with. He has kept the ditches cleaned out, built a small wagon shed of poles and willows and adobe, constructed some bridges and planted some trees and vines, repaired corrals, sheds, and stables, and branded some cattle. Not a building has been repaired for want of material; not a ton of hay cut, nor a kernel of grain raised. But, wisely or unwisely, not one Indian has resided on the reservation to be demoralized by the sad spectacle thus presented of the white man's waning civilization. I am also informed that these Indians have reaped no benefit whatever from this reservation for several years, except that a few have been there employed as laborers for mere wages, while they are not reluctant to tell where the harvests there raised have gone. This is a painful history for me to write, and reveals gross neglect or mismanagement of the affairs of the Moopa River Reservation. Who is to blame; or, more properly, is it my province to inquire who will inaugurate reform? That reservation, enlarged as I proposed and protected by that enlargement, would afford a good home for 600 Indians. I will furnish the Indians if the government will furnish and equip the reservation.

RELIGIOUS CONDITION.

All the Indians of this agency, so far as my observation goes, possess and practice, at the present day at least, no form of religious worship. They appear to be irreligious, in the sense of non-religious. They have learned to some extent the wicked men's profanity, vices, and vulgarity, but not one of them, so far as I know, has learned the pious man's devotion, or cherishes the Christian's hope, or looks up devoutly and trustfully to a Divine Redeemer. This is one of two agencies under the auspices of the Baptists, whose missionary hand, so faithfully extended to others all over the land in their spiritual want, has never reached these benighted souls. Here is an abounding harvest waiting to be garnered, but an absolute dearth of reapers and sickles.

EDUCATIONAL.

In all the twenty years, more or less, during which these people have been under the fostering care of the government—a government priding itself on its educational rank—have these children of nature ever had the advantages of more than a few months of instruction in that pre-eminent civilizer of all ranks and races, the common school. One year ago not an Indian child could be found at these headquarters who knew all the letters of the alphabet. I encouraged the school in progress on my arrival by allowing one large room in the agency dwelling to be used for its sessions, though greatly to my discomfort, and as soon as practicable erected a school-house, now in use and nearly completed. The school has been as successful as most Indian day-schools; the irregular attendance being here, as elsewhere, the most serious drawback to complete success.

The children do not differ essentially from those of the Caucasian race in their ability to learn. Some are especially bright, one boy learning all the letters of the alphabet in one week and to read in words of three letters at the close of the second week. All those that have attended with fair regularity have made commendable progress.

RESULTS OF THE YEAR.

It is with pleasure (and I confess with some pride) that I record the advancement and improvements made during one short year, or, I may say, in ten months. A dam

erected on one reservation, 7 feet high by 100 feet long, and 2½ miles on each of two reservations, or a total of 5 miles, of irrigating ditches excavated; not less than 25,900 feet of cottonwood lumber manufactured in the improvements inaugurated; a school-house erected and almost completed, 16 by 24 feet, with 9-foot ceilings; comfortable employés' quarters built and finished—a dwelling containing five rooms and an ample pantry; 200 tons of hay cut, well cured, and well stacked (including Indian hay); 10 tons of potatoes and 8 tons of wheat and barley (including Indian crops); more than 25 miles of fencing repaired and over a quarter of a mile of new fence built; an excellent cave cellar, 10 by 22 feet, built and all complete; good teams, wagons, and harness (for Pyramid Lake reservation) purchased and ready to aid in prosecuting further improvements; the discomfiture, to no small extent, of an army of tresspassers, by persisting that they must vacate the reservation, and who but for defective United States statutes and the law's delay would long since have been routed, horse, foot, and dragoon; and last but not least, the creation of a public sentiment in this community that there is a reservation belonging to the Indians, and that it will be conducted for their sole benefit.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES E. SPENCER,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

WESTERN SHOSHONE AGENCY,
Elko, Nev., August —, 1880.

SIR: In compliance with the requirements of department, I submit my second annual report of the agency under my charge.

In my former report, I could only anticipate the results of our harvest for 1879, but the hope of a large crop was fully realized, and early in September we housed grain sufficient to furnish flour for the 1,200 Indians on the reserve. A mill had been furnished us with which to grind the wheat and barley, and it was about all we could do to grind enough to keep up the supply, as we had to run it with horse or Indian pony power. The winter was very severe, and for two months we were out of beef. The cattle, not more than 10 of them suitable for beef, had been driven, under the care of Indian herdsmen, to the Bruneau Valley for winter pasture, and it was impossible to get them back when needed. Our work cattle, 13 in number, were sent there also, and I have had to report the loss of 3 of them to the department. In this connection it may not be out of place to mention that the loss of cattle, caused by the hard winter, had been great throughout Nevada, and was numbered by thousands. With all the deprivation in consequence of the deep snow isolating the reserve from the settlements, no teams being able to get in or out, the Indians remained contented.

Being under engagement to take their wheat, as far as it would go, for seed, and to replace it with flour, I was not able to get any hauled there until the 10th of May, and then the snow covered most of the road. On the 12th we put the plowman at work, nearly five weeks later than the previous season; but, having so many Indians willing to work, we soon had 500 acres under cultivation, divided into five farms, with an Indian farmer of their own selection for each. These farms are not of equal size, but 500 Indians (men) are divided among them according as they choose their leader. My farmer superintends the whole, governs the supply of water from the irrigating ditches, and all is working well.

It will be noticed that we have 300 more acres under cultivation this year than last, and though late in sowing, nature seems to favor us, and if we have no early frosts, I think the department will be under no expense the coming year for either flour, barley, potatoes, or hay. With the heavy crop comes a new want, for we cannot grind it with horse or pony power, and in my estimate for the third quarter I have asked for a steam engine. We have the mill and smut machine, and, being 100 miles from the nearest flour mill, must depend on ourselves for grinding.

The Shoshones realize that they now have a home, and speak of it as such. The stock cattle lately received at the reserve, and the school-house now being erected, give them great satisfaction, and encourage this feeling. That the reservation is popular with the Indians is shown in the fact that early in February last, while the snow was 2 feet deep on the roads, 103 Indians arrived at the reserve, and said they had come to stay—it was their right, they said—and stated that they were from Paradise Valley, 150 miles from the reserve. Informed by the farmer in charge that we had no provisions for them, and what we had belonged to the Indians on the reserve, there not being enough to divide, they nevertheless remained, killed some of their ponies, and, with their roots and dried fish, managed to pass through the long winter. They are now cultivating one of the farms I have divided off, and will not suffer if their work will save them.

In my reports I have often mentioned the industry and perseverance of the Shoshones, their docility, and the respect shown the wishes of department and their agent; still they are but grown children, filled with superstition, to show which I will relate an incident. I was requested by the farmer to visit the reservation as soon as possible (last March) for the following reason, and lost no time in doing so: A medicine man of high repute had lost five of his patients in succession. The Indians met in council, decided that he must die, and after burning his insignia of office, comprising an otter skin, beaver tail, eagle feather, and snake rattles, left him to prepare for death. The farmer had forbidden them to execute their sentence until I came, and on my arrival I told them it must not be done, that it would displease their father in Washington, and that it was not acting as white men do. They acquiesced, and did as I told them, but do not employ the old man any more. The doctor had awaited his fate, not seeming to feel the sentence of death so much as the loss of snake rattle, beaver tail, &c., inherited, he told me, from his father and grandfather. He appeared to think that when he arrived at the "happy hunting-ground" they would want to know what he had done with them.

Notwithstanding their superstition, they are progressing steadily, being quick to learn; and under favorable circumstances the rising generation will show a great improvement. The agency physician has but little difficulty in getting them to take his remedies, and their systems being sensitive to the action of medicine, quick cures generally result, giving renewed confidence in the white man's skill.

I have now about 2,500 Indians who look upon the reserve as their home, and some 500 more on the outside who come to me for assistance in cases of exigency. I think these numbers will not be increased much. There are near 4,000 Indians belonging to this agency, but of these at least 1,000 are working on the valley farms of Nevada; some have small farms on government land, and others act as laborers for the inhabitants of the towns. Their labor is in demand, and I often receive solicitations from settlers to permit them to remain in their neighborhoods. I would suggest to the honorable Commissioner that this course might be adopted with safety in Nevada, and perhaps their civilization may be brought about more quickly in this manner than in any other. In Carlin and in several of the valley schools I have seen the Indian papoose attending with the white children, and, as an Indian said to me, "all the same as white man's papoose." Inquiry is often made of me by the Shoshones in regard to a division of the reserve. They seem to be well informed of movements in Congress to this end, and indeed of all things that relate to Indian affairs. In some manner they were informed of the Ute trouble, and made many inquiries concerning it. The Shoshones and their neighbors, the Pah Utes, have no desire to again feel the hand of government in anger. The only uneasiness they seem to feel is the fear they may again be removed to some other locality. At every "talk," or council, this question is asked me, "Will we not have to go if the white man wants the ground?" The measure for a division of the land, giving each Indian a portion in fee simple, if carried into effect will be the most effective civilizing measure ever used. The act of department ordering the erection of a school building, and the purchase of stock cattle and horses, are well appreciated by these simple people.

The Indian police force has given great satisfaction and quietude to the Shoshones not so much in the exercise of police power as in the satisfaction of being governed by their own people; and they take great pride in the Indian sheriffs, as they call them. It also gives a kind of self-respect or feeling of personal consequence, and the tribe listen and follow their advice almost implicitly. When we have a rebellious Indian he is generally one who has lived in some mining town and become too much civilized on firewater.

The Western Shoshones are under no religious superintendence. The only creed I teach them is the "Golden Rule." They are spiritualists in belief, and seem to fear the bad spirits more than they reverence the good ones, for they are plural in their ideas as to God or spirit. The inventions of the white man inspire them with wonder—such as the steam-engine, the railroad, and, more than all, the telegraph. A number of them came to Tuscarora, 55 miles from Elko, and had a message from the farmer at the reserve to be sent to me. On receiving an immediate answer, they told the others of talking to their pa-pa (as they call the agent) by a wire in five minutes, and to prove it spent several dollars in telegraphing me messages.

You will observe that I think the self-supporting period in the history of the Western Shoshones is nearly reached, and every year hereafter must lessen their calls on the department for supplies. I think we will have from 6,000 to 8,000 bushels of grain and 500 tons of hay this season. The potatoes have been touched by the frost, and we cannot now estimate either them or the turnips. As this is only the second year of the agency I feel satisfied, and hope the department will be also.

Respectfully,

JOHN HOW,
U. S. Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

ABIQUIU INDIAN AGENCY,
Tierra Amarilla, N. Mex., August 23, 1880.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880.

At the time I took charge of the agency, August 24, 1879, the Indians were scattered over a large extent of territory. At my first issue there were but 255 Indians, increasing each week, till October 29, to 456. Those who had been living at Cimarron were then added, making 732, November 7. The number varied from 700 to 750 June 4, 1880, since which it has remained quite regular at about 740.

There has been but little sickness. Most of the cases I have been able to control with the limited supply of medicines on hand. The majority of the tribe are healthy and strong, and but for the demoralizing effects of whisky and idleness, which for so many years has obtained among them, they would be hopeful subjects for civilization. Having no home, no work, no schools, no moral or religious training, it is remarkable that they desire to enter upon a different life.

They are very anxious for a reservation, where they can cultivate land and make homes for themselves. They express a desire for schools also; but situated as they are, the agency in a Mexican town, it is impossible to keep whisky from them or to do anything toward educating and but little to elevate them. It is to be hoped that the present effort to obtain a reservation will be successful. The necessity for a range for their ponies, freeing them from the annoyance and trouble now existing, being an important item.

Trusting ere another report is called for they will be emancipated from their present idle, thriftless condition and demoralizing surroundings,

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH B. HOLT,
Farmer in Charge.

DR. B. M. THOMAS,
United States Indian Agent, Santa Fé, N. Mex.

MESCALERO INDIAN AGENCY,
South Fork, New Mex., August 16, 1880.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report for the past year.

Very soon after writing my annual report a year ago, in which gratification was expressed that Victoria and his band of Indians had come in and located on this reservation, he, with his people, suddenly and unexpectedly left, notwithstanding they had been assured that, in compliance with their request, their families and friends, who were then at San Carlos, would be sent here. Immediately upon learning that these Indians had left the reservation I telegraphed your office and the military commandant of this district.

Victoria and his people commenced depredating before they were 10 miles from the reservation, and within a few days were murdering citizens about 100 miles west of here. For two or three months during the latter part of winter and early spring Victoria and his people were in the mountains, less than 40 miles from this reservation. During this time there was very naturally a good deal of intercourse between them and the Mescalero Indians. Of course Victoria used all his influence to induce the Mescaleros to join his forces, and his almost uninterrupted success in his skirmishes with the military aided his efforts; and by the 1st of April some 200 to 250 had left the reservation and gone to him; of this number 50 to 60 were men, and were of course of the worst Indians belonging to this agency.

I received a letter from Colonel Hatch under date of March 23, 1880, in which he said, "It is important all the Indians, with their stock, should be at the agency as early as the 12th of April. Troops are now on their way from Texas, and on that day I shall also be there with a large body of troops and Indians. The Indians should bring in all their stock, as I shall be forced, owing to the alliance of many of the Mescaleros with Victoria's band, to consider all Indians not at the agency hostile." I at once took measures to have the Indians comply with the request of Colonel Hatch, and by the 10th of April all the Indians that were known to be on the reservation had come in, and were near together where I had directed them to go, and within an hour's ride of the agency. During the afternoon of Saturday April 10 I visited all of them in their camps, told them to remain where they were, and not to be afraid of the military, as they were not coming here to punish Indians who had behaved themselves, and come into the agency as required.

On the 12th of April Colonel Hatch and about 1,000 troops and Indian scouts arrived here. This was a larger number of troops than these Indians had ever seen, and, although they had been told that they were coming, they did not expect so many, and became very much alarmed, believing that they were to be taken to San Carlos, and

so secreted themselves that I could find but one of their camps, that of Nautzila, the principal chief, on Monday afternoon, and it was only after a long talk with him and the promise that I would return with him and see him safe back to his camp that he consented to come to the agency and talk with Colonel Hatch, his father coming with him. After talking with Colonel Hatch, Nautzila became satisfied that no harm was intended him, and returned to his camp and people, after releasing me from my obligation to go with him.

During the evening of April 12, and after his talk with Nautzila, Colonel Hatch informed me that he intended to disarm these Indians and take their stock. I said to him that if the Indians had known that they would not have been here; that, relying upon me as their friend, they had cheerfully and promptly come in when told to do so; that they had no reason to expect this, and that I would not be a party to a deception of that kind. Colonel Hatch replied "then I will turn my Indians loose on them," referring to his Indian scouts. I felt it my duty to prevent this if possible, and, after further conversation, said to the colonel that I thought the Indians would surrender their guns and horses to me, to be returned them after the present troubles were over. To this Colonel Hatch readily assented, but required the Indians to remove to a point, selected by himself, nearer to the agency, which they did.

The morning after the removal of the Indians to the place selected by Colonel Hatch, he "turned his Indians loose," and about sunrise word came to the agency that they had killed two Mescaleros, whom they had found some two miles away. This created quite an excitement. Fearing its effect on the Indians I immediately mounted my horse and rode to their camp; I then learned that one of the Indians that had been killed was Nautzila's father. Of course the entire camp was in commotion; I did what I could to allay this excitement and encouraged all to remain where they were, and did what what I could to induce those that had left to return. In a short time all was quiet in the camp, but a number that had left did not return.

When the time arrived for disarming the Indians, Captain Steelhammer, myself, and the interpreter, with a company of soldiers, went to their camp for that purpose. I called the Indians around me, and after a brief talk told them that the commandant had orders to disarm them, but that he had consented that they might give their arms and horses to me; that I would give each a receipt for their guns and return them after the trouble was over. On this announcement some of those on the outskirts commenced gradually to withdraw, others handed me their guns. Captain Steelhammer and I both appealed to them not to leave; Nautzila, the principal chief, went out among them and endeavored to get them to come back again. Very soon it became evident that those who had left would not return, and the troops opened fire on them. The Indians did not return the fire, and none were hurt by the military.

The Indian camp was about one-third of a mile from the agency. After the occurrence mentioned above, Colonel Hatch ordered all of the Indians to be brought to the agency; soon as as they arrived here they were dismounted, placed under guard, and searched, for arms and ammunition, and their horses corralled. In this hurried removal, and the search that was made by soldiers, the Indians lost much that was valuable to them and not contraband. The next morning the Indian horses to the number of 200 or more were sent to Fort Stanton, and the Indians put in the corral, where the old manure was 3 to 5 inches deep. This produced so much sickness among them that they had soon to be removed. This was after Captain Steelhammer and I had repeatedly assured them that those who remained faithful and did as requested would be well treated, and their horses put in my hands. In addition to the animals that were sent to Fort Stanton, a good many were CONFISCATED by the military. I am credibly informed that of the horses sent to Fort Stanton there are but 42 left, the others having died, been killed, or claimed by citizens.

Colonel Hatch claimed that the Indians broke faith with him by leaving their camp, and thus justified his course afterwards. It is true that a part of them did leave (through fear). Did that justify the harsh treament given those who remained faithful, relying upon the pledges that had been given them? A few of the Indians that left at the time voluntarily returned; they, with those that did not leave, are still held as prisoners. Four months have passed since they were placed under guard. They often ask, "for what are we held as prisoners? How long are we to be confined because others did wrong? Will we be paid for our horses?" and many other similar questions.

I take pleasure in saying that the officers who have been stationed here in charge of the Indians since last April have treated them very kindly, and have in every respect been as lenient toward them as a proper appreciation of their responsibility would permit, and that between them and myself there has been entire accord.

It is true that these Indians are very low down in the scale of humanity; that they are a troublesome people to deal with. It is equally true, as admitted by those around them, that there has been a gradual improvement among them. They had promised to plant more largely this year than ever before, but have been prevented from doing so. In anticipation of the early release of the Indians I had all the tillable land

near the agency planted by the employés with the intention of turning over to the Indians, when released, the pieces they had selected to plant. As they were not released it has been cultivated by agency employés, and the prospect is fair for good crops.

We have a very convenient and comfortable school-house; have had a school of about 25 scholars for nearly four months; a few of the children are doing tolerably well; they do not like to go to school; their parents are indifferent about it (though professing to want the school), and I sometimes doubt the propriety of continuing it. I do not like, however, to give it up as long as there is some progress being made.

The shanty occupied by the agent was fitly described in my last annual report. A new roof was put on it last fall by the person claiming to own it, and who was receiving rent for the use of it. The government having claimed the building as its own will save the rent, but will soon have to prop it up or furnish a tent to live in, as the slabs with which it is built (set on end in the ground) are fast rotting away. I suppose this to be a permanent agency; if so, it is absolutely necessary that an appropriation be made by the next session of Congress for new buildings.

Very, respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. A. RUSSELL,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

NAVAJO INDIAN AGENCY,
Fort Defiance, Ariz., October 14, 1880.

SIR: In compliance with instructions from the Department of the Interior, I have the honor to submit the following as my first annual report, relating to the Navajo tribe of Indians. I assumed my duties at this agency June 12 last, and took charge of its property and effects July 1, and have as nearly as possible endeavored to make as full a report as the limited time would admit of.

This agency is situated at the entrance of the Cañon Bonito, about 6 miles north of the southern boundary line of the reservation, and within 3 miles west of the Territorial boundary line of Arizona and New Mexico, and 45 miles west by north of Fort Wingate, N. Mex.

The tribe numbers about 15,500 souls (estimated), about one-third of which seldom or never visit the agency. They are an agricultural and pastoral class of people, those engaged in the latter pursuit being more or less nomadic in their habits; and the tribe as a whole is industrious and almost self-sustaining, the support for the past year by the government being only about 7 per cent. of its entire subsistence. Their disposition is friendly to the whites, and I believe they fully appreciate the paternal care of the "Great Father" at Washington.

Many of the Navajos are wealthy, and can count their herds by hundreds; they are possessed of about 40,000 horses, 500 mules, 1,000 burros, 500 head of cattle, 700,000 sheep, and 300,000 goats. Not less than 800,000 pounds of wool have been marketed this season (just closed), and I should estimate that at least 100,000 pounds were manufactured into blankets and for clothing for their own use. The reputation of the Navajo blanket is wide-spread, and a considerable trade is carried on by the Navajos in the sale of their blankets with other Indian tribes and traders. As artificers in silver and brass, specimens of their work will compare favorably with that of more civilized nations.

Their manner of farming is yet primitive, but were they educated to the use of modern implements, there is no doubt but that the result would prove satisfactory; as it is, however, only about 10,000 acres of land have been under cultivation, producing 500 bushels of wheat, 6,000 bushels of corn, 100 bushels of beans, 75,000 melons, 40,000 pumpkins, and 20 tons of hay. In the Cañon de Chelly are extensive orchards of peaches and apricots, which yield largely.

A succession of two years' drought placed these Indians in a very bad condition, and more especially during the past year many of them were in a starving condition, and there are instances where they have traded ponies for seed corn. The failure of the contractor in furnishing supplies of flour and corn in the spring, when most required, caused much distress, particularly among the aged, sick and infirm, and for a time rendered the situation at the agency anything but an enviable one, but open-market purchases of flour and corn (made by order of the honorable Commissioner) having come in the month of June and early in July, appeased their hunger, and a better state of mind immediately followed. In this connection I would most respectfully call the attention of the honorable Commissioner to the fact that contractors, both of supplies and freight, should be held to strict account for promptitude in the forwarding and delivery of goods and supplies at the agency.

We have commenced a system of irrigation by means of wind-engines and putting down stock pumps throughout the reservation, 3 of the former and 52 of the latter, the

honorable Secretary of the Interior having granted this year $3,500 for that purpose. This will be, at no distant period, a means of keeping a large number of them (now living outside) within the limits of the reservation, and also lessen the nomadic character of a large number, as they will not require to move from one locality to another in search of water for their herds.

The saw-mill has been placed in position and does excellent work; 20,000 feet of lumber have already been manufactured. Considerable advancement has been made with the school building in getting out the entire supply of excellent stone quarried within a short distance of the site of the building and in manufacturing lumber and timber required in its erection. The windows (glazed), doors and frames, are all on the ground and finished. When completed as per plan, it will be both spacious and admirably arranged, in all its appliances, for the purpose of a boarding school, and will accommodate from 150 to 200 pupils. The Navajos are intelligent above the average Indian, quick to learn, and no doubt the school will be largely attended when the means to accommodate are fully accomplished. They have a horror of an eastern or Washington school, disliking very much to be separated from their children, and it will require considerable argument, and perhaps the visit of a few of their head chiefs and men to some eastern school, to satisfy them that the children will be well taken care of, and to overcome their prejudice.

BUILDINGS.

I would most respectfully suggest that the department take into serious consideration the wretched and untenantable condition of the agency buildings (storehouse alone excepted). This is an old post, abandoned and burned at one time, and rebuilt with a view to being habitable, which has proved an utter failure. There is not a room but is thoroughly flooded when rains even in moderate quantities fall. The corrals, at one time very good, are now ready to fall, as the foundations (made of adobe) are worn out, and the walls are even dangerous. I would earnestly suggest the removal of the agency about one mile further east and build at that point. It is a much healthier locality, and the residents would avoid the terrible winds constantly blowing at the mouth of this cañon, and which at this altitude (about 7,000 feet) most seriously affect the health. The present buildings are also filled with vermin and poisonous reptiles. It is no uncommon thing to see snakes passing in and out of the walls. This place should be abandoned and a new agency selected.

There has been very little done in missionary work during the past year, as the late Rev. A. H. Donaldson, the missionary in charge, died on 30th of April, a short time after his arrival here.

The evil that has the most damaging effect upon this people is whisky. There are several traders at many points ranging from forty to one hundred miles from the reservation, where whisky of the vilest description is dealt out to these people, in open violation of the law, being an incentive to crime and greatly impoverishing many of them. Decisive and prompt measures should be adopted by the government to put a stop to this nefarious traffic; otherwise results of the most deplorable character may be expected. At several councils held by me the sensible chiefs and headmen universally deprecated this liquor traffic, and said, "We have no rivers, streams, or lakes of whisky; why does not the Great Father at Washington, who can do anything he pleases, put a stop to this trade and keep white men from bringing or selling whiskey to us?" I consider no stronger argument could be used, and again urge that the most decisive measures should be adopted to stop this whisky trade. I may say, however, that it is my belief that no community of like population will exhibit so small a record of criminal acts of a flagrant character as the Navajos.

From the easy adaptability with which they are taught, the future promises to the earnest and faithful worker among them, either in the capacity of agent, teacher, farmer, or artisan, results of the most satisfactory nature.

The Navajos practice polygamy, and the number of wives a man may have is usually governed by his ability to support them; many families number from one to twenty-five persons.

One of the most annoying circumstances connected with this people is the almost utter absence of individual names; this fact during issues renders the getting of receipts for supplies extremely difficult and annoying.

The statistics given in the foregoing are based upon the most reliable estimates, and I think may be fully relied upon, as I have taken every means in my power to procure data from the best sources, and from parties who are competent to judge from long association and residence among these Indians.

I firmly believe the Navajos will require as much assistance this coming season as they did the last year. The effect of the heavy winds and rains has been to destroy in many localities the entire crops of wheat and corn. The rains were unusually severe this season, more so than for four or five years past. The dam at the agency, about completed, was carried away by one of those extraordinary floods in about half an hour's time, and rocks weighing tons carried a distance of several hundred yards.

I have, in compliance with your office letter, dated July 26, 1880, endeavored to organize a police force among these Indians, but find it impossible, as they are unwilling to accept the compensation offered by the government; shall, however, continue my efforts in that direction. A spirit of restlessness is shown by a considerable number of the young men of the nation, which will require very positive and decisive measures to overcome. I am endeavoring to impress this on their minds, and think that by the aid of the chiefs, headmen, and the very great number of those peaceably inclined I will be able to overcome it.

Respectfully submitted.

F. T. BENNETT,
Captain Ninth Cavalry, Acting United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

OFFICE OF PUEBLO AGENCY,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., September 1, 1880.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my eighth annual report as United States Indian agent:

The Indians now under my charge are the Pueblos and Jicarilla Apaches of New Mexico, the former numbering about 9,500, and the latter 750. The Pueblos are all self-supporting, except in rare cases of misfortune. On account of the failure of crops last season, the Indians of the pueblo of Laguna were reduced to actual want last spring, and the department supplied them with seed wheat and corn to the amount of $500. This season the crops have all been reasonably good, but during the last month four or five of the pueblos have suffered very heavily from hail-storms, so that it is feared some will not be able to harvest enough to sustain them.

During the year the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad has extended its line through the lands of five of the pueblos, and the Denver and Rio Grande has done most of its grading through four others. The Atlantic and Pacific is now grading its line, which will cut three of the Pueblo land grants. All this work has made the Indians generally apprehensive, and caused some misunderstanding and trouble. In some cases the railroad companies have definitely settled with the Indians to the satisfaction of all, and in other cases the Indians have made settlements with which they do not know whether they are satisfied or not, while in still other cases the whole matter is an open question.

The three principal teachers, with their assistants, have all been at work with the most commendable earnestness and success. The Indians of the three pueblos where the schools are located, viz, Zuñi, Laguna, and Jemés, are manifesting more appreciation of the work that is being done for them, and the success of the three pueblo day-schools is now assured. Zuñi is so remote and isolated that it is often impossible to supply the school there with necessary articles, and it is even yet in a rather destitute condition; but there is now on the road from Chicago a good supply of first-class furniture, which, with the appliances expected from the department direct, will place it in good working order. I now have instructions to build a residence for the teachers at Zuñi, to cost $1,500, which when completed will vacate the present residence for school purposes. The school will then be graded, and much more efficient work can be done.

At Laguna the work is gradually expanding, and the Indians are learning to reach out into new enterprises. They are scattering out from the pueblo and are building permanent residences on their farms. This movement will necessitate a change in the management of the school so that the "country people" will not be deprived of its advantages. Miss Perry, the assistant teacher, is about opening a school four miles from the pueblo. Last July the Indians promised me that they would build a good school-house for this district, which I suppose they will proceed to do as soon as they harvest all their grain.

I have been prevented by other duties from visiting the Jemes school during the year, but am assured that it is in a very flourishing condition. Dr. Shields, the teacher, completed a new school-room in December last, and new furniture was sent from the agency. The school has been graded, and the work goes on much more satisfactorily. Clothing was sent to all the schools last fall, and it was greatly appreciated by the children.

Authority for building an industrial school for the Pueblo Indians was granted by the department last winter, but on account of the difficulty of finding a suitable location on the public domain it has not yet been built.

In July, in pursuance of department instructions, I collected ten Pueblo children to be taken to the "Carlisle Indian training-school" by Sheldon Jackson, D. D., who was under instructions from the department. It was hard for the Indians to part with their children, to go they knew not where, but the Pueblo of Zuñi furnished two boys

and two girls; Laguna furnished two boys and one girl, and San Felipe sent three boys. The advantages to the Indians of this action are probably greater and farther reaching than anything that was ever before done for them, but the number sent is altogether too small to accomplish the object aimed at. Ten from 19 communities with a population of nearly 10,000 seems a ridiculously small lump with which to leaven the whole mass. At least two boys and two girls ought to be sent from each pueblo.

Some of the Pueblo Indian officers have remarked that if they were to stop struggling to improve their condition and begin to murder and steal in all directions they would receive as much consideration from the "great father" as the other tribes do.

Affairs at the Abiquiu Agency remain unchanged, except that there is a nearer prospect of having a reservation set apart for the Apaches. The agency is continued in a little Mexican town, a large number of whose inhabitants act upon the principle that the chief end of man is to trade Indians whisky and then blame the agent for their getting drunk.

On the 24th of August, 1879, J. B. Holt relieved J. H. Roberts as farmer in charge. Mr. Holt claims to have done everything possible to break up the whisky traffic, but reports that so far he has failed on account of the employment by the Indians of a "middle man," who purchases the whisky, and some time afterwards *casually* (?) deposits it in a thicket or among the rocks, where the Indian soon goes and gets it.

On the 9th of October, 1879, I started to Cimarron, by department order, to collect the absentee Apaches, who had been taken to the Mescalero Apache Agency the year before, and had wandered back to Cimarron, and were then living off the settlers' cattle herds, and take them to the Abiquiu Agency. After much trouble, I succeeded in collecting all that were absent—277—and delivered them at the Abiquiu Agency about the last of October. They all remained at the agency until the last of August, when complaints began to come from Cimarron of the reappearance in that vicinity of a few lodges of Apaches. I took measures to have the chiefs return these to their proper place, and the farmer in charge reports that they have all returned to the agency.

By request of the Indians I was authorized to take five of their chiefs to Washington, where we arrived on the 24th of March, 1880, and remained till the 13th of April. As a result of this visit Col. E. B. Townsend, special Indian agent, was directed to select and report upon a reservation for the Jicarilla Apaches. By order of Colonel Townsend I accompanied him on this duty, starting from Santa Fé on the 26th of July. A reservation was selected which would be very suitable in most respects, the depth of snow and severity of winter being the only really objectionable features; but these disadvantages in some respects are the causes of so many advantages in other respects that they ought hardly to be considered objectionable. Besides, if the reservation is made as long as it ought to be (forty miles), the south end will be out of the snowy district, and will make a good winter range for the Indians' horses. The reservation selected is the only unoccupied district in that part of the country that would be at all suitable. There are so many interests involved in this matter that I hope prompt action will be taken by the department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BEN. M. THOMAS,
United States Indian Agent, Pueblo and Abiquiu Agencies.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

ZUÑI, N. MEX., *September* 23, 1880.

SIR: The condition of this people is better this year than last, from the fact that the rains have been more abundant. These rains have caused all vegetation to grow very rapidly. Hence good crops, fat animals, a greater increase of flocks, and a general encouragement to all to push forward.

The habits of the Zuñis are almost as regular as summer and winter, spring and autumn, day and night, for their habits are regulated by the sun, moon, and the changes of the seasons. They have a house where the cacique of the sun sits, and through a hole in the wall tells by the sun's rays shining in what time of the season it is. Especially does he watch when the sun travels his last day northward, and with joy and dancing they welcome his backward march.

The disposition of the Zuñis is that of perfect quiet. They wish to take part in *no wars*. When it was rumored that there was to be a general Indian outbreak, and that the Zuñis were expected to join—their decision was that if all the pueblos and all other Indians banded together to whip the government and drive Americans from the country, the *Zunis would not join them.*

They are and always have been a self-supporting people. Their economy goes so far that they waste almost nothing; *e. g.*, in the spring of the year, when vegetables are unseen in Zuñi, they eat the grass which the sheep has gathered for himself, and laid

up carefully in his stomach, that he may chew it during the quiet hours of the night, as he lies within the fold. They drink his blood. They clean and eat all his entrails. They use his coat to save the burro's back, as he staggers along under his heavy load, and at night these sheep-pelts are spread down upon the ground or floors of their houses for the inmates to sleep upon. After these pelts become too filthy for the house they usually dispose of them to the traders, and supply new ones in their stead.

They are a people who, if left to themselves, would recede or retrograde. But during the year progress has been made; some of their children have come to school. They have in use one elegant steel plow. With a good crop of wheat, I would beg permission to say they have not a single fanning mill. Three are sadly needed. One Indian has rigged up a team of horses for himself. I am trying to persuade them to build a reservoir which will hold water to support a population five times as great. This can easily be done; it is simply the building of a solid masonry wall against the water, in the shape of a rainbow. The abutments are there, of solid black rock. The cost of the project would be perhaps $500 or $700. It is where the Pescado Creek enters the Zuñi Valley through a narrow opening in the black rocks.

One sad event of the year was the trial, and I have no doubt the death, of an old Indian who, by the other Indians, was supposed to be a witch. The charges laid against him were, first: as is their custom, they plant plumes, but this old man was charged with having planted "owl feathers," and such feathers are used only by witches. Another charge was that he had bewitched two young girls of the village, who afterwards died. By planting owl feathers he caused all the high wind. This wind raised the sand which killed their corn by its blowing over the fields. At two o'clock in the night an alarm was raised in the town. At sun up next morning the witch was caught, his hands tied behind his back, and then tied up to a pole so that his feet barely touched the ground. While in this position his life was threatened, and there and then (July 4, 1880) they made him confess to the charges laid against him. I understand these things were done by direction of the "Captain of War." I told Pedro Pino that if they killed him I would report the whole matter to the agent, who was expected in Zuñi in a few days. Everything was quiet until Agent Thomas came and went; then one morning the old witch was reported dead and buried. An Indian told some Americans in town that they had killed him.

Four children have been sent to Carlisle, Pa., to school. A new building is now going up here to be used in connection with the school work.

Your humble servant,

T. F. EALY,
United States School Teacher.

B. M. THOMAS,
United States Indian Agent.

NEW YORK INDIAN AGENCY,
Forestville, N. Y., October 16, 1880.

SIR: In making my eleventh annual report, I have the honor to state that the 31 schools in this agency have been taught an average period of 8½ months each during the past school year. The number of Indian children reported as of school age is 1,471; of these 1,231 have attended school some portion of the year, and 929 have attended one month or more. The average daily attendance during the 8½ months the schools were taught, was 733, being an increase in average attendance of 40 over the preceding year. Of these 31 schools, 29 are day schools and 2 boarding schools. The expense of maintaining them during the year has been $21,698, of which $411 was paid by the Indians, $5,160 by the Society of Friends at Philadelphia for their boarding school at Allegany Reserve, $250 by Episcopalians to sustain their day schools at Onondaga Reserve, $300 by the State of Pennsylvania for the day school at Cornplanter Reserve, $8,500 by the State of New York to sustain the Thomas Asylum and School for Orphan Indian Children on Cattaraugus Reserve, and about $6,977 by the State of New York to sustain the 28 other day schools in said State. Of the above sums, $7,990 was paid as salaries to teachers. The estimated value of the school-houses, school furniture, and apparatus in the 29 day schools in the agency is $9,150.

During a period of over twenty years the State of New York has provided school-houses, teachers, school books, furniture, and apparatus for the education of the Indian children upon the seven reservations therein, at an annual expense of about $7,000, exclusive of the Thomas Asylum at Cattaraugus Reserve.

During several years after the schools were established but few Indian children attended, owing to prejudice of many of their parents against education, who regarded the schools as devices to defraud them. Such prejudice has entirely disappeared, and the Indian schools are now about as well attended as schools among white people. Indian parents now encourage their children to attend school. Nearly all the Indians in the agency between the ages of 12 and 25 can read and write. The teachers and superintendents have universally credited the Indian children with aptness to learn.

About one-third of the teachers are Indians, and among them some of the best and most successful in the agency.

The partition of lands in severalty is deemed a subject of first importance in connection with the civilization of Indians. As no people can prosper without habits of industry, whatever may tend to make the Indians industrious and self reliant is worthy of consideration. The natural attachments for home, family, and property are among the chief incentives to industry. These trite maxims, so well confirmed by the experience of mankind, are well exemplified in the history of the several tribes in this agency.

The lands of the Oneidas in this agency were partitioned in fee to the heads of families in 1843, with power to sell to white men, under approval of a superintendent, after two years. At the time the lands were partitioned, 37 years since, the tribe occupying such lands numbered 157, and have since increased to 185, and are still occupying the same lands, very few sales having been made. These Oneidas are prosperous farmers, and within the past two years have become citizens of the United States. This tribe in New York has at no time received money annuities from the United States.

The Cornplanter Reservation was partitioned in fee among the Senecas, descendants of Cornplanter, by commissioners appointed for the purpose in 1871, with power to sell only to Senecas. The allotments were made with their consent, and have imparted additional incentives to industry, as shown by the improved condition of their farms, more comforts, and prosperity in every respect.

The Tuscaroras own in fee a small reserve of 6,049 acres near Niagara Falls. The title is held in common, but their lands, excepting that covered with timber, have been practically partitioned to heads of families for many years, insuring permanent homes and affording incentives to improve and cultivate. They purchased most of their reservation of the Holland Land Company about the year 1804 with money arising from sale of their lands in North Carolina. They number 419, and 53 Onondagas reside with them, making the Indian population of this reserve 472, being an increase of 156 since 1865. They are good farmers, temperate, industrious, and thrifty, and take a deep interest in the education of their children, and are the only one of the six tribes of New York but what have received money annuities either from the State or United States, and are certainly as far advanced in civilization as any of such tribes.

The Seneca Nation of Indians, residing upon the Allegany and Cattaraugus Reservations, receive an income of about $10,000 per year from their leases of land in the villages of Salamanca, Vandalia, Carrolton, Great Valley, West Salamanca, and Red House, upon Allegany Reserve, established under act of Congress of February 19, 1875. About 3,800 white people reside in these villages and lease the lands direct from the councilors of the Seneca Nation, paying rent to its treasurer, who pays same out, upon orders of the Seneca council, in paying debts of such nation heretofore contracted, and current expenses of its government.

In order to protect the Senecas from imposition and guard them against abuses in connection with leasing these lands, and in the transaction of other business relating to their lands, and to secure white people equal rights in legitimate business before the Indian council in obtaining leases, I drafted a bill, and presented same to the legislature of New York, entitled "An act to prevent the bribing and corrupting of officers of the Seneca Nation of Indians," which passed and became a law May 6, 1880. It provides that any white person offering a bribe to any officer of the Seneca Nation with intent to influence him thereby in any official act may be punished by imprisonment not over five years or by fine not exceeding $1,000, or both, in discretion of the court, and that an Indian officer of the Seneca Nation who shall accept of any such bribe may be imprisoned not exceeding one year or be fined not exceeding $200. The Senecas at a general council approved of the bill.

There has been considerable excitement in the past year among the Senecas of Allegany and Cattaraugus Reservations, growing out of alleged efforts of the Ogden Land Company, or its assigns, to open negotiations with the council of the Seneca Nation for purchase of the Allegany Reserve of about 28,000 acres, which company, or its assigns, own the pre-emption right or exclusive right to purchase the Allegany and Cattaraugus Reservations, which contain about 50,000 acres of fertile and valuable lands. The Senecas are very generally opposed to the opening of negotiations upon the subject, but would be glad to have the claim of the Ogden Land Company extinguished, and many of the leading Senecas upon both reservations have expressed a desire to use a portion of their annuity funds to extinguish such claim, which rests as a cloud upon their title, prevents a partition of their lands in severalty, and paralyzes industry and improvement, as stated in my annual report for 1873.

The present Indian population upon eight reservations in this agency is 5,275, being an increase over last year of 134, and they continue to make steady progress in farming and civilization.

The amount of funds contributed during the past year by different religious socie-

ties for the education and civilization of Indians in this agency has been $8,810, over one-half of which was contributed by the Society of Friends at Philadelphia to sustain their boarding-school at Allegany Reserve. No funds for such purposes have been received from the United States.

The annual agricultural fair of the Six Nations was held at Cattaraugus Reservation during four days ending September 17, 1880. The amount of premiums offered and paid to Indian exhibitors of stock, grain, vegetables, canned fruit, articles of domestic manufacture, &c., was $674. I inclose a printed list of the premiums offered for your information. The fair was very successful and creditable to the Indians in the amount and quality of articles exhibited and in the orderly manner in which it was conducted. It was largely attended by Indians, and also by white people from towns surrounding the reservation.

The principal source of intemperance among the Indians in this agency arises from sale to them of hard cider and liquor disguised in it. This traffic produces a great deal of demoralization among the Indians, and frequent complaints are made in relation to it. The hard cider not only makes them drunk but very quarrelsome, causing frequent breaches of the peace. I think that section 2139 of the Statutes of the United States should be amended so as to include by its terms prohibition of sale to Indians of all intoxicating beverages, including cider and beer that intoxicate.

I have been unavoidably delayed in making this report at an earlier day by reason of the delay of some of the local superintendents of the Indian schools in forwarding their annual reports to me, which they are not required to make until October 1.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. SHERMAN, *Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

GRAND RONDE AGENCY, OREGON, *August* 15, 1880.

SIR: I have the honor in compliance with department instructions and regulations to submit this my ninth annual report of affairs at Grand Ronde Indian Agency.

The condition of the Indians of the agency has not been materially changed since my last annual report further than their constant and apparently permanent improvement in their social, religious, and industrious habits in life.

The Indians composing the inhabitants of the agency are remnants of the numerous and once powerful tribes occupying the Willamette and Rogue River Valleys in this State. When first brought upon the agency contentions, mistrust, and jealousies existed among them, which for many years baffled the agents and superintendents to reconcile and conciliate, and so long as the tribal relations existed and were adhered to among them no permanent and harmonious advancement among them could be secured, but by the allotment of land to them in severalty, and the extinction of all tribal relations among them some four or five years ago, and the removal of the different families to their individual tracts of land, the bitterness of feeling and jealousies among them have almost altogether disappeared, and they are now, as a rule, industriously engaged in agricultural pursuits, and under the circumstances are making very remarkable progress.

One great difficulty in the way of their producing good crops of grain is the foul condition of their land, caused by constant seeding with the same kinds of grain and the indifferent mode of carrying on farm work in former years. I experience great difficulty in my endeavors to induce them to summer fallow their land, their excuse (which is a good one) being that they are too poor to lose the use of their land for a year, and their farms being so small they have not sufficient land to cultivate portions and leave a remainder sufficiently large in area to produce the necessary year's subsistence; and for several years past no rations have been issued to any Indians of this agency, except in cases of sickness for a few days only. The great majority of the Indians of this agency are now earning their own support by farming and stock raising the department furnishing, in some instances, seed and agricultural implements, and keeping their farming tools in repair, and manufacturing such of them as can be made in the agency workshops by the regular Indian mechanics.

I would respectfully call the attention of the department to the verified petition of the Indians who are now living on the reservation on the coast some twenty-five miles west of Grand Ronde Agency proper, asking that they be attached to and form part of Grand Ronde Agency, and be under the control of the agent at this agency. This petition was mailed to the honorable Secretary of the Interior February 19, 1879, and reference made thereto in a letter to the honorable Commissioner June 30, 1880. These Indians were placed under the control of the agent at Grand Ronde by Hon. Inspector Watkinds and afterwards placed under the jurisdiction of the agent at Siletz Agency by the order of the Indian Department. This section of country is nearer to and more accessible from this agency than from Siletz by some fifteen or twenty miles in distance, and by having a good traveled road from here for teams, while from Siletz there

is no road, and it is only reached by a slow, tedious route down the Siletz River, navigable only by canoes, and then dangerous, and requiring some two days' travel. There is much good land at this locality now lying idle that could be made to yield a revenue if attached to this agency, as it is valuable to the Indians for stock raising as well as grain raising, and the Indians of this agency have not enough land to enable them to raise stock only to a limited extent.

The Indians of Grand Ronde (as will be observed by reference to the statistical report herewith) have raised a good supply of grain the present season, and, in fact, have increased the yield of grain every year for several years past, and considering the small amount of money allotted to this agency for their assistance their success in farming has been very remarkable and gratifying. With the addition of the section of country I have referred to, and a small outlay by the government for some stock horses and cattle to be put upon the new tract and cared for a few years to assist the Indians with additional teams, I can discover no reason why these Indians could not in a few years more be thrown upon their own resources for support, and all aid from the government be withdrawn.

The damage done by the wind storm in January last, which was detailed in my letter to the department on that subject, has been so repaired that but little evidence of it remains. The old bridge carried away has been replaced by a new one much more substantial than the first, the fences have been repaired, barns recovered, and roads re-established.

The missionary work of the agency, under the charge of Rev. A. J. Croquet, is in a healthy condition; a church is maintained and services regularly held; and much interest manifested by the good attendance at the church, and interest manifested by the Indians in the divine service and teaching.

The schools have been maintained for the past school year, under the contract by the department with the Rev. J. B. A. Brouillet, and the school children show evidence of the care and attention shown them by the sisters in charge. A more detailed report of the condition of the school will, I presume, be made by the contractors.

There is a wagon road running through this agency, and leading from the white settlements to the seaside; and as this is the most accessible route to the coast, I would respectfully submit to the department that by allowing the Indians to keep this road in repair during the summer months, and permitting them to charge a reasonable toll from white persons desiring to visit the seaside, the Indians would derive some considerable revenue therefrom and be induced to labor, and the traveling public be greatly accommodated; while I am not aware of any evil results to arise from this course, as persons have for years traveled this road without causing any injury to the agency or Indians. The road I refer to is the one formerly owned by a company of white persons, under some grant from the department, but which has been abandoned by the company for several years.

If the Indians continue to raise the amount of grain they will produce the present year, it will be necessary for the government to furnish a new thrasher and reaper to enable them to perform their harvest work in the short time this climate allows for curing grain, as the present machines are, from some five or six years' use, becoming entirely worn out and useless. For a more detailed account of the farm work performed, and the results derived therefrom, I respectfully refer you to the statistical estimates of productions herewith submitted.

Regarding the Indian police force and its efficiency, &c., required by department circular of July 20, 1880, I would inform the department that no police force has ever been organized at this agency, and none has ever been required since I assumed charge. The minor offenses among the Indians are tried and determined by an Indian justice of the peace, either with or without the intervention of a jury. These justices are elected by the Indians annually, as is also an Indian sheriff and prosecuting attorney. I have found that this organization for the enforcement of discipline and order among them has proved very successful and satisfactory, and is conducted without expense to the government.

As to information regarding transportation performed by these Indians and the amount realized by them from the hauling of government supplies for the agency, the amount expended for supplies for the past year has been so small that the hauling of all the supplies would not exceed the sum of $50. The hauling is done by the Indians. There has not at any time for the past few years been any contract for the transportation of government supplies made with white persons, and none is necessary. The Indians, as a rule, are able to haul all the government supplies, and certainly should be allowed the preference of performing the work if they desire to do so. I am unable to make any comparison of the advantages derived by allowing the Indians to perform the government hauling, the amount being so insignificant that no visible results can be obtained.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. B. SINNOTT,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

KLAMATH AGENCY, OREGON, *August* 9, 1880.

SIR: In accordance with the requirements of your department, I have the honor to herewith submit my report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880.

OUR LAST WINTER AND ITS RESULTS.

When I wrote my annual report for last year I little thought that it would be my duty to chronicle in this year's report the great misfortune that has overtaken this people. A winter of hitherto unknown severity, of unusual length, and of great depth of snow, destroyed fully 75 per cent. of the Indian cattle and over 40 per cent. of their horses. They had accumulated a considerable number of good American horses, but few of them were wintered through. This great loss of stock was severely felt, but was borne with a creditable spirit of resignation.

AGRICULTURE.

Owing to the lateness of the spring, the dryness and severe frosts of this summer, very little has been done by way of raising grain or root crops. Except in a few very sheltered localities nothing can ever be done by way of agricultural pursuits. Even the hope that this tribe might prosper as cattle-raisers has received a severe check. The loss by stockmen outside of and contiguous to the reservation has been quite as great as within it.

THE AGENCY BUILDINGS.

The saw-mill and flume have been extensively repaired and improved. Considerable new and valuable machinery has been added. The working capacity and value of this mill to the Indians has been fully doubled during the past year. It is now in good condition and is doing effective service. The flouring-mill, though capable of doing good work, is of but little use to the Indians, except as they buy wheat outside and bring it to be ground. This has been done to a limited extent heretofore.

A commodious school-room has been added to the one already occupied. A dining-room capable of accommodating about 50 pupils has been added to the boarding department. Other enlargements and improvements have also been added to this department.

A new and commodious building has also been erected and is partly completed for the accommodation of our police force. It contains an office for the chief of police, rooms for the accommodation of the families of two policemen who have charge of all prisoners in confinement, serving out their sentences by manual labor. There are four suitable cells for the accommodation of eight prisoners at one time. This system of punishment is having a salutary effect upon the evil-doers of the tribe. The agency dwellings have also been considerably improved.

THE BOARDING SCHOOL.

The attendance has been larger and more regular than during any previous year. The progress of the pupils in their studies and in industrial habits has been satisfactory. With our improved facilities, both in the boarding and in the school departments we look for a still larger attendance and a greater degree of prosperity and of progress for the year to come. On account of the dryness and coldness of our summer, no grain or vegetables have been raised for the support of the school. The cows which belonged to the school, and which would have aided considerably in furnishing supplies, were mostly destroyed by the great length and severity of last winter. We had sufficient hay to have saved all our stock during any former winter within the memory of the whites.

A NEW SURVEY

of this reservation is very much needed in order to settle beyond dispute the boundary lines. This unsettled question is a source of constant difficulties between the Indians and the whites, especially upon the northern and the southern boundaries. Bands of cattle are being occasionally driven and herded upon what is no doubt a part of the reservation. This engenders ill feeling, and if trouble of a serious character should ever arise between these Indians and the whites, it would be likely to grow out of their boundary complications. I must earnestly recommend that such action be taken by the authorities as will remove all such grounds for dissensions.

INDUSTRIAL HABITS.

I do not believe a more industrious tribe of Indians can be found than this. They are constantly looking for work among the whites and are everywhere commended as

being good workers. Had they an agricultural country they would in a few years become self-supporting and prosperous.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

On Sunday two services are held, one a Sunday school, in the forenoon, for the benefit of the school children and the Indians; the other, in the afternoon, a preaching service for all. These services are generally well attended. A church for the Indians is in the process of construction and is located in a central position for general attendance.

There is a gradual though slow progress among this people in religious knowledge and experience. There would be no difficulty in inducing most of them to become church members so far as the form is concerned, but I have not encouraged them in such a course. Only such are received as give evidence of living a new and a better life.

THE SANITARY CONDITION

of this people is slowly improving. They have evidently reached the point where they are beginning to increase in population. This has been largely owing to good medical treatment and to the adoption of our modes of living. What is very much needed is a good hospital building with suitable furnishings and supplies for eight or ten patients at a time. This would soon break up the practice of their native doctors and destroy their influence over the people, which is a great hinderance to their progress in civilization. For further information see accompanying statistical report.

Yours, respectfully,

LINUS M. NICKERSON,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

MALHEUR AGENCY,
Camp Harney, Oregon, October 14, 1880.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith my fifth annual statistical report, and with it have to submit a brief summary of the condition of affairs at this agency.

Upon receipt of your office letter of October 31, 1879, directing me to place myself in communication with the commandants at Camps McDermit and Bidwell, and to be prepared, at the proper time, to act promptly in effecting the removal to this agency of all the Indians in the vicinity of those two posts, I addressed to each of those officers the following letter:

MALHEUR AGENCY
Camp Harney, Oregon, November 19, 1879.

SIR: Inclosed herewith I have the honor to transmit copy of a letter received by me from the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs; and in compliance with instructions therein, I have to inform you that I shall be ready, upon notice from you, to co-operate in the removal of the Indians to this agency. I shall rely upon you to inform me what action will be necessary on my part, and you may depend upon my hearty co-operation.

Very respectfully,

W. V. RINEHART, *Agent.*

No reply has ever been received, and no Indians have been removed to this agency.

CHIEF LEGGINS' BAND.

Ever since the date of my talk with the Indians at Camp McDermit, on the 30th of April, 1879, it has been my deliberate judgment that they will not voluntarily consent to return to this agency, until the wrong inflicted upon their kindred, Leggins' people, is canceled, in part at least, by their honorable and safe return from their present unjust banishment. Why they were ever removed to Yakama I am unable to learn, and have ceased to inquire; but that they are not returned has been to me a question of mingled mystery and astonishment for more than fifteen months.

It would seem entirely unnecessary to add more to the already elaborate correspondence upon this subject; but I feel it my duty to make this final appeal in behalf of the most worthy Indians that were ever at this agency. Chief Leggins and his people have suffered great wrong or they are great *liars.* Through their friendly warning Burns saved his wife and family. Through their aid Scott and the Crowleys escaped with their lives from the hostile Bannacks. The Indians say so; and Scott and Crowley have sworn to the statement. All the reward they have received for their fidelity to our people is banishment and exile from their country and people. This is not a question of dollars or policy. It is a solemn question of right and wrong—one that

may yet ring out in savage council or be chanted in the fierce cantata of the war-dance. Its history may yet be written in the innocent blood of defenseless white families. It matters not whether this agency is to be broken up or re-established; Leggins is entitled to his rights. His present humiliating exile, with hated and degraded enemies for his associates, implies guilt and dishonor. He is *not* guilty of participation in the recent outbreak. The hostiles themselves can but acquit him, as other Indians and our own people have done.

ENCROACHMENTS.

The encroachments of stock-men upon the grazing lands of the reservation continue and gradually increase. Of thirty-two stock owners, representing about 18,100 cattle and 600 horses now upon the reservation, six have been made to pay penalties, to wit: John S. Miller, trial by jury, verdict for $300; J. D. Walker, judgment by default for $312; J. Shepherd, judgment by default for $294; Hall Bros., judgment by confession for $240; Peter Stinger, judgment by confession for $100; Todhunter & Devine, judgment by confession for $800. Two cases failed for want of testimony; and the other parties have not been proceeded against by the United States district attorney.

In the trial of the cases above it was apparent that juries are averse to punishing settlers for grazing their stock upon the reservation while the Indians are absent and not occupying the land.

FARMING.

In pursuance of instructions from your office, earnest efforts have been made to increase the acreage of the agency farm. Thirty acres of new land have been brought into cultivation. This with the 170 acres already tilled is as much as can be properly cultivated by the white employés allowed at this agency.

The grain crops were better than last year. The average per acre of wheat increased from 16¼ to 20¾ bushels. There is now in store, of wheat, 2,400 bushels, and of oats, 1,900 bushels. The fencing lumber received from Camp Harney, and the fencing wire received from Chicago, will be sufficient to inclose all the plowed and considerably more new land. The agency farm is now in condition to produce all the breadstuff necessary to feed all the former occupants of this reservation.

SUPPLIES.

The annuity supplies purchased in San Francisco and eastern cities last fall have lately been received, and, so far as examined, they appear to be of good quality. Until it is determined to return Indians to this agency, no more supplies of this kind should be sent here. The store-room and school-house are crowded with supplies, and at present there is no apparent need for them.

WINNEMUCCA'S VISIT.

It was unfortunate that Chiefs Ochoho and Leggins were not taken to Washington with, or instead of, Winnemucca, who has no influence or following among his people. Their visit has not favorably changed the condition of their Indians, if I may judge by what Col. R. F. Bernard, post-commander at Camp McDermitt, says of them. Under date June 9, 1880, he says: "They are in a miserable condition here, and must get worse and worse year after year."

SPOLIATION CLAIMS.

Four claims, aggregating $14,857.76, for property alleged to have been destroyed during the joint raid of the Bannacks and Piutes in 1878, have been examined by me during the year. I would earnestly recommend such action by your office as will bring these claims before Congress for the legislation necessary to secure their prompt examination and speedy payment.

MISSING PUBLIC PROPERTY.

The lumber, flour, platform scales, stomach-pump, galvanic battery, and other articles of public property removed from this agency to Camp Harney by the military, have not been recovered. That post has now been broken up and all the public property removed, and I am forced to abandon all hopes of securing possession of any portion of that belonging to this agency. In addition to the official acknowledgments of Dr. Sterling and Lieutenant Sarsen, A. A. Q. M., that such agency property was in their possession, I have succeeded in obtaining, at an expense of $250 for attorneys' fees, the consoling statement from General O. O. Howard that "Agent Rinehart ought to have his suspended accounts relieved of the suspension."

The property sold by Sergt. John F. Nee, while in charge of the agency, is still unaccounted for, so far as my knowledge extends. In reply to inquiries of my attorney touching this matter, Hon. R. Mallory, United States district attorney at Portland, under date January 23, 1880, says: "The testimony in the case against Sergeant Nee, on his examination before the commissioner, showed about this state of facts: During the summer of 1878 Sergeant Nee was left at Malheur Indian Agency with a squad of five men to take charge of the goods and look after the agency, it having been abandoned by the agent on account of the Indian outbreak, which rendered it unsafe for any one to remain there. While Nee was so in possession, a number of persons resident in the vicinity went to the agency and were there informed by Nee that the goods he had in charge were for sale. He sold such articles as the persons happened to want, and put the money in his pocket. The proof did not show how much he did sell in all." Sustained, as he was, by powerful military influence, and aided by very distinguished counsel, which he says was furnished him free of charge, Nee was not held to answer, upon the above showing, but was discharged. Thus I find every avenue of approach to a just and correct solution of my property accountability blocked and guarded in such manner as to defy ordinary investigation.

STRAGGLING INDIANS.

Ochoho's people are still about Camp Bidwell. Winnemucca's tribe are about Camp McDermit and along the Humboldt River, where they are said to form an undesirable element in most of the railroad towns. A few Weiser Indians are reported to be in the Salmon River Mountains, north of Snake River; and it is thought they are part of the band brought in by Special Agent Turner to this agency in 1877.

Small parties of stragglers have been seen at various times during the year in the vicinity of this agency. They seem to be skulking, as if to avoid recognition, and are thought to be subsisting in part from the agency beef herd. They are evidently waiting for the return of their people to the agency in order to come in with them, and thereby conceal the history of their guilty participation in the recent hostile outbreak.

CASUALTIES.

Mrs. E. J. McDonald, wife of my present principal farmer, died at this agency on the 16th of February last, of bilious remittent fever.

David A. Rigdon, late principal farmer at this agency, accidentally fell from a load of hay in July last, receiving such severe injuries to the spinal cord as to result in paralysis of his lower members and permanent disability. He resigned, and is now under medical treatment at La Grande, Oreg., with little prospect of his recovery.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. V. RINEHART,
Farmer-in-Charge.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

SILETZ INDIAN AGENCY,
Toledo, Benton County, Oregon, August 29, 1880.

SIR: In compliance with instructions received from your office under date of July 18, 1880, I have the honor to transmit herewith my second annual report.

The Siletz Indian Reservation is located within the counties of Benton and Tillamook, bordering on the Pacific Ocean, extending 24 miles from north to south, and about 16 miles from east to west, containing 246,000 acres, of which 23,000 only are suitable for agricultural purposes. The tillable lands are mostly found along and adjacent to the Siletz River. The Indians occupying this extent of country number about 1,100, and are composed of the remnants of 15 different tribes.

AGENCY AND OTHER BUILDINGS.

The buildings consist of a flouring-mill, saw-mill, wagon-shop, smith-shop, harness and shoe shop, several dwelling houses for the use of the agent and employés, together with barns, outhouses, &c., a store and granary, and a large and commodious boarding-school-house, the last two but recently completed under the supervision of our carpenter, the labor of which has been done by Indians, the workmanship speaking greatly to their credit. There is scattered over the reserve about 200 houses owned and occupied by Indian families, with barns, granaries, &c.

AGRICULTURE.

In accord with a request contained in my report of last year, the department granted me the past spring several yoke of oxen and a liberal quantity of farming implements for use by the Indians, enabling them to open up new grounds and the better tilling of lands at present under cultivation, thereby increasing largely the acreage as well as the crops the present over the past year, as will be seen by the estimate. It has been my greatest endeavor to encourage the taking of new territory, and as the result of this I am pleased to say that a goodly number of Indian families from outside, as well as many about the agency, have taken lands and desire to build houses, barns, &c., thus securing for themselves permanent homes, giving great encouragement to those who hope well of their future.

The number of acres of wheat sowed last spring was some 150, of oats 280, and of potatoes and other vegetables something over 125. In this connection I must not omit to mention that the "Howe" hay-scales sent us last fall was in due time put up, and has been doing us invaluable service.

TRANSPORTATION.

There has been transported at a distance of about 15 miles to this agency, over mountainous roads at times next to impassable, sometimes fording rivers that were dangerous, about 100 tons of government stores, implements, &c., within the past year by Indian teams, at a cost of $10 per ton, whereas the expense previously to government by contractors has ranged more than double, thus giving employment to needy Indians at a saving to department of more than half. The Indians in carrying these goods have, in the safety of their delivery and dispatch, shown themselves equal as teamsters, if not superior, to the average white man.

INDIAN POLICE.

The police force was organized at this agency the 15th of August, 1878, and consisted of a captain, one sergeant, and four men, with a white employé as chief. In November, 1879, the force was increased to one captain, two sergeants, and nine men, with a white employé as chief. The force have been called into requisition but little during the year; the good order on the reservation seems owing in part to the efficiency of this body, and the general good intentions of the Indians. I may add that in a few instances some have shown themselves adepts in ferreting out the guilty. If performed in a city by white men they would have been promoted for meritorious conduct.

SANITARY.

Whole number of Indians treated during the year is 160, besides office practice, thus showing an evident improvement in health on the reservation; of births there have been 37, and of deaths 24. The tribes are still suffering, more or less, from venereal diseases contracted long since from the soldiers, I am told, stationed in the vicinity. The larger number of deaths that occur are the result of the above disease, becoming hereditary as it seems. It will be long years with skilled attention to eradicate this great evil.

EDUCATION.

The day-school has been continued through the year with a principal and an assistant, with a fair average attendance. The completion of the new boarding-school house will give an increased interest, affording a home with school privileges to many of the children who, by distance, have been deprived of all opportunity. I am especially pleased at the interest evinced by the young in our school in their endeavors to learn our language and ways.

CHRISTIAN WORK.

There has been preaching once each Sabbath during the year, and religious service every Sunday evening, led in most cases by one of our Indians, sometimes taking the form of prayer and praise meetings; a class meeting on each Tuesday evening and a prayer meeting every Thursday evening of each week. While many of these meetings have been of an interesting character, yet as a whole they have scarcely met my expectations; some of the causes of lack of interest at all times have been removed, and I am pleased to say that in the last few weeks more interest is manifest and a general awakening amongst all the people is very apparent, giving us greater encouragement in the future. There is a singing-school for adults, which meets on Friday even-

ing of each week, taught by one of our employés, in which the whites and Indians join. Our Sunday-school is carried on jointly, and of late with an increased interest and attendance. There are two classes of adults who seem anxious to understand more of Christianity and its teachings. We also have a singing-school each Saturday evening for the benefit of the children; many of them have sweet voices, and show much of musical talent.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion I may add that the new building being used as a store and a granary for seed is a substantial building, and will well serve the end designed. The boarding-school house just completed and ready for occupancy is large, commodious, well-built, well-furnished, and will accommodate from 60 to 75 children; situated on a rise of land fronting toward the sea, overlooking the agency grounds and surrounding country. The building is within an inclosure of about three acres, affording to the children ample and pleasant play-grounds ornamented with trees.

I have the honor to report the refunding to the United States Treasury at the end of the present fiscal year an unexpended balance of $1,985.86.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. A. SWAN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

UMATILLA INDIAN AGENCY, OREGON,
August 10, 1880.

SIR: In compliance with circular letter from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs dated July 18, 1880, I have the honor to submit my report for the current year, accompanied with the statistics for the same period.

This reservation covers an area of 326,551 acres, about one-fourth of which is mountainous and covered with timber. The balance is prairie and rolling hills, well watered and adapted for agricultural and grazing purposes. The number of Indians, as near as can be ascertained, is 1,000, members of the Walla Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla tribes. Nearly all of these Indians are self-supporting, and many of them raise a surplus of hay, cereals, and vegetables, for which they find a ready sale in the adjoining settlements. A small number subsist by hunting, fishing, root-gathering, &c., more from choice and laziness than any other cause; however, there is a steady improvement in this respect, and these Indians are slowly but surely adopting more and more the manners and customs of civilization.

The main occupation from which most of their revenue is derived is "stock raising," of which they own about 26,000 head, mostly horses. Many of them are wealthy in stock, and the yearly revenue derived from this source cannot be less than $50,000. This stock raising is more in accordance with their nature than any other pursuit, but still agriculture is attended to, and in a more marked degree of improvement every year.

The improvements made during the year are not so extensive as undoubtedly they would be were it not for the uncertainty with regard to the disposition to be made of the lands, and the greater part of them are ready to take them on severalty, and those who have decided to remain have cut several thousand rails and other things useful in anticipation, but are awaiting the proper surveys to be made, which I would recommend to have completed as soon as possible.

We have built three new houses during the present year, of frame, for the Indians, and would have more, but owing to the fact of the saw-mill having been destroyed by fire in December, 1878, we are unable to furnish the lumber. I would earnestly recommend that funds be forwarded for the reconstruction of this mill, estimates for which and reports on this subject have been transmitted several times. The mill-dam and flume are uninjured and part of the machinery can be utilized if the mill is rebuilt, and the cost would be a mere fraction of the amount that would be required to furnish the Indians with sufficient lumber to make necessary improvements.

The Indians have cultivated 2,000 acres of land during the year, and have raised 3,000 bushels of wheat, 500 bushels of corn, 500 bushels of oats, 200 bushels of barley, 1,000 bushels of potatoes, 600 tons of hay, besides a small quantity of onions, turnips, &c., and would have raised much more, but, owing to the dry and cold spring, and the devastations of grasshoppers and crickets during the summer, nearly one-half of the grain crop was ruined and had to be used for hay. The same causes made the agency crops so small this year.

The children of those Indians (that is those who attend school) show an aptitude for learning which will compare favorably with any white children, and if a boarding-school could be had here, a great many more would be glad to attend, as the distance of many of them from the agency (from 5 to 25 miles) prevents them from attending.

A boarding and labor school would, in my opinion, if properly conducted, greatly improve those children, and they would rapidly advance in civilization when away from home for any considerable length of time.

The missionary labors of Rev. L. L. Conrardy (the teacher here) have been successful, and there are now over 450 Christians, most of whom attend church regularly, and they are, as a rule, sober, industrious, and a pattern to the rest. Most of the Indians have adopted the dress of the whites and present quite a respectable appearance, particularly when attending church or visiting around; on the whole, their progress during the year has been satisfactory.

The health of the Indians is good; but few deaths have occurred and few diseases have prevailed during the year, and those principally among the old and the children; however, the physician is kept busy at all times from local causes, and fills his position in a satisfactory manner.

The employés have all been engaged in their usual avocations and performed their duties satisfactorily. The grist-mill is constantly running and is a great help on the reservation.

There have been some depredations committed on stock by renegade Indians during the year, especially along the Columbia River, but none of the Indians of this reservation, so far as I know, had anything to do with them. Two small bands of Indians, under the leadership of Stock and Pash-cap-am (Yakama Indians), were here since the Snake trouble in 1878, until the summer 1879, when I gave them passes to the Yakama Reservation at their request. I have since learned that instead of going to the reservation they remained on the Columbia and Yakama Rivers. All the small bands of Columbia River Indians are worthless vagabonds, roaming from place to place, drinking, gambling, stealing horses, &c. They are under control of medicine-men, who pretend to be guided by spirits and keep their followers in subjugation by threats of the displeasure of the spirits in case an Indian rebels against their authority. They are cunning rascals and are generally well provided with food and blankets, at the expense of their followers. They endeavor by all means in their power to induce the reservation Indians to join them, and are opposed to civilization in any form. It is useless to attempt to persuade this class of Indians to remove to reservations. It has been tried again and again without avail. The only way in my estimation to deal with them is to remove the principal medicine-men from their midst and compel the others to go on reservations and keep them there by force, if necessary, until they learn obedience.

The Indian scouts engaged since June, 1879, in the military service, have returned to the agency, October, 1879, having captured a band of Snake Indians that were marauding in Idaho Territory. The captured Snakes (called "Sheepeaters") were taken to Vancouver, where they yet remain, I believe.

In November, 1879, I visited the different lodges of the Indians in regard to the agreement entered into with the chiefs at Washington in April, 1879, concerning their future settlement. Five hundred and thirty-nine Indians have decided to take land, 36 are still undecided, and 9 wish to remove. (List forwarded December 8, 1879, with report.)

A party of two men, two boys, and three women, members of the Umatilla tribe, while on a hunting excursion last October, 1879, were fired on by a party of white men in the vicinity of Antelope Valley, about 70 miles from here, which resulted in the death of one Indian (man). These Indians were asleep at the time, and as soon as the firing ceased they fled to the reservation with the dead Indian, leaving their camp equipage and horses. I sent an agency employé with a party of Indians to recover the property (which was found undisturbed), but no traces of the murderers could be found. I have repeatedly warned those Indians of the danger of hunting in the vicinity where the murder was committed, as the settlers in that neighborhood lost heavily by the Snake War in 1878, and have threatened to kill any Indian found in that vicinity, but my warning had no effect on this party, as they left the reservation without my knowledge.

On the 15th of January, 1880, a council was held for the purpose of taking into consideration any propositions compatible with the agreement entered into by the chiefs (April, 1879) that would have a tendency to improve the condition of Indians taking land in severalty here. The Most Rev. Charles J. Seghers, archbishop of Oregon, was present, and by his advice and influence aided in harmonizing the deliberations of the council. The following propositions were agreed upon, which the Indians requested me to forward to your office, and, if they meet with the approval of the honorable Secretary of the Interior, to incorporate them into the agreement entered into by the chiefs at Washington last April, before Congress takes final action in their affairs:

1st. That the laws of inheritance of the United States be extended over all Indians taking land in severalty on this reservation. Their reason for making the request is, to secure to the rightful heirs the real estate and personal property of deceased Indians so as to prevent the Indian custom of dividing the property among the friends of the deceased.

2d. To allow them the privilege to lease land for a term of five years. Many of the

Indians are unable to engage in agricultural pursuits on account of old age, sickness, &c., and will derive no revenue from the land unless the right to lease is allowed.

3d. That two sections of land be set apart for church and school purposes, to become self-supporting in the future.

4th. That a sufficient amount of money accruing from the sale of the land be appropriated to erect and furnish a manual-labor and boarding school for their children and to board them, also to employ two teachers and a matron, and to furnish the necessary books and stationery. In order to educate the children it will be necessary to establish a school of this kind, as the Indians intend to locate on different portions of the reserve, in some cases 25 miles apart, making it impossible to establish a day-school that would be convenient.

5th. To survey the land adjoining the town of Pendleton and sell it in small quantities. The land referred to comprises about 160 acres, and is valuable for building purposes, and the Indians would derive a greater benefit by selling it than by allowing some Indian to locate on it, who would eventually dispose of it for his own interest in the manner indicated.

6th. To receive in cash all payments made them of money accruing from the sale of the land. They (the Indians) claim to be able to buy and sell judiciously, and prefer to receive money instead of goods.

7th. That each person entitled to 160 acres of land be allowed, in addition, 40 acres of timber-land if they choose to take it. Their reason for making this request is, that some of the best agricultural land on the reservation is devoid of timber; that many are anxious to take this land but are unable to purchase the timber necessary for building, fencing, and firewood.

8th. That an agent be retained to distribute the money accruing from the sale of land, and to guard their interests against the surrounding whites. They (the Indians) are afraid that the whites surrounding the reservation would be continually interfering and meddling in their affairs if left without an agent.

9th. To have the reservation surveyed as soon as possible, so as to enable them to locate during the coming summer.

Many of these Indians are still undecided whether to take land on severalty here or remove to some other reservation, and will be guided in their decision by the action of your office on these propositions.

Soon after the council above referred to, I visited a camp of Indians on the Columbia River, accompanied by Hom-li (a Walla Walla chief) and A. D. Cambrum, interpreter. At the request of the Indians, and also for the purpose of taking the names of such as desired to take land in severalty here, I informed them of the action taken in the council above referred to, and advised them to make up their minds to move to some reservation, as was agreed upon at Washington last April by the chiefs; but with the exception of two families that have decided to come here, they refused to move to any reservation. Two of the principal men among them, namely, Thomas and John Cluah, with about 50 persons, are anxious to take land in severalty, at a place a few miles above the mouth of Snake River, where they make their home, and have already made considerable improvements. The balance of the Indians, numbering 150, under the leadership of Wall-sack, Stock-Sweetz, and other petty chiefs, do not wish to locate anywhere in particular. They roam about on the Washington Territory side of the Columbia River from Wallula to the John Day River, a distance of about 100 miles, and will not remove unless compelled to.

I again recommend the salaries of employés at this agency, modified as stated in my letter of March 9, 1880, on that subject.

Many of the Indians are making rails and hauling them from the mountains and river bottom to the localities they desire to locate on, but, as the stakes of the old survey have decayed and disappeared, they are unable to build their fences, not knowing the location of the lines nor the exact amount of lands they are entitled to.

Howlish Wampo, chief of the Cayuse tribe, died March 19, 1880, after a brief illness. I have appointed his brother, Show-e-way, chief until such time as the tribe elect another.

An Indian named Captain Jack was murdered by another Indian in a drunken row on the night of the 30th of January. An Indian was murdered within a quarter of a mile of this agency about noon on the 29th of March, while on his way here to answer a charge of horse-stealing. From the circumstances surrounding the case I am certain he was murdered by other Indians to prevent him from implicating them, as he threatened to do, in the theft of the horses. Three young men, members of the Walla Walla tribe, were convicted in the circuit court at the April term here for horse-stealing, and sentenced to two years each in the penitentiary. One white man was also sentenced to the penitentiary at that term for selling whisky to Indians. A man named Lashin and his wife, a half-breed woman from Grande Ronde Reservation, were found brutally murdered on this reservation, about five miles from the agency, on the 20th of April last. There were three wounds on the man, either of which would cause death, and the woman was mutilated in a shocking manner; the man

had either Indian or negro blood in him, and came from Grande Ronde with his wife. They had Indian relations among the Walla Walla tribe, which accounts for their residence here. The grand jury has indicted a Cayuse Indian named A-we-on for the murders, on circumstantial evidence, and he will be tried at the fall term of the circuit court.

The crops this year, as I stated before, are not more than one-half as good as usual, owing to the unfavorable weather and the ravages of grasshoppers and crickets.

In June last a party of Indians belonging to this reservation had a pass, and went to Camas Prairie, a distance of 40 miles from here, for the purpose of digging camas, &c., for their own use as food. Two or three white men ordered them off, and attacked some squaws, cut open their sacks and spilled the camas, and, being alarmed at what they had done, came to Pendleton for arms. I proceeded to Camas Prairie to investigate matters, and found the facts as stated. Those men are not very well liked, and the respectable and greater number of the settlers at Camas say that the Indians can come at any time to dig camas, as they have a perfect right to do so, as the country is open and they (the Indians) interfere or disturb no one. There was very little damage done, however, and the alarm was a great deal more of a scare than the reality.

Eleven Indians recently enlisted as scouts to accompany Lieutenant Farrow, Twenty-first Infantry, United States Army, on a scout around the country. They have enlisted for six months, and their terms will expire in January, 1881.

To the Hon. R. Mallory, United States district attorney, my thanks are due for the efficient aid rendered me in the prosecution of whites for selling liquor to Indians. We have had about 12 convictions for this crime. This, the only cause for about nine-tenths of the offenses committed by Indians, appears to me to be on the wane. There are and always will be those who will resort to this most pernicious stimulant to their great detriment; but I have the gratification to be able to report that the Indians on this reservation are getting to know that this terrible tempter called "intemperance" or "whisky," when indulged in to excess will ultimately lead to the extinguishment of their race.

In compliance with your instructions of July 20, 1880, I have transferred the agency and all property belonging to the government to my successor, R. H. Fay, appointed agent for these Indians. All your other instructions have also been fully complied with. My final accounts are this day mailed for your office.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. A. CONROYER,
Farmer in charge.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

WARM SPRINGS AGENCY, OREGON, *August* 16, 1880.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my annual report for the year ending August 14, 1880, together with the statistics accompanying the same:

LOCATION OF AGENCY AND NAME.

This agency is located eight miles south of the Warm Springs River. The river and agency take their name from some warm or hot springs that rise near that river and run into the same. The largest is quite a stream, and a few rods below its source it is much used as a bathing-place. It would no doubt soon become a great resort for invalids were it outside of the reservation. The waters possess valuable medicinal properties and would no doubt prove beneficial in many cases. The agency buildings stand on a level bench of land near the Shetike River, a beautiful, clear, cold stream of water that rises in the Cascade Mountains just north of Mount Jefferson. Most of the buildings have stood from sixteen to twenty years and begin to show the marks of time. The above information has already been furnished the Indian Department, but I briefly give it again, thinking it may be useful or interesting to those who may wish to learn more of this agency and the Indians belonging to it. These Indians are widely and favorably known, and there seems to be an increasing interest taken in their welfare and progress.

INDIAN POPULATION.

There are five distinct tribes located on this reservation. They are divided and number as follows: The Wascoes, 218; the Warm Springs, 215; the Teninoes, 76; the John Days, 18, and the Piutes, 27, making a total, with the four mixed bloods, of 558, or 299 males and 259 females. The Piutes were brought here last October from Vancouver Barracks, where they had been for a time held prisoners of war. Since coming here three

have died and six have been returned to the Yainax sub-Agency, while Oits, their head man, and one son are now at the Simcoe Agency, thus leaving us but 27 here, though it is expected that Oits and the families of the Piutes now here will soon rejoin them at this agency.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

Aside from the gain of 27 Piutes above mentioned, the excess of births over deaths' the former having been 21, the latter 16, gives us an increase of 5, making a total gain of 32 over last year. Of the increase, 4 are credited to the Wascoes and 1 to the Tennoes, while the Warm Springs and John Days remain the same as last year.

THE BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

The above name is given to our school from the fact that while it is really a day-school it has in addition a boarding department, in which a noonday meal is furnished to all the scholars. This department was not reopened after being closed on the 27th of June, 1879, until the 19th of January last, and continued from that time until again closed, June 25. It was under the care of Mrs. Alice Wa-til-ki, an Indian woman who was employed as matron and rendered very satisfactory service. During most of the year only two teachers were engaged in the school. During the winter months the laborer and interpreter for the Piutes assisted in teaching the children belonging to his people. The number of school children is given at 142; of these about 40 are Warm Springs and 8 John Days children, most of whom have never attended school; but it is expected that a school will be started this fall at some convenient point for them all to attend, since this agency is too far away from most of their homes for them to attend its school.

Early in last July fifteen of our best and brightest scholars, 8 boys and 7 girls, were taken away to the Indian school at Forest Grove. More than half of them can write and are weekly sending home letters to their parents and friends expressing themselves as being well pleased with their new home and its surrounding, and of their determination to learn all they can and to be like white people. The school here will feel the loss, but these children will be largely the gainers in the end, and this makes us in a measure reconciled.

The school records during the past year show the number of scholars enrolled to be 84; the largest number present any one day to be 67; number attending one month or more, 62. School was kept 8½ months, counting 20 days to the month, with an average attendance of 55⅓. The largest average attendance in any one month was in January, and was 66⅐⁄₉. Nothing but English branches were taught, the reading classes ranging up from 1 to 5 readers. The number of Indians who can read is given at 60, which includes the 15 sent to Forest Grove and the 15 who have learned to read more or less readily during the year.

INDIAN APPRENTICES.

Of these I have had 6—two in the grist-mill, two in the saw-mill (but of which one was in the wagon-shop most of the time) one in the wagon-shop regularly, and one in the blacksmith's shop. They have made commendable progress during the year, especially the blacksmith apprentice, who can now do any kind of ordinary work in a workmanlike manner.

MISSIONARY AND CHURCH WORK.

There has been no missionary here since the 1st of last October, so that the religious and moral work has been carried on mainly by myself, assisted by my employés. There have been no additions to the church, as no meetings have been held conducted by a duly ordained minister for the purpose of receiving members. Very interesting meetings were held last winter, and quite a number professed conversion. In June last Rev. T. J. Wilson made us a short visit, and helped and encouraged us by his presence, preaching, and counsel.

NUMBER WHO WEAR CITIZENS' DRESS.

I have placed the number who wear citizens' dress at 479 Indians and mixed bloods out of 558 persons. The exceptions would be mostly the children, for it is seldom an Indian over ten years of age can be seen who is not principally, if not entirely, clothed in citizens' dress. Among the Wascoes and Teninoes not one, old or young, can be found clothed in Indian garb. It is seldom that one can be seen with even a blanket on.

NUMBER KILLED AND CRIMES PUNISHED.

The year has been one of peace and of freedom from any of the more aggravating crimes. Two suicides, and of Indian women, have occurred, arising out of domestic troubles. Aside from this there have been no violent deaths as of persons killed. One man was found dead under circumstances which make it seem probable that he must have been poisoned with drugged liquor and died from the effects of that and exposure to the cold. The man whom it is thought sold him the liquor was punished afterwards by the United States district court for selling liquor to this same Indian at a previous time. The relations of the Indians with the neighboring whites have been of the most friendly nature, and, aside from a few disputes regarding horses sold by Indians, who were not the owners, to white settlers, there have been no crimes committed as between whites and Indians. The crimes, about 20 in number, punished by the Indian council have consisted mainly of those growing out of domestic troubles. In some cases divorces were granted, and in others the offending party was fined a horse or two, according to the magnitude of the offense. None of these Indians have been punished by the court or military authorities.

NUMBER OF ACRES CULTIVATED.

Owing to the unusually backward season, and the large amount of other work to be done, only six acres of late wheat were sown for department use, and which has since been cut for hay. All the late crops are short, as we have had unusually long and intensely hot weather during the past two months. The number of acres cultivated by Indians is estimated at 2,000, or 500 more than last year. Most of the latter has been new ground, and was put in by the Warm Springs and John Days Indians, who have at last roused up and gone to work in earnest. Last winter a new headman was chosen by them, and under his direction and influence they have done more work, opened out more farms, built more fences, and cultivated more land within the past eight months than during all the previous twenty years. Not less than 20 new farms have been located and 5 to 20 acre fields to each farm fenced in and cultivated, and I believe the time is not far distant when my words will be verified, viz, that the Warm Springs would yet surpass all the other tribes belonging to this reservation in the agricultural pursuits. The yield of wheat, which is the principal crop, is estimated at 10,000 bushels, or same as last year, for though the acreage is greater the season has been more unfavorable. The oat crop is not so large. Other cereals about the same. Of garden products there will be a much larger yield, especially of corn. There has never been a season when the Indian gardens looked so finely as they do now. It is a matter of remark by all white persons who chance to see them.

NUMBER OF STOCK OWNED.

The stock owned by the Indians can only be estimated as to numbers. The number of horses is greater than all the rest of the stock put together, and is estimated at 3,900. A considerable number have been disposed of, principally to cattle drovers. A good many horses died last winter from a distemper and exposure to the unusually cold, stormy weather that prevailed, so the present number is not as large as it otherwise would be by natural increase. Of cattle, more than usual have been butchered in order to supply the boarding-school apprentices, policemen, and Piutes with beef, thus showing no great gain. Only one Indian has a flock of sheep. These, like those belonging to white settlers in this country, have to be constantly herded day times and kept in an inclosure at night on account of wild animals. This is one of the principal reasons why no more Indians engage in sheep husbandry.

AGENCY MILLS.

The saw-mill here has cut but 20,000 feet of lumber, as against 50,000 last year. The principal reason has been the building of a new saw-mill with circular-saw, 13 miles from the agency, and for which the department gave us $1,000. This mill is handy to an abundance of timber, and as it was expected to cut so much faster and make so much better lumber than the old sash saw-mill here, there was no inducement to haul saw-logs from 6 to 8 miles to the latter. The new mill is so far completed as to cut lumber, but will do so much faster when additional power shall have been secured.

The old saw-mill was some time out of repair, but was placed in running order so as to saw needed lumber for the new mill. The grist-mill here has missed but a very few days that it has not been run more or less, except on Sabbath days and during a few weeks it was frozen up last winter. The Indian apprentices have run it most of the time; have dressed the mill-stones, and kept it in fair order.

NUMBER AND KIND OF INDIAN HOUSES.

Of houses occupied by Indians there are 87, and all but 7 are frame. Many of them are very good buildings, and are kept neat and clean. Most of the Indians living in the neighborhood of the agency have furniture, dishes, &c. Some spread table-cloths and prepare as savory a meal as many white persons. One of the best houses and the neatest kept was accidentally burned down last January. It belonged to and was occupied by John Mission, one of the leading Indians here, and one of the parties to the treaty in 1855. He lost nearly all his household goods, old relics, &c.

FURS, SKINS, ETC., SOLD.

The number and value of furs and skins sold can only be estimated. During last fall and winter these Indians must have killed over 1,000 deer, and their skins, together with the badger, bear, beaver, coyote, fox, fisher, mink, lynx, and other skins, would number at least 1,200 and be worth not less than $350.

SUBSISTENCE OF INDIANS.

Fully ten-sixteenths of the subsistence is obtained by the labor of the Indians, either for themselves or others, and only five-sixteenths by fishing, hunting, root-gathering, &c. The other one-sixteenth consists of rations issued to only the Piute Indians, the apprentices, policemen, &c. All of the Indians except the Piutes are self-sustaining, and as soon as the latter can be located and cultivate land on their own account, I expect them to become equally so. The supplies of food for the coming year now promise to be more abundant than ever before. The catch of salmon has been unusually large, wild berries are uncommonly plenty, and game is equally so, and, together with the grain crops and garden products, there need be no suffering for want of food.

EMPLOYÉS.

At the present time there are but three white male employés besides myself, viz, a physician, clerk, and sawyer. Two of my regular employés are Indians, and fill their positions of miller and superintendent of farming with credit and tolerable skill. I hope yet to secure as white employés a teacher and assistant.

CONCLUSION.

There can be no doubt but what these Indians are making constant progress. This fact is most noticed and remarked upon by strangers, or persons who saw them some years ago and again have lately seen them. The seed has been scattered, and the gathering time is coming after many years, and promises an abundant harvest. What is now needed for many of them is citizenship and a clear title to their lands, to which they are justly entitled by article 5 of the treaty of June 25, 1855. Some additional and wise legislation would wonderfully help these Indians.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN SMITH,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

UINTAH VALLEY AGENCY, UTAH,
White Rocks, August 31, 1880.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my tenth annual report of the Indians and agency under my charge:

INDIANS—THEIR PEACEFUL CONDUCT DURING WHITE RIVER TROUBLES.

It is exceedingly gratifying to all friends of these Indians, that, notwithstanding the outrages committed by the White River Utes, with whom ours are most intimately connected, and the protracted troubles and unrest succeeding them, our Indians, with few exceptions, after the first excitement, remained in a state of almost perfect peace and quiet, and were more than ordinarily kind and easily controlled. On or about the 3d of October, the news of the fight in which Major Thornburgh was killed, and the massacre of agent and employés at White River, reached us. The day

following many of the principal Indians came to the agency in great alarm and terrible state of excitement and urged me to take my family and employés and go immediately to the railroad, fearing, as was reported, that the White River Indians would come to this agency and compel these Indians either to join them or leave, and stating that the valley would be "filled with blood;" that we were their friends and they did not wish us hurt. I heard them with as much calmness as possible, and after they had finished what they had to say, I told them what I thought of the situation; that there was no great danger at Uintah, and that the safest place was here; that I would remain and take care of their property, as, if I and they left, bad white men might come and destroy it and say that Indians did it, and thus they would get into trouble and lose all they had. It was really pitiable to see their distress. After I had fully given them my views and determination, I told them to go home and think and talk about what I had said and come back on the morrow and we would talk more. They left somewhat calmed, and the next day came back with much assurance and courage. Tabby, our principal chief, came to me and asked me if I intended taking my family out. I said no; I would "sit down" at Uintah and take care of the Indians and their property. He said, "All right, Indians sit down too." We had another talk, and before they left they were comparatively calm and satisfied. I treated them with perfect confidence; told them I would keep them informed as to what I heard, and insisted on their treating me in the same manner, which many of them agreed to do. I told them that I would not permit any of them to go to White River nor should any of the White Rivers come here, as it would cause trouble, and insisted that they should tell the White Rivers what I had said. From that time the Indians were more calm than the whites at Ashley and vicinity. The air was full of rumors of the most exciting character. Repeatedly I was told that the Indians had said they would take my scalp, and my reply was that if any one was to be taken I wanted them to commence with me. I invariably told the Indians that I heard these remarks and knew who made them, and that they must be careful. I also gave it distinctly to be understood that if I found any of the white settlers tampering with my Indians their lives were in danger. I had much reason to believe that such was the fact for a time. It was repeatedly told me that white men had said they hoped my Indians would get into trouble and be compelled to leave, so that this reserve might be opened for settlement.

Being unable to obtain reliable information as to the true state of affairs at White River, I sent two or three of my most reliable Indians with letters to the commander of the troops with whom they might meet, and also to Chief Douglas, with whom I was well acquainted. I received much information on their return, and also a note from Miss Meeker, entreating me to do all I could for the recovery of herself and the other captives. Mr. McLain volunteered to go, with whom I sent Mr. Dilman, one of my employés, and one of the Indian police, Blackhawk, who had previously gone and returned. They reached the Indian camp on the Grand River, but Colonel Adams had secured the captives before their arrival. My white men were kept under surveillance by the Indians, but finally permitted to go to White River to see the soldiers under promise to return. Their horses were retained by the Indians and others furnished as a pledge of their return. From what they saw and heard they were afraid to return to the Indian camp, and finally made their way to Rawlins, whence my employé returned to this agency, with no special desire for any more such adventures, and with a decided and firm conviction from what he learned in the Indian camp that the Indians were secretly encouraged by white men.

It may well be supposed that the position of myself, family, and employés was not a pleasant one. The wildest and most extravagant reports of outrages committed by the Indians, and threats again and again against my life, came to us, and I was urged by friends both in this Territory and the East to leave and take my family to a place of safety, or at least to build a fort for our protection. My reply was that I had confidence in the great body of my Indians, and that I would do nothing that showed fear or distrust of them. Having had for months leave of absence to visit Washington, with discretion as to the propriety of my leaving when I thought safe and proper to do so, I called my Indians together and told them I was going to Washington, and wanted to know whether they would take care of my family and employés during my absence. They consulted a little on the matter and said, "All right; you go to Washington and we will take care of your family." I left with perfect confidence in their promise, and when I returned they appeared almost as glad to see me as my own children, and I was hardly aware that I had so much sympathy for them as I was conscious of at my return.

AGRICULTURE AND INDIAN INDUSTRY.

My statistical report does not exhibit results in agricultural products equal to former years; but there are, I think, good reasons for this. Their zeal in farming operations was never greater than during the present year, but the necessity for using their

former products for subsistence, and the impossibility of having seed brought in, or purchasing it in this vicinity after we found we would be short and obtained permission to purchase seed and flour, made the supply exceedinly short, so that they could neither sow as much ground or put as much seed on the land that was sown as there should have been, hence the yield per acre is not what it would have been. It should be borne in mind that our Indians are ambitious, many of them, to do their own sowing, and we encourage this; and as they are desirous of having large farms, they did not secure as good results as they might otherwise have done. I feel assured that if we could have secured sufficient seed their agricultural products would have been larger than ever before. The industrial habits of our Indians show an improvement in other respects. Some of them take more pains in preparing fencing and building rude stables for their horses, getting lumber for their own use, and endeavoring to procure useful articles for their own comfort and convenience. There is evidence of progress in this regard.

SCHOOLS AND MISSIONS.

No school or mission has been in operation during the last year. During my visit to Washington this spring I urged upon the department the necessity and importance of establishing an industrial boarding-school and mission. I also suggested the propriety of visiting New York for the purpose of urging the Presbyterian Board of Missions to co-operate with the department, and my views were heartily and cordially responded to by the department and the Board of Missions, and the result is that a contract has been entered into between the department and the board for the commencement of an industrial boarding-school and mission, and I have been directed to prepare suitable buildings for the purpose. We are now thus engaged and hope to be ready by the 1st of November to inaugurate our school and mission, from which I anticipate the best results to the children and by a reflex influence to the adults also, many of whom are desirous of having their children instructed.

EVIDENCES OF PROGRESSIVE CIVILIZATION.

To those who are at all acquainted with the former and present condition and habits of our Indians their gradual progress is manifest, and in no year, to a careful observer, has there been more evidence of it than the one just closed. Much of what is herein detailed, especially their conduct during the excitement through which we have passed, shows this. There is a manifest growing disposition to adopt the manners and practices of white men. Their disposition to adopt citizens' dress is only limited by their ability to procure it, as is the desire for houses and useful furniture. Their inclination to have their children clothed and taught, their seeking and frequently following the advice of the agent and others in the management of their affairs, all show growth in this direction.

TRADING-POST.

The want of a trading-post on this agency has been seriously felt both by the agent and the Indians. It has necessarily compelled the Indians to go to the settlements to trade and not unfrequently to procure whisky, and to some extent neglect their farms. The smallness of the post has not invited an occupant. During the last spring I procured the appointment of one, but he has not yet put in an appearance with goods, and I fear will not, which will compel me to seek some one else.

STOCK AND TRAVEL ON THE RESERVE.

This has been a serious detriment, destroying the forage along our freighting route and causing many complaints from the Indians. In accordance with instructions I reported several persons to the United States district attorney at Salt Lake City, but hitherto nothing effective to prevent it has been done.

LANDS IN SEVERALTY.

I have been directed to consult with and advise my Indians on this subject, but as yet I have not been able to procure their favorable consideration of the subject.

APPRENTICES AND POLICE.

Notwithstanding the recognized importance of the matter on the part of many of our Indians, I have still been unable to get the consent of any young men to learn any

mechanical business. They cannot overcome their disinclination to confinement. There is no power, either on the part of the Indians or myself, to compel the adoption of this mode of life.

Our police never worked to our complete satisfaction or met our expectations, partly from our inability to induce our best Indians to accept positions, and partly from the demoralizing effect of the excitement during the last year. I cannot recommend its reorganization at present, but should recommend the appointment of at least one energetic white man for that special duty.

INDIANS FREIGHTING SUPPLIES.

Arrangements have been made in accordance with the desire of the department, as well as many of the Indians, to have them do our freighting this fall. Many of them are enthusiastic on the subject, but we must wait for results before speaking with certainty.

Respectfully submitted.

J. J. CRITCHLOW,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

OFFICE UNITED STATES INDIAN AGENT,
Colville Agency, Wash., August 18, 1880.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my eighth annual report of the condition of the Indian service at this agency. Of the 3,503 Indians under my charge, 1,748 are living upon the reservations assigned them. The Cœur d'Alénes, 450 in number, are all upon their reserve; the Lakes, Okanagans, and San Poels (983) are living upon the Colville reserve; and the Met-hows (315) are upon the Columbia reserve. Those living off the reservations are located as follows: The Colvilles (670) are settled on the east side of the Columbia River, between Kettle Falls and the mouth of the Spokan River, with the exception of a few families who are located in the Colville Valley. The Spokans (685) are living along the Spokan River and vicinity from the Spokan Falls to its junction with the Columbia. The Callispels or Pend d'Oreilles (400) are principally upon the Callispel Lake, an enlargement of the Pend d'Oreille River, about seventy-five miles from Spokan Falls.

A council was held at Spokan Falls by Col. H. Clay Wood, on the 17th of June, with a view of inducing the roving bands, or such Indians as were not permanently located, to go upon a reservation or take up land in severalty. Some fifteen or twenty Spokans expressed a willingness to take homesteads and remain where they were; others expressed a disinclination either to locate land or go upon a reserve; the greater number of the Spokan Indians, however, have farms upon which they have made improvements, and from which they raise most of their subsistence; the same is true in regard to the Colvilles. The chief objection to Indians availing themselves of the homestead act arises from their disinclination to sever their tribal relations, and from their inability or unwillingness to pay the commissions and fees necessary to secure their land. If they could be relieved from the necessity of making these payments it would greatly encourage them, and pave the way to an easy solution of the present difficulty.

The annual visits of roving bands of Indians to this section of country is a source of great annoyance, not only to the settlers, but to the Indians who rightly belong here as well; the ostensible object of their visit is for the purpose of gathering roots and obtaining fish, but their real object is to enjoy a season of dissipation, gambling, &c., and their conduct is having a visibly demoralizing effect upon the Indians of this agency. Notwithstanding the most strenuous effort upon the part of the agent to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquor to Indians, it is to be regretted that the traffic has much increased within the past year. Three parties have been detected and are held for trial at the next term of the district court, but from the facility with which Indians not living upon the reservation can procure liquor, it is almost impossible to suppress the trade.

In view of the many drawbacks to which the Indians of this agency are subject, there is much encouragement in the progress they are making in civilized pursuits. They are continually increasing their farming operations, and the number of acres brought under cultivation and the crops raised will be largely in excess of any former period; while many new farms are being taken, there is no evidence of any of the old ones being abandoned. During the year 1,000 acres have been broken by the Indians, and they have not less than 7,000 acres under fence, 2,000 rods of which has been made the present year. Their wheat crop is estimated at 18,000 bushels; oats at 17,000 bushels; corn, 500 bushels; potatoes, 3,000 bushels; and about 1,100 bushels of

other winter vegetables, in addition to which 150 tons of hay have been cut by them for their own use.

The progress made by the Cœur d'Alénes in farming is particularly encouraging. Many of them have valuable tracts, well fenced and cultivated in a manner that would be considered creditable in any frontier settlement. They have in all 160 farms, and find a ready sale for their surplus produce at good prices. They take great pride in their farms and do not hesitate to use their available means in the purchase of agricultural implements; they have purchased during the year 45 farm wagons, which inincreases the number they have to 60, the cost of which was not less than $7,000. They are building and have finished, in all, 30 new houses during the present year.

These Indians receive no assistance from the government, other than the support of a boarding-school of 25 scholars, which is in charge of the Sisters of Charity, who educate a number in excess of those provided for by the government; the children show an aptness for learning and their progress is highly gratifying; the Indians are greatly pleased with the school, and urge many children upon the teachers, whom they are not able to accommodate for lack of proper facilities for caring for them.

The boarding-school at Colville is also in charge of the Sisters of Charity, whose self-sacrificing labors in behalf of these Indian children are worthy of all praise; they have under their care 40 scholars provided for by the government, and usually from seven to ten other children whom they educate at their own expense; this school being longer established, the scholars are more advanced in their studies, and their proficiency, as shown at their recent examination, would have been creditable to white children of the same age and opportunities; besides the ordinary branches of an English education, they are taught household duties and other manual labor. The advantages of the school are very perceptible in those of the pupils who have left it, as is shown in their more systematic housekeeping and farming, and in the greater demand for their services by persons desiring help. For the better accommodation of the scholars, Sister Olivier, the superior, has erected during the year a large and commodious school building, well finished in all its parts, and admirably adapted for the purpose intended, which will also enable the sister to provide for a larger number of pupils.

Much credit is due the Jesuit Fathers for their patient and untiring devotion to the spiritual welfare of these Indians, who are also indebted to their teachings for much of the advancement they have made in civilized life.

The subject of the erection of buildings at this agency has so frequently been placed before the department that any further recurrence to it seems superfluous; the necessity for them, however, is as imperative as at any previous time. Since I have been in charge of this agency, buildings have been put up at other reservations, destroyed and rebuilt, while not a dollar has been appropriated for the erection of buildings for the use of this agency since its establishment, more than twenty years ago.

I herewith respectfully inclose the report of the resident farmer at the Cœur d'Alene Reservation, in which several matters of interest are referred to not noticed in my main report.

The statistical report called for is also inclosed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. SIMMS,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

CŒUR D'ALÉNE RESERVATION,
Colville Indian Agency, August 6, 1880.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to transmit you my report of the farming operations of the Cœur d'Aléne Indians. Since my report of last year a marked change has been made in their condition; their old farms have been enlarged, and about 60 new farms opened. Some of their individual farms are quite large. Basil has 100 acres under cultivation; Louie, 100 acres; Marchand, 100 acres; Pierre, 70 acres; George, 80 acres; Joseph, 70 acres; Saltise, the head chief, has between 45 and 50 acres. Some six or eight of them have fine meadows of timothy hay. There are altogether, large and small, about 160 farms, all under good cultivation and excellently fenced. Of their own grain about one-third is wheat and two-thirds oats. They find a ready market at camp Cœur d'Aléne and the numerous towns near the reservation for their surplus crop, and at prices, too, as a general thing, rather higher than their white neighbors, owing to their being able to pack it on their animals in the spring, when the roads are in such a condition as to be impassable for wagons.

In connection with the Fathers of the mission, a large granary and root-house will be erected this fall, on the bank of the Cœur d'Aléne Lake, for storage of grain, potatoes, &c., and from there transported by flat-boats, made by lashing two or three

canoes together with platform, and enabling them to take a load of three tons down the lake to camp Cœur d'Aléne.

A good wagon road has been made from the high land descending to the lake, and none of their farms exceed in distance more than 18 miles from this landing.

About 30 new buildings are erected and in course of erection, the most of them of log, some of squared logs, clapboarded on the outside and ceiled inside, and some altogether of sawed lumber, that of Saltise being the largest and best. They had sawed at the portable steam saw-mill 60,000 feet of lumber to be used in the construction of their buildings. A great deal of the timber that was blown down in the storm of last January that was suitable was sawed into shingle-butts by the Indians and by them delivered to the shingle mill and sawed into shingles for them. Something like 400,000 shingles were thus manufactured, and many of them sold to the whites, and the proceeds of such sales used in the purchase of wagons and farm implements. Last year they had but 15 lumber wagons; to that number they have added this season 45 more, making their number now 60 good, strong, serviceable farm wagons, costing the Indians over $7,000 cash. Saltise and Stal-lam, in addition to their lumber wagons, have also each a fine buggy. It is their intention, although not yet fully determined, to purchase this fall a reaper and threshing machine.

The cutting of timber by the contractors for the Northern Pacific Railroad Company last spring caused some complaint, but the notice served upon them by you and the action of General Wheaton, commanding Camp Cœur d'Aléne, in stopping the timber already cut, has quieted matters.

In all their intercourse and dealings with their white neighbors living on the borders of the reservation, they go on the principle of live and let live, and there is no difficulty or trouble between them. They respect the whites, and the whites respect them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES O'NEILL,
Farmer in Charge, Cœur d'Aléne Reservation.

Hon. JOHN A. SIMMS,
United States Indian Agent, Colville Agency.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES INDIAN AGENT,
Neah Bay, Washington T., August 17, 1880.

SIR: In compliance with your circular letter of July 18, I have the honor to submit the following as my third annual report:

There are two tribes under the jurisdiction of this agency, the Makahs and the Quillehutes, the reserve set apart for their use and occupation being the extreme northwest point of this Territory, and being mostly rough and mountainous land entirely unsuitable for cultivation. Of the two tribes the Makahs reside on the reserve, while the Quillehutes have never been obliged to remove within its limits. These people live almost entirely by fishing and seal-hunting, and are not inclined to cultivate the ground.

The farm of the agency situated at Ho-o-buck, on the sea-shore, about three miles from the agency buildings, has been cultivated continuously since 1862, and was originally nothing more than a bed of sand, with a thin layer of soil. This ground is now nearly worthless for the purposes for which it has been used. The crop of hay, potatoes, turnips, &c., will not even aggregate that of last year, although unusual care has been taken in every way to produce satisfactory results. An estimate has been made and forwarded to the Indian Office as to the cost of diking and reclaiming a portion of the Wa-atch Prairie for use as an agency farm. Should it be considered advisable to undertake this work, a good farm would without doubt be secured for many years to come. During the year I have cleared a patch of land containing about two acres, immediately in the rear of the agency, which is planted in potatoes. This, with the garden patch, and the field and garden at Neah Village, have been cultivated by the boys of the industrial school, and good results are anticipated. About the same number of acres have been cared for by Indians as last year, the chances for money-making by seal-catching having kept some otherwise inclined to farm from doing so.

The run of fur-seal on the coast of the Pacific during the spring and early summer of this year was greater than for many years past, and attracted many vessels to engage in catching them, which gave employment to all the male Indians of both tribes. The season lasted from early in February until the latter part of June, and it is estimated that about $20,000 was thus made and distributed among the two tribes. Most of the Indians have a small sum saved up for winter's use. The schooners engaged in this trade take from eight to sixteen canoes on board, each canoe manned by two Indians, and cruise on the sealing-grounds, coming into harbor only when the weather is bad, their trips ranging from two to eight days in length. The vessel

receives one-third and the Indians two-thirds of the catch. On account of competition, the prices for fur-seal skins have ranged higher than ever before here, much to the profit of the Indians.

The industrial boarding-school, situated at the agency, now numbers 69 scholars, having been increased by order of the Secretary of the Interior on the 1st of April. At first there was some difficulty in securing the number of new scholars, the parents objecting to letting their children leave home, but they are now satisfied, and the progress made by all in the school is gratifying. A few trifling alterations and additions made to the school-room has given sufficient accommodations to all. Parents of the scholars are often visitors to the school, and care is taken to show them the advantages of placing their children temporarily under the charge of the government, and it is thought no further difficulty will be had in keeping the school at its present size. A new house for the accommodation of the boys has been built during the year, the old quarters having been found to be unsuited for the purpose. The boys are now as well provided for as the girls. Besides the sleeping-rooms this building contains a large and comfortable reading and sitting room, and two rooms for the use of the teachers. The Quillehutes have asked that a school be established at their village (30 miles from the agency), and are most anxious for it, and I recommend that their request be complied with, if the appropriations will admit.

A new hospital building has been put up during the year and is now about ready for occupancy. This is a want that has been severely felt in the past, especially during last winter, which was an extremely hard one. The government buildings generally have been kept in good repair on the appropriations allowed for that purpose. The atmosphere is so damp at this point that timbers easily rot, and constant repairs are necessary. To show the dampness of this climate I will state in this place that the rainfall during the year, as reported by James G. Swan, the volunteer observer of the United States Signal Service stationed here, was 114.91 inches; mean barometer, 30.11; mean temperature, 45.20. Several new houses of modern style have been built by the Indians at Neah Village during the year for their own use and occupation, and several more are in contemplation.

During the year several marriages have been performed by me at the agency, and it is gradually becoming a rule with the Indians that such ceremony should be performed in addition to the one customary with the tribes. I do not know of a single case where any member of the tribes has more than one wife; something never before known with these people.

The custom of having annual "potlatches" and "kloquallys" is still adhered to but is gradually growing less in favor. The "kloquallys" are carried on with perfect decency, in respect to the wishes of the agent.

Crime of every kind has decreased during the year. The board of head-men elected in each village once a year are authorized to try and punish offenders in petty cases, and this plan has been found to work admirably in every way. But one crime of any magnitude has occurred on the reserve during the year, that of the murder of a Quillehute boy who was carrying some money to a distant part of the reserve. This crime was committed entirely for gain and excited the indignation of both tribes, who joined in the efforts made to discover the murderers, even offering a reward for their apprehension. Two of the murderers concerned in the affair are now confined in Fort Townsend awaiting trial.

The sanitary condition of the Indians has been generally good during the year. Some sickness was caused by the extreme and unusual cold weather of last winter, but by care of the agency physician but few deaths have occurred. The confidence of all in the physician is great, and but few cases occur that do not come under his care, thus showing that their faith in their own "medicine men" is rapidly decreasing. Extraordinary pains are taken by the physician to order the villages to be kept clear of all matter likely to breed disease; 654 cases have been treated during the year, and the records show 27 deaths and 32 births during the same time.

Four apprentices are at work under instructions of the employés. These young men were formerly in the school and show aptitude in the different shops to which they belong.

The loyalty of the two tribes attached to this agency is beyond question, and their friendship for the whites is strong.

Very respectfully,

CHARLES WILLOUGHBY,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

PUYALLUP, NESQUALLY, CHEHALIS, &C., AGENCY,
Olympia, Washington T., August 31, 1880.

SIR: In accordance with the requirements of the Indian Bureau, I have the honor to submit the following as my fifth annual report, being for the year 1880, as United

States Indian agent for the different reservations, tribes, and bands belonging to this agency.

INSTRUCTIONS.

Were it not for the requirements of your instructions contained in your circular of the 18th ultimo, directing that "the report should furnish this office with a clear, concise view of your (my) agency, the condition, habits, and disposition of the Indians under your (my) care," &c., "and should contain such information as in itself to afford to one who inquires for the first time respecting your (my) Indians a fair picture of their condition and a condensed history of the year's work," &c., I could make this report very brief by referring to my last annual report for most of the information required, instead of having to repeat it.

RESERVATIONS, TRIBES, AND BANDS.

At my last annual report there were "five reservations and tribes and eight bands not on reservations belonging to this agency;" but by order of the honorable Secretary of the Interior of the 5th of December last, all that portion of country then embraced within the limits of this agency and lying west of a line commencing on the north bank of the Columbia River where the same is intersected by the range line between ranges 6 and 7 west; thence north on said line to the Chehalis River; thence on northwesterly on a line parallel with the easterly shore of the Pacific Ocean to a point due east of the northeast corner of the Quinault Indian Reservation, was detached from this agency, and attached to the Quinault Agency. The country thus detached from this agency embraced all the country in this Territory west of the coast range of mountains and south of the Quinault Reservation, and included the Shoal Water Bay Indian Reservation and the Gray's Harbor and Lower Chehalis band of Indians, in all over 250 Indians, and leaving this agency with but four reservations and tribes and seven bands not on reservations, numbering in all about 1,470 Indians, old and young, male and female.

PUYALLUP RESERVATION.

This reservation contains 18,061.53 acres, and is situated on Commencement Bay, Puget Sound, 40 miles north of Olympia and two miles east of New Tacoma, the present terminus of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and includes six miles of the Puyallup River, has a population residing on the reservation of 520 Indians, and about 50 more who belong there, but are scattered around and do not make their homes on the reservation. There are 164 separate homestead allotments on this reservation of from 40 to 80 acres each, and most of these have been much improved during the year since my last report. The improvement in the quality of the improvements is much superior to quantity. The fencing is made much stronger and better, and the fields, meadows, and vegetable gardens are more or less cleared of trees, logs, brush, and stumps, and the cultivation of their lands is more thorough and farmer-like. Many of them have bought new wagons, plows, and other implements during the year. It will be seen by the accompanying statistics that there are 2,000 acres under fence on this reservation, scattered about on 164 allotment claims, and of this amount 1,248 acres are under cultivation, and that there have been raised by Indians of said reservation 2,825 bushels of wheat, 40 bushels of garden corn, 6,850 bushels of oats, 18,000 bushels of potatoes, and 1,100 tons of hay, and that their vegetable gardens amount in the aggregate to 293 acres, with good crops of beans, peas, turnips, onions, cabbage, carrots, beets, sweet corn, &c. A considerable amount of vegetables and farm produce is sold by the Indians of this reservation at New Tacoma and to steamboats landing there. A fine addition to the

PUYALLUP BOARDING-SCHOOL BUILDING

has been erected and completed recently, 60 by 26 feet and two stories high, affording an ample dining-room, a pantry, a kitchen, and a laundry in the lower story, and a sewing-room and eight bed-rooms for the female pupils in the upper story, and a piazza 6½ by 60 feet in front of said addition, and new desks and black-boards for the school-room. Also, a further addition to said buildings of a one-story store-room, 12 by 26 feet, and an ample wood-house near by. There was also erected during the past year near said boarding-school buildings a commodious one-story dwelling-house for the industrial teacher. Also, a commodious shop-building, 40 by 22 feet, one and a half stories high, affording a blacksmith, carpenter, and a wagon shop below and a shoemaker's and harness shops above. There was also erected near the barn belonging to said school farm a hay and wagon shed 60 by 30 feet.

PUYALLUP SCHOOL FARM.

There was constructed on the Puyallup industrial boarding-school farm lands, during the past year, 226 rods of diking and two tide gates, 120 rods of post and rail fencing, and 150 rods of ditching and 25 acres of slashing. Said diking, ditching, and tide gates will redeem from overflow, drain, and render fit for agricultural purposes about 70 acres of rich tide flats, which, with the other agricultural lands belonging to said farm, will, when properly cultivated, go far toward rendering said school self-supporting.

THE PUYALLUP SCHOOL.

The annual report of the teacher of said school, the Rev. M. G. Mann, herewith sent, shows said school to be in a prosperous condition and to have done good work during the past year. There has been an average attendance of 50 pupils, and before the completion of the addition this number overcrowded the accommodations, but since its completion 60 pupils can be very comfortably accommodated; and it is only a question of food and clothing that has kept back the increase of pupils up to the full capacity of the accommodations, as there would be no trouble in obtaining fully a hundred pupils there if provision was made to feed, clothe, and board them; and as a good common school English education, together with the practical knowledge and training in necessary farming, domestic, and mechanical industries and arts, is the only true road from Indian tribal barbarism to a civilization that will qualify for worthy citizenship, I earnestly recommend that means be speedily provided for properly feeding, clothing, boarding, and instructing at least 100 Indian pupils at the Puyallup school. To do this will require not only funds sufficient to feed, clothe, lodge, and employ additional instructors for that number of pupils, but funds also for the construction of additional buildings for their accommodation. I will, as soon as convenient, send on a description of and an estimate for said additional buildings.

CHRISTIANITY,

the only foundation for genuine civilization, is still steadily growing among the Indians of the Puyallup Reservation. They have recently erected and about completed a commodious Presbyterian church building there, to be dedicated soon with appropriate ceremonies. There is much Christian zeal and sincerity among them, more so than in any community of whites of like size in this Territory. The council, composed of six chiefs, with the help of the six

UNITED STATES INDIAN POLICE

authorized and appointed for the Puyallup Reservation, keep the best of order on said reservation. By my direction all criminal cases occurring thereon are tried by the chief of police, and all civil cases, such as debt, trespass, domestic trouble, &c., are tried by the council—the right of appeal from both courts to me. The Indian police are always prompt and efficient, and take much pride in the discharge of the duties required of them.

NESQUALLY RESERVATION.

This reservation contains 4,717.25 acres, and is situated on the Nesqually River, 3½ miles of that river being included in it, commencing 4 miles above its mouth. About three-fourths of this reservation is thin, sandy upland, mostly prairie, and tolerably good pasture lands, and formerly a favorite resort for herds of cattle and sheep belonging to neighboring whites. To prevent this tresspass, and to encourage the Indians to raise cattle and sheep of their own, I induced them, in 1873, while holding the office of superintendent of Indian affairs of this Territory, to fence in the whole of their reservation, and empowered the chiefs to require the landholders on said reservation to keep said fence in repair, which they have done up to the present time. While superintendent of Indian affairs of this Territory, I procured the survey of the Nesqually Reservation, together with every Indian reservation in this Territory, into 40 acre lots, except the Neah Bay, Quinault, Colville, and part of the Yakama. All of the lands of the Nesqually Reservation were selected by and allotted to 46 Indian allottees in April, 1878, and a list of these allottees forwarded to the department for titles in June, 1878; but none have yet been granted. About one-fourth of said reservation is mostly rich bottom land on each side of the Nesqually River, and is all heavily timbered, except what has been cleared.

The Indians of this reservation have this year under cultivation in all about 115 acres, upon which they have raised about 900 bushels wheat, 1,600 bushels oats, 2,500 bushels potatoes, 60 tons hay, 300 bushels carrots, 80 bushels onions, 100 bushels tur-

nips, 100 bushels pease, 40 bushels beans, 1,700 heads of cabbage, and other garden vegetables, and some fruit trees. They have on this reservation 28 dwelling houses, 16 stables, and 5 lodges, and 2 church buildings, one a Roman Catholic church built some ten years ago, the other a Presbyterian church, a neat and comfortable one, completed in June last. The Indians on this reservation have now, as per statistics of this year herewith sent, 95 head of horses, 77 head of cattle, 100 head of sheep, 6 head of hogs, 50 dozen chickens, and 1 dozen ducks. There are about 160 Indians belonging to the Nesqually tribe, less than half of whom reside on the reservation. There have been

NO GOVERNMENT EMPLOYÉS

on this reservation since I took charge of this agency; consequently there has been no perceptible change in the condition of the Indians thereof, except an improvement in their morals, within the last year, occasioned by the organization of a Presbyterian church there with ten members by the Rev. M. G. Mann, the teacher at Puyallup, who visits and preaches to the Nesquallies occasionally. This new moral element has temporarily arrested the slow decay that invariably attends all detached Indian reservations and tribes that are without government agents or employés residing among them, and which are surrounded by white settlements and exposed to the vices of the whites; which uncivilized and unprotected Indians appear to absorb as readily as a sponge absorbs water when brought in contact with it. These vices, the chief of which is the use of intoxicating drinks, have induced the slow decay and death that have reduced the Indians of our country from three millions to less than three hundred thousand in three hundred years.

SQUAXIN RESERVATION.

This reservation is an island in Puget Sound of 1,494.15 acres, ten miles north of this place. There are about 100 Indians, old and young, male and female, belonging to the Squaxin tribe; but sixty-one of this number pretend to make their homes on the reservation. The whole of the reservation, or island, was allotted to 31 allottees in November, 1878, and a list of the same with description of allotments was forwarded to the departmemt for titles in December, 1878, but no titles have yet been received. The Indians of this reservation depend for subsistence and obtaining the necessaries of life almost wholly upon gathering oysters and clams for sale to whites, and upon working around among the whites. The statistics of the Squaxin Reservation herewith sent show that the Indians belonging to it depend very little upon agriculture for subsistence and that they are making no progress in that direction. This proves the statements in my last annual report (see Report of Commissioner on Indian Affairs for 1879, p. 151) and the truth of my foregoing remarks about the Nesquallies, that slow decay invariably attends all detached Indian reservations and tribes that are surrounded by white settlements, and are without government agents or white employés residing among them to protect them from vice and hold them up in the industries and habits of civilization. The children of both the Squaxins and Nesquallies are growing up in the ignorance, barbarism, and superstitions of their parents, and our government alone has the power and ability to rescue them.

CHEHALIS INDIAN RESERVATION.

This reservation contains 4,224⅝ acres, is situated 25 miles southwest of this place, bounded on the south by the Chehalis River, and includes the mouth of Black River. Most of the land is rich bottom land, but heavily timbered, except what has been cleared. I had boarding-school buildings erected on this reservation in 1872, and an industrial boarding-school started there in January, 1873, which was continued till the end of June, 1875, when it was discontinued for want of funds and not reopened till the 27th of November last. During this interim of near four and a half years, the agency being 25 miles away and no employés on the reservation, which was surrounded by white settlements, the condition of the Indians sadly deteriorated, morally and physically, and the slow decay spoken of was not very slow among them. But since the reopening of the school and the residence among them of upright, energetic government employés, this decay has been arrested, and the moral and physical condition of the Indians has been steadily improving. This improvement in the condition of the Chehalis Indians has been materially assisted by the presence among them of three United States Indian policemen, authorized by the department and appointed there on the 1st of January last. The statistics of the Chehalis Indians herewith sent show 290 acres under cultivation, and number of acres under fence, 679; that there have been 580 rods of fencing made during the past year; that there has been raised on the reservation 800 bushels wheat, 700 bushels oats, 1,015 bushels potatoes, 300 bushels turnips, 204 tons hay, besides considerable garden vegetables not mentioned; and

that these Indians own 109 head of horses, 29 head of cattle, 20 head of sheep, and 5 head of hogs.

The seven bands belonging to this agency, not on or belonging to any reservation, number in all about 450 persons, and consist of the Gig Harbor, Mud Bay, South Bay, Olympia, Cowlitz, Cowlitz Klickitats, and Louis River. The Indians of these bands are widely scattered among the whites and exposed to all their vices, and the decay among them is not slow. I have encouraged them to take homesteads, and some of them have done so, and in a few localities their children are allowed to attend the public schools; but this is rare, and as a general rule they are growing up in the ignorance and degradation of their parents.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

1st. Additions should be made to the boarding-school buildings, both at Puyallup and Chehalis Reservations, so as to accommodate at least 100 pupils at the former and at least 50 at the latter reservation school.

2d. Provision should be at once made by government for placing all Indian children between five and eighteen years of age in industrial boarding schools, *nolens volens*, and thus stop the raising of ignorant, expensive savages, and change the Indian race into intelligent law-abiding citizens.

3d. Provision should at once be made by government for giving Indians fee-simple titles to portions of lands on their reservations under proper restrictions as to permanent settlement, improvement, buildings, &c., and inalienable for, say, ten years. No titles should be given to an Indian for any land until he has settled upon and improved it to a specified extent, and given evidence of subsisting himself and family by the cultivation thereof.

4th. Government should at once make provision for enfranchising Indians, when they have become properly qualified, with all the rights and privileges of citizens, as fully as said rights are bestowed on foreigners who come to our country. Such a law would do much to encourage Indians to prepare themselves for citizenship. It is a shame that our government has made no provision whereby an Indian can become a citizen and a voter, be his qualifications what they may.

5th. All Indians should be amenable to the laws of the State or Territory in which they reside, except as to taxation.

Herewith inclosed I send the fifth annual report of the teacher at the Puyallup industrial boarding-school, and the first report of the teacher at the Chehalis industrial boarding-school, both of which I heartily commend to notice.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. H. MILROY,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

CHEHALIS INDIAN RESERVATION,
CHEHALIS COUNTY, WASHINGTON TER.,
September 1, 1880.

In making out my first annual report, I respectfully set forth the following facts concerning the duties performed and the results thereof on this reservation.

On October 1, 1879, in company with the industrial instructor, M. E. Hartsuck, esq., who is a practical mechanic, I began operations repairing buildings on the reservation, particularly the school and boarding houses. Practical teaching was formally commenced on November 28 with 10 boarding pupils, and with Miss Beaty as assistant teacher. The number of boarding pupils gradually increased as the school and teachers grew in favor with the Indians. Several day-scholars also sought and received the benefits of the school. At present there are 23 boarding pupils in the institution, besides which two have graduated into matrimony, making the whole number who have been under our care as members of the boarding-school family 25.

It may be properly stated in this connection that the two young people who were married from the school were of lawful age; that the young man has a forty-acre farm, which he is attempting to cultivate; that he is an intelligent young man, and will average fairly in educational attainments with the white young men of his age born and raised in the rural districts of this country; while the young woman is a neat and tidy housekeeper, the equal in all respects (except color and race) of many American farmers' wives, in some parts of our Union. Of course all these attainments have not been made by her during the few months that she has been under our care; but to the excellent instructions and neat housewifely example imparted to her and set before her by Mrs. Hartsuck—and first Miss Beaty, and latterly Miss Campbell, her successor as assistant teacher—is, to a certain and I believe large extent, due the fact

that Miss Lena Quonotle appeared before Rev. J. R. Thompson, M. A., pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Olympia, and took the marriage vows upon her in presence of all the members of the Chehalis school and many members of the tribe, more neatly attired for the ceremony and better prepared for all the duties of wifehood than many a bride of fairer skin, inheriting all the blessings of generations of civilized ancestors.

With the exception of the young woman just referred to, who had the benefit of some previous instruction, and whom I will leave out of the following facts and figures, all the pupils began reading in the A B C's, and knew nothing about arithmetic, writing, or music. As soon as practicable and profitable they were set to work in all the branches of study named. Now eight pupils have passed through the primer, first reader, and second reader, and are reviewing the last-named book, and ten are in the first reader. The other five are quite recent additions to the school, and of course are wrestling with first principles. My plan is to make the pupils review each book thoroughly, so as to read it all fluently before advancing to another. This prevents any appearance of progress which is not real, and while it does not show quite as brightly on a report, I believe it to be the only right plan with any, and especially with Indian, children. Five of the pupils are working in division, three in multiplication, and all the others in addition, excepting the four smallest pupils. Eighteen are learning to write, of which number eight are sufficiently advanced to use copies. All practice vocal music twice a day in the school-room, and several are independent singers. An hour on Friday and Sunday evening of each week is also spent in the exercise of a singing school, under the direction of the assistant teacher.

The school superintendent of Thurston County has visited our school twice. He has commended the progress of the pupils, and has spoken in high terms concerning the neatness and general appearance of our school-room, the orderly character of the whole institution, including the boarding house, as well as of the intelligence and character of the employés on the reserve. This is simply a report, not of what I say, but of the opinion freely expressed of an educated gentleman, who has seen much of the world, and who, as a Christian minister ought to do, takes an active interest in the progress of our work among the Indian people here and elsewhere.

On Sunday all the employés constitute themselves a staff of Sunday school teachers. The older Indians of the reservation are invited into the school-room, and an hour is spent in the usual exercises of Sunday school and Bible classes.

FARM.

Farm work has been well attended to this year. We have cleared one acre of new land, and fenced 20 acres with a new fence. Twenty-five have been put under crops—a large portion of it sod-land (see census and statistical report). A part of the crop has been a fair average, and the remainder rather light, on account of delay seeding. Said delay was caused chiefly by the high water of the Chehalis River, continuing later than usual last spring, and keeping the bottom land too wet to work early. About 200 loads of old manure were taken from the barn-yard and put upon the vegetable ground. About one-half of the grain has been harvested and put into the barn, a portion of the remainder has been cut and stands in the field yet, and the balance is not yet ready to be harvested.

All the labor of preparing this ground, sowing, planting, harvesting, fencing, transporting manure, &c. (except that already reported to the credit of irregular employés), has been performed by the industrial teacher and the head teacher, assisted by the larger school boys.

TRIBE.

I believe that the employés have the fullest confidence of the older Indians, and the influence of all their work is telling upon them. Most of them are fast becoming thrifty and industrious farmers, and depend largely upon their operations in this direction for their subsistence. A number add to their income the results of hard labor among white farmers around the reserve, and elsewhere at a greater distance. Nearly all seem contented and willing, and some appear anxious to advance along the line of civilization until they reach the status of American citizenship.

It is but right to say that I believe the influence of your encouraging words, wise counsels, and evident interest in the Indian work is a powerful factor in the problem of civilizing and Christianizing the Chehalis tribe. It is felt by the Indians directly, and it is an inspiration to the employés into whose hands you have more directly intrusted the good work.

Respectfully submitted,

G. W. BELL.

Gen. R. H. MILROY,

Agent Puyallup, Nesqually, and other Indian tribes.

QUINAIELT AGENCY, WASHINGTON TER.,
August 17, 1880.

SIR: In accordance with the requirements of the Indian Bureau I have the honor to furnish my third annual report for the tribes and bands belonging to this agency. Since my last annual report the Indians living on Gray's Harbor and Shoalwater Bay have, by order of the honorable Secretary of the Interior, been transferred to this agency. Those living on Gray's Harbor are scattered in small bands at some distance from each other, and get their living mostly by hunting and fishing. Some of those living on the Hoquiam and Chehalis Rivers near farming settlements are frequently employed by the farmers in various capacities, and are considered quite useful laborers. Having no lands of their own, they do not raise any vegetables or grain. Those living on the Humptulips River and the north beach of the harbor are raising some vegetables, and have a few head of cattle; four of them have taken homesteads and made some improvement on them.

The Shoalwater Bay Indians live in a better locality, and find plenty of work during the oyster season on Shoalwater Bay, and in the fishing season on the Columbia River. Being almost continuously employed by the whites, they are more enterprising and farther advanced in civilization than any of the tribes belonging to this agency. They have expressed a strong desire for a day-school, and offered to furnish all of the material necessary for suitable buildings for that purpose, provided the government would pay the expense of erecting them and furnish a teacher. On the 24th of last April I wrote the department stating fully the request of these Indians, and stated their assurance that there should be a daily attendance of 21 scholars. No answer has been received to that communication, and I very respectfully call your attention to it. These Indians have never had any opportunity to educate their children, and having improved other opportunities for civilization to a greater extent than any other Indians on the coast, it is no more than an act of justice that educational privileges should be extended to them.

The improvement of the Quinaielts, Queets and Hoh's, both educational and industrial, has been greater than any previous year since I have been in charge. The average attendance in school has beeen 32 scholars during the 11 months in which school was held. This, I believe, will compare favorably with any other school, either white or Indian, with a register of 34 scholars. The progress has been favorable—quite as much as could be expected, all things considered. It will be borne in mind that the school is located at the principal Indian town, and the children are in daily intercourse with all the Indians that live here and that come here. They are daily witnessing their heathen customs and practices, and it would be strange indeed if they were not influenced by them. It was a grave mistake in having the school and agency buildings located here if progress was expected in civilizing and educating the children, and if the school is to be continued for any considerable time the location should be changed and buildings erected on the south side of Point Greenville. Then the scholars would be kept from constant associations with the older Indians, and the influences that now hinder their progress would, to a great extent, be overcome.

It will be necessary during the coming season to erect new buildings to accommodate the agent, farmer, and carpenter, as those they now occupy are mere shells and nearly rotted down, barely affording a shelter for their families, and very unsafe during a heavy storm. The material required for building purposes can be obtained much cheaper on the south side of Point Greenville than here, and it is a far better place for locating the agency, and would be a great saving of expense in getting supplies to the agency. The cost of keeping the road and bridges in repair over Point Greenville, and the additional cost of hauling supplies to this agency would, in five years, nearly or quite pay the expenses of moving the agency to the south side and clear land enough to raise quite as much produce as is raised at the present locality. It now takes three days to make a trip with the team to Gray's Harbor and return. With the proposed change it could be made easily in two days, and a team would haul 30 per cent. more each trip. I very respectfully ask favorable consideration of the change I have suggested.

The Queets Indian killed by the Makahs that I have mentioned in the statistics was one of the school-boys, aged about seventeen years I had given him leave of absence to visit his mother, and he was persuaded by other Indians to run away and go sealing with them. As soon as I learned that he had gone to the Quillehutes I wrote the agent at Neah Bay and obtained an order for his return. I immediately sent two of my most trusty Indians after him, but the Quillehutes refused to let them arrest him, and they were compelled to return without him. I have since learned that he was employed by the whites in various kinds of labor, and was informed by the agent at Neah Bay that he was waylaid and killed while carrying a package of money from Neah Bay to some trader living near Flattery Rocks.

In my report of produce raised by the Indians I have only included the amount raised on this reservation. I did not include that raised by other Indians belonging to this agency, for the reason that I have not had time to visit them since their crops

were far enough advanced to make anything like a correct estimate, and I did not deem it proper to include any items of which I had no correct knowledge or information. Having to do all the office-work, make all issues to the school and the Indians, and frequently assist the employés in their various labors, I find very little time to visit those Indians living at a distance from the agency, and the frugality of the department in not making an allowance for a clerk at this agency prevents me from giving that attention to all the Indians under my charge which would enable me to give correctly in detail full statistics for each tribe and band and such instructions as would cause them to make greater progress in habits of civilization. The increase in produce over last year shows that some progress has been made, and that more can be raised in future. The work done has required constant urging, as very few of them do any labor voluntarily. Left to themselves very little would be raised.

The sanitary condition of the Indians is very fair, only four deaths during the past year. The number treated by the agency physician, as reported on his books, would indicate an unusual amount of sickness, but when it is understood that Dr. Lansdall, whom I discharged, reported as sick and under treatment every trivial call, such as extracting a splinter from the finger or using a bit of sticking-plaster, it will readily be seen that a large number of cases reported were of the most trifling nature, and not usually reported.

The Methodist Church, to which this agency has been assigned, has never made any effort toward missionary work in any form, and the only contributions made were by the employés for such books as were necessary for Sunday-school purposes. I can see a marked change for the better among these Indians in conforming to civilized habits, but with all the care, attention, and instruction that can be given them for many years to come, they will tenaciously cling to many of their superstitious habits and customs.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

OLIVER WOOD,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

S'KOKOMISH AGENCY, WASHINGTON, TER.,
August 27, 1880.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to submit my tenth annual report.

With grateful acknowledgments to a kind overruling Providence we have come to the close of another year, which has been richly fraught with manifold blessings. The high degree of good health enjoyed by the greater part of the Indians under my charge, and the good order, industry, and sobriety that is apparent among them are consoling rewards for years of wearing care, and the endurance of many trying vicissitudes. While their condition is far from that which the enthusiast would consider easily attainable, yet to the experienced and close observer there is such a marked difference between their present condition and what it was ten years ago that there is encouragement to believe that, notwithstanding all the depressing circumstances and clogs that surround them, they may yet rise to become profitable members of the body politic as laborers and tax-payers, and efficient aids in increasing the wealth of the nation upon whose bounty they have been so long dependent.

THE S'KOKOMISH TRIBE

resides on and near the reservation. About four-fifths of them have located on small tracts of land, which has been surveyed and allotted to them in severalty. Upon these allotments they have lived continuously for the past six years. They have cleared up small farms, have built comfortable houses, barns, wood-sheds, and outhouses, have set out small orchards, and have around them the substantial comforts of civilized life. Indoors their floors are smooth, and many of them are kept clean, with the walls neatly papered, and the rooms are warmed with stoves and fire-places. Their food is cooked on stoves, eaten on tables with knives and forks, in plates and dishes, as white people do. They have chairs and tables, sinks and cupboards, bedsteads with feather beds, sheets and pillow cases, as well as clocks and looking-glasses, and they keep their persons as neat as a large majority of white people living on the frontiers. The favorable results of this manner of living are seen in the marked decrease of mortality among them. During the past year there has been but one death on the reservation in a population of over 200, while ten years ago it averaged nearly ten times that number. This, however, is partly due to the care and skill of the resident physician, who has been more successful than most doctors who are willing to live on an Indian reservation.

Their children all attend school, and those of proper age can read and write. Their young men are learning trades and many of them can do good work. There are at present nine young men learning the various trades of carpenter, blacksmith, and farmer, and they are quite as skillful as white boys of the same age in their several occupations. Our carpenter is also a full-blooded Indian of the tribe and gives good satisfaction. Their improvement, which is the most marked during the past year, appears in the increased comforts about their houses, the number and kind of barns, woodsheds, out-houses, and fences they have built, and the amount of land they have cleared up.

Their great want and real need now is a sufficient guarantee on the part of the government of individual ownership in their lands and homes. By the terms of the treaty the government agreed to give patents to such as would adopt the customs and habits of the whites and settle on their several allotments. This they have done and have been doing for the past six years, but up to the present time no titles have been granted. In my judgment it is one of the most vital subjects at present connected with their welfare. Different propositions have been and are being discussed in the department and by Congress, contemplating their removal and consolidation with other tribes on some distant reservation. Any such arrangement they look upon with feelings of the strongest aversion. While such matters are agitated they are discouraged from making further improvements. It has only been by continual pressure, and that of the hardest kind, that they have been induced to make the improvements they have, not on account of aversion to work or a disinclination to have homes like white people, but because of the uncertainty of owning their places when they have improved them. To relieve this unfortunate state of feeling, which under the circumstances is not at all unreasonable, the most effectual and only remedy is to grant them patents, as guaranteed in the treaty, which are now fully due them, since the twenty years have expired for which the treaty was made, and at once and forever settle this uncertainty, give them encouragement to put all the labor they can on their lands and make them productive of a good living for them. I earnestly hope that the government will be made to realize the importance of this matter and speedily issue them their patents and protect them in the quiet and peaceable possession of their homes.

THE S'KLALLAMS

have never lived on the reservation, but are scattered in small villages at distances varying from 50 to 150 miles distant therefrom. Two of the principal villages are near large steam saw-mills, where the men work in the mills, earning good and regular wages, which a few years ago were nearly all squandered for whisky. Within the last two years, however, they have reformed in this respect; have saved their wages, and are now living in good, comfortable houses, supplied with the comforts of life similar to the Indians on the reservation. At one of the mill-sites the Indians have built a very neat and commodious church with their own means, in which they hold services regularly. This building is nicely painted, and would be a credit to any country village. Two of the principal villages are located on the Straits of Fuca. At each of these places the Indians have acquired by purchase tracts of land comprising 158 and 210 acres respectively, upon which they live and which they cultivate. In the largest of these lives the head chief, and there has been kept up a day-school continuously for more than two years.

The school-house, which is also used as a church, they built themselves. The teacher is paid by government, but the children are fed and clothed at home at the expense of their parents. They attend regularly, and have advanced well.

The other village, the land for which has only been purchased within the year, is as yet in its infancy as regards civilization, but will soon follow the example of the one first named. Besides these two agricultural villages, there are a number of other individual Indians who have taken up homesteads and are living on them, one of whom has already got his patent. Ten more are ready to file on their claims as soon as the survey is approved.

In a very recent visit to the Indians of this tribe I was much gratified at their apparent progress, especially in the matter of temperance. Years ago and the situation was deplorable in the extreme. Now, the drunken Indian is the exception to such an extent as to be noticeable. I must say that in this matter their advance has been beyond my most sanguine expectations.

At this agency there has been erected a seed-house 20 by 40 feet for the use of the Indians. The greater part of the work, however, done by the carpenter and his apprentices has been making furniture, such as cupboards, tables, bedsteads, sinks, &c., for the Indians. The apprentices are learning well, and bid fair to become efficient, skillful, and useful.

THE POLICE FORCE

at this agency is still in a half-organized condition. For more than a year a force of four Indians has been on duty, their services being required almost entirely as

sheriffs, acting independent of each other. They reside singly at the several villages above described, and act as peace officers for that particular village, making arrests when necessary, and having a general supervisory oversight over the affairs of that particular district. They are useful and efficient, being an economical and effective mode of regulating the discipline of the tribe. Through some informality regarding their nominations the organization is not as yet complete.

On the whole, we have reason to feel grateful and encouraged in view of the present condition of affairs in connection with this agency.

Very respectfully submitted.

EDWIN EELS,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

TULALIP AGENCY, WASHINGTON TER.,
August 20, 1880.

SIR: As directed in circular letter dated July 18, 1880, I herewith transmit my second annual report of affairs pertaining to this agency.

The Tulalip Agency consists of five reservations, covering an area of 83 square miles and containing a population of 2,898 Indians.

MANNERS.

The manners and customs of the Indians are undergoing considerable change, and it is seldom that an Indian can be seen who does not wear citizens' clothes; in fact all the people with the exception of a few of the oldest have discarded most of the peculiar habits that formerly characterized them. There is, however, a small band or remnant of a tribe, under the leadership of John Campbell, living on the Upper Skagit River, who refuse to live on the reservations or adopt the customs of civilization. They are in communication with the Indians east of the Cascade Mountains, and seem to be acquainted with all the movements there. They make it a point on every occasion when practicable to taunt the Indians here about their docility, and encourage an outbreak as the only means by which to gain favors from the government, but the Indians of this agency are so loyal to the government and so peacefully inclined that so long as they are left in undisturbed possession of their reservations no trouble need be anticipated.

SCHOOLS.

The persevering and untiring efforts on the part of the instructors in the different schools of this agency have been amply rewarded; success has crowned their efforts in every department. A better and more systematic institution for educating the Indians than the boarding-schools of this agency under the management of the Sisters of Charity would be hard to find. Many of the young men and women have received good educations, and are well fitted not only to attend to their own business matters but prepared to take an active part in the practical duties of life. The boys are taught the principles of farming and the mechanical work pertaining thereto, while the girls are instructed in cooking, washing, making garments, and other useful arts that will fit them to fill in future the important position of wives and mothers.

Last May a school was opened on the Muckelshoot Reservation, which makes a total of six schools at this agency, taught by teachers, as per following statement:

Teacher's name.	Color.	Where educated.	Name of school.	Average attendance during the year.
Theresa Forsyth	Half-breed	Tulalip	Lummi, female	$8\frac{8}{10}$
Ambrose Jules	Indian	Tulalip	Lummi, male	9
Henry Alexis	Indian	Tulalip	Port Madison, day	$6\frac{8}{10}$
Thomas La Plore	Half-breed		Muckelshoot, day	12
Sisters of Charity			Male, boarding	$33\frac{3}{10}$
Sisters of Charity			Female, boarding	$32\frac{4}{10}$

MEDICAL.

During the months of September and October of 1879, and April, May and June of 1880, the sanitary condition has been very good, but during the cold and severe winter last past sickness could be found in every family, and although the physician was

untiring in his efforts to relieve the sufferings of the helpless people, owing to the many cases and their widespread distances apart, he could accomplish but little more than prescribe proper medicines. The important part of nursing and attending to the patients and properly administering the medicines was improperly done or neglected in such a degree as to not only endanger the lives of the sick but to cause many of the Indians to lose faith in our medicines and doctors, and therefore, owing to the influence of the old people and the poor success of our medical treatment, many of the sick seek relief from their old medicine men; when, if we had a hospital on the reservation in which the sick could be properly treated, the success of the agency physician in restoring health in most cases would soon be established.

RELIGION.

The agency is assigned to the care of the Roman Catholic Church. About 2,460 of the Indians are Catholics, who are very sincere and devout in the discharge of their religious duties. The balance, 438 in number, comprising the old people and those on the upper waters of the Skagit River, are indifferent as regards any religious belief, but are mostly inclined towards their old practices, and place considerable faith in the Tamanawis doctors.

CRIME.

But little crime has been committed on the reservation; 12 breaches of misconduct were reported by the police force, who are noted for their vigilance and watchfulness. Outside the reservation three men were murdered by Indians of the same tribe. Whisky was the cause of the trouble, and in every case the Indian committing the crime was intoxicated.

AGRICULTURE.

There is a gradual increase in the number of Indians who follow farming as a vocation, and during the last year improvement has been very satisfactory. Many of the Indians, especially those on the Lummi Reservation, have pleasant homes around them, and live as bountifully as the white settlers in immediate vicinity. They have given their attention to butter-making, and have sold to the trading post about 200 pounds, which is considered to be of very fair quality.

CIVILIZED OCCUPATIONS AND HOME INDUSTRIES.

A great many of the able-bodied young men find remunerative employment in the logging camps. They are active, willing, and competent, and give as good satisfaction as white men in similar positions.

One hundred thousand good merchantable shingles have been made, 130,000 feet of lumber sawed, and 725 cords of wood sold to steamers. Much attention is given to drying berries, and thousands of pounds of salmon have been cured during the year.

EMPLOYÉS.

During the year the employés have been busily engaged, working faithfully and diligently, and always ready to assist and instruct the Indians in anything that tends to advance their interests.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Many improvements have been made, among which may be mentioned the new addition to the female boarding school, a building 21 by 40 feet, two stories high, finished on the outside with planed rustic and painted. The new school-house on Lummi Reservation, 20 by 32 feet, a good substantial building, painted throughout, and containing two large fire-places. A storehouse at the agency, well finished and painted. The wharf was thoroughly repaired, 60 new piles driven and secured with iron pins. The saw-mill was reconstructed throughout, and a good substantial mill-dam built. A road was made from one end of the reservation to the other. A fine large cooking range was built for the use of the boarding schools, and two houses for Indians. The work on the dam and road was done by the Indians, who were paid in annuities, at the rate of $1 per day. Principally all the material was manufactured at the agency.

PRESENT WORK.

There is a large tract of land lying about ½ mile back of the agency, known as the marsh or farm, but considering that during most of the time it is inundated it can be made to produce but little more than wild grass. A creek of considerable size runs through it, and I have determined to deepen the bed of the creek 3 or 4 feet, and try

if possible to reclaim this piece of land, which covers an area of about 1,000 acres. A force of Indians are now at work, and although the bottom of the creek is composed of a hard gravelly cement, they are making good progress.

NEEDED REPAIRS.

The severe cold weather and heavy winds of last winter have proven how poorly the buildings of this agency are fitted for the comfort of the employés. The foundations are in most cases rotted away, and the buildings themselves falling to pieces; therefore it is my intention to have them repaired if possible before winter sets in. All the old school-buildings require reshingling, and as soon as I receive the necessary authority for having the extra carpenter and four Indians estimated for, the work will be put under way. The saw-mill is as yet incomplete, and is being improved as rapidly as possible.

The Indians of the Swinomish Reservation have done but little in the line of farming, which is owing greatly to the reason that they have no land in proper condition that will yield a crop sufficient to pay them for their labor spent in cultivation. There is a strip of tide-land sufficient in size to accommodate most of the Indians, which is considered equal to any in the Territory for farming purposes when properly reclaimed. I have submitted an estimate of what it will cost to make this land susceptible of cultivation, and am anxiously looking forward to a favorable consideration of the matter.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN O'KEANE,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

YAKAMA AGENCY, WASHINGTON,
Fort Simcoe, August 20, 1880.

SIR: In submitting this my fifteenth annual report, it affords me great satisfaction to be able to say that the year has been characterized by steady and substantial progress in all directions of improvement. There have been no signs of dissatisfaction among the Indians actually belonging here, and though at one time there was a slight ripple of excitement among the Piute and Bannock prisoners located here, it has passed away, and all is now quiet and peaceful.

The Yakama Indians are manifesting an increasing desire to learn and practice the arts of civilized life, to accumulate property, increase the area of cultivated land belonging to them, acquire bands of cattle, comfortable houses, and other adjuncts of civilization. They have repeatedly expressed the wish that the laws of the United States might be extended over them, and offenders subjected to the same degree of punishment inflicted on white men for similar offenses.

I have been particularly gratified to notice the increasing industry and providence manifested by these Indians in building more fences, and making more permanent improvements than ever before. Besides the agricultural implements belonging to the government, the Indians themselves own 4 mowing machines, 4 combined mowers and reapers, about 100 plows, as many sets of good harness, 75 wagons, and other evidences of civilization. Probably not less than from 18 to 25 sewing-machines are owned and operated by Indian women, while many others are taking steps to acquire them. Quite a number will this year thrash from 400 to 700 bushels of wheat and very many from 100 to 300 bushels, all the product of their own labor. It is exceedingly difficult to arrive at a correct estimate of the amount of grain raised by the Indians, because, in addition to the larger farms, where from 8 to 30 acres are each year sown to wheat, there are hundreds of smaller parcels of land whose owners each year raise from 1 to 5 acres of grain, only sufficient for their own consumption during the year. This, however, may be said: enough is raised each year to furnish not only breadstuffs for the Indians actually belonging here, but to afford subsistence for over 500 located here as prisoners, besides a large amount sold to parties outside the reservation.

On government account we have this year raised about 2,500 bushels of wheat, 350 bushels of oats, and 750 of barley. An estimate of the amount raised by the Indians would be little better than conjecture; but from all the evidence I can obtain, together with my own observation, I am satisfied that it cannot be less than from 35,000 to 40,000 bushels. During the year I have caused to be built for them (the Indians themselves furnishing a part of the lumber, and sometimes a part of the labor) 12 good comfortable farm-houses, which for the purposes intended, would be considered first class in any country. Nearly all are neatly painted, and, scattered about the reservation, impart an air of thrift and prosperity and add materially to the beauty of the landscape.

From 350,000 to 400,000 feet of lumber have been sawed for the Indians and on account of the department, which has largely been used in building and fencing.

During the season we have put up at the hay ranch about 600 tons of hay, worth on the ground at least $4 per ton, a total of $2,400, and 150 tons at the agency, worth $6 per ton, or $900, making a total value of about $3,300. Our stock have done well, and, notwithstanding the continual drain necessary to provide subsistence for the Piutes, are increasing in numbers. The mills are in good condition and capable of doing constant and effective work. About 100 acres have been broken by government employés for use of the Indians, about one-half being intended for support of the Piutes, which I expect to sow to grain this fall. We have also built over two miles of fence, inclosing the ground newly broken, and replacing portions of old fence destroyed by storms.

During the year the Indians, with slight assistance, have built a large and comfortable church, capable of seating about seven hundred, handsomely finished, inside and out, which will compare favorably with any in this part of the Territory. Although the object in building was to secure a church large enough to accommodate all the people who habitually attend, yet it is each Sunday filled with a well-dressed, and well-behaved congregation, and numbers unable to obtain a seat are compelled to remain outside. The building formerly occupied as a church has been converted into a school-house, where a day school has been kept for the greater part of the year.

For various reasons—the prevalence of measles and whooping-cough being one—the attendance at the boarding-school has been less than I expected, averaging about forty of both sexes. The progress in this, as well as the day school, has been rapid and thorough, and the results satisfactory. The influence of the boarding-school cannot be measured merely by the numbers attending. Those who go out from the school have acquired much of the manners and customs of civilized life, and each becomes a center of influence among his people, from which the new methods spread, till the whole community is led to imbibe something of the manners of whites. This is no mere fancy picture, but has many times been exemplified on this reservation.

One of the most gratifying results of my labors here is the almost universal acceptance of the truths of the Christian religion. There probably remain a few who still cling to and believe their old superstitions, but by far the greater number, even of those who make no religious profession, accept, in whole or in part, the tenets of Christianity. I believe, and increased experience only intensifies the belief, that no permanent advance in civilization need be expected from the Indians till they honestly embrace the truths of the gospel. Their old superstitions are so intimately interwoven with their wild manner of life, that till they discard the one, they are not likely to abandon the other.

Notwithstanding the unsettled condition of the Piutes located here, consequent on their uncertain status, I am pleased to notice a marked improvement since they have been here. They were doing extremely well, were nearly all industriously at work for the department or for the Yakama Indians, were cheerful and contented, their children were at school, making rapid progress, and they manifested great interest in my plans for their welfare, when they unfortunately imbibed the idea that the government intended to permit their return to their former location, and bestow extraordinary privileges on them when there. This idea took such complete possession of their minds, that my labors for their improvement were nearly neutralized; they became moody and discontented, and when the order for their return failed to arrive as they expected, they openly threatened to fire the agency and take their departure by the light of the burning buildings. Great prudence was required to deal with this emergency, but by the exercise of caution, forbearance, and firmness, I finally succeeded in allaying the excitement, and am glad to notice that they are beginning to recover their former cheerfulness, and manifest an interest in my plans for their benefit.

In dealing with these Indians, I am naturally embarrassed by my ignorance of the intentions of the department towards them. If they are to return to Malheur, steps should be taken immediately to provide for their protection, transportation, and subsistence, and this agency relieved from the enormous burden of their support; while, on the contrary, if it is intended to retain them here, the agent should be informed, that he may take measures to locate them permanently, and provide means whereby they may become self-supporting.

I desire, in conclusion, to give prominence to the satisfaction I feel at the increased thrift, providence, and advancement on the part of the Yakama Indians, which I see everywhere around me, as evidenced in the much larger area of land brought under cultivation, the desire for acquisition of herds of cattle, comfortable houses, good barns, and the wish everywhere exemplified to abandon entirely their old ways, and assimilate themselves to the whites around them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. WILBUR,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

GREEN BAY AGENCY,
Keshena, Wis., September 1, 1880.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my second annual report:

The tribes over which the jurisdiction of this agency extends are the Oneidas, numbering 1,490; the Menomonees, numbering 1,450; and the Stockbridges, numbering 120, making a total of 3,060 men, women, and children. Each of the tribes named is located on a reservation set apart for them by the United States, one of which belonging to the

ONEIDAS,

is situated but a few miles southwest from the city of Green Bay, containing about 65,000 acres, one-half of which, under proper treatment, would make excellent farms. The Oneidas are well advanced in

Agriculture,

a large portion of their reservation being with propriety called the garden of Brown County. The main settlement extending nearly the whole length of the reserve, north and south, is one continuous line of large, beautiful farms, with many good, substantial dwellings, barns, granaries, and tool-houses. By their industry they harvest large and profitable crops, and raise (considering the climate and latitude) a good proportion of horses, cattle, hogs, and some sheep. Not having a farmer on this reserve it is impossible for me to give an accurate account of all their productions. Interest in agriculture is steadily and yearly increasing; many new farms are being cleared and cultivated, while many of the old are enlarged and improved. Their continuous cry to the government is for the

Allotment

of their lands to each individual without being subjected to taxation, sale, or judgment of any court. This would be an incentive to further industry among them.

They do not want to become citizens (as heretofore reported), but claim the protection of the government for at least twenty-five years in the future, as they deem the liabilities of a citizen fatal to the welfare of many of the most destitute Indians.

They have four

Schools,

two of which were opened during the past year. All are well attended, and will be productive of much benefit to the tribe. Considerable interest has been awakened among them in

Religious

matters. At the Methodist mission quite a number have been added to the church' which is in charge of Rev. S. W. Ford, who is energetic in both church and school. The Episcopal Church, in charge of Rev. E. A. Goodnough, is well attended and in a prosperous condition.

Drunkenness

and the liquor traffic in villages and cities not far distant are the worst enemies the agent and the most respectable portion of the tribe have to contend with. In spite of the many arrests, trials, and convictions (for selling and giving intoxicating liquors to the Indians), the traffic is still continued by various and ingenious ways which are intended to evade the law. One of these devices consists in having an outlaw (called a white man) place a bottle of liquor under the sidewalk, woodpile, or some other convenient place easy to describe, then an accomplice is sent to tell the Indian that if he (the Indian) will give him a certain sum of money he will inform him where he can find something that will do him a heap of good; the Indian takes the hint, pays the money, is told of some particular spot, goes there and finds a well filled bottle containing what is called Indian whisky. The only practicable remedy consists in clipping off the light end of the penalty prescribed by statute, thereby depriving the judiciary of the discretionary power now allowed. Think of $1 fine and one day's imprisonment after the government has expended perhaps not less than $100 in bringing the prisoner into court! Until Congress makes the change stated, drunkenness will continue among the Indians of many localities.

THE MENOMONEES

are settled on their reservation containing ten townships of land, the south line of which is only five and one-half miles north of the city of Shawano. Some portions of

this reservation are highly valued on account of its fine forests, estimated at 250,000,000 feet, the value of which at present prices will reach about $500,000. The soil in the greatest portion is sandy and not valuable for agricultural purposes. The loud cry of this tribe is for the sale of the pine, and that three or four years be given the purchasers to lumber it off, and that the lands be

Allotted

to each member of the tribe. But they will never consent to the sale of any of their land. fearing if their lands are sold they will be sent to the far West, the thought of which is greatly dreaded. The Menomonees are making steady strides in

Agricultural and industrial pursuits.

Every year new lands are cleared, fenced, and more seed sown and planted. The past year has been one of marked growth in all branches of industry in which the Indians are capable of taking part. They have a saw and a grist mill, both of which are run by an excellent water-power situated at Keshena Falls, one mile from the agency, and operated by the Indians. These mills cut all the lumber and shingles used, and grind all the grain raised. When they fail in finding employment on the reserve, a great many of the young and middle-aged men go to the pineries, the rivers, railroads, and among the white farmers, for employment. The Menomonees have, by their industry, reaped a fair harvest this season, which they are now thrashing with a machine of their own, furnished them by the government and operated entirely by Indians, in a manner that would do credit to many settlements among the whites.

A marked interest is taken in the

Education

of their children; a large number of whom attended the boarding and industrial school at the agency during the past year, the number of scholars being one hundred and twenty during a part of the winter. Sixty-three learned to read, and good progress was made in all branches of study taught at Indian schools.

Religious

meetings are held every other Sabbath in the two church buildings, both being Catholic; and over half of the tribe are said to be enrolled as members of that denomination. No effort has been made among the Menomonees by any Protestant denomination of late years.

Drunkenness

is not uncommon among them. Shawano, being only 8 miles from the agency, is often visited by the Indians, who, through the cunning devices resorted to by saloon-keepers to evade the law, often manage to get liquor into their possession.

The unusual

Rains and floods

of last June caused great damage to the tribe by carrying away all their bridges, three of which were large, crossing the Wolf River—one at the agency; one at the mill; the other near Kenebaway settlement, 4 miles above Keshena Falls. Two large breaks were washed out in the embankment of the millpond, which have already been rebuilt by Indian labor. The first two bridges are now being rebuilt by Indians.

A new agency farm has been fenced in since winter, containing about one hundred acres; and forty acres cleared, plowed, sowed, and planted, which promises a good crop of potatoes and a light crop of oats. The

STOCKBRIDGES

are located on a reservation 7 miles west of Keshena, containing less than a township of land, which is considered as medium for agricultural purposes, in which nearly all of the tribe are engaged more or less, and reap a fair estimate of the products of the soil common to this section of country. They have one

School,

which is not well attended by the youth of the tribe, probably on account of the lack of interest on the part of parents, the average attendance being eight or ten; and yet, many children of people that are known as the old citizen party, who reside on the reserve, are prohibited by some of the Indians from attending and receiving the educational advantages afforded.

Religious

meetings are held in the only church building on the reserve, which is denominated as Presbyterian. The attendance is very small, and but little interest is taken in religion or things pertaining thereto. The continuous quarrels between two or three factions of these people is very detrimental, if not fatal, to their future welfare.

Drunkenness

is freely participated in by a large number when opportunity offers. Opium eating, as the habit is commonly called, is also practiced by many; and they are frequently heard making earnest appeals to the agency physician for the poisonous drug.

Saloon-keepers and accomplices.

During the past year fifteen persons were convicted for selling intoxicating liquor to the Indians of this agency, and six are awaiting trial at the next term of the district court. Those convicted were sentenced as follows: 2 for 60 days' imprisonment, and $1 fine; 2 for 20 days' imprisonment, and $1 fine; 2 for 3 days' imprisonment, and $1 fine; 1 for 25 days' imprisonment, and $1 fine; 1 for 30 days' imprisonment, and $1 fine; 1 for 5 days' imprisonment, and $30 fine; 1 for 1 day's imprisonment, and $50 fine; 1 for 5 days' imprisonment, and $50 fine; 1 for 10 days' imprisonment, and $1 fine; 1 for 2 days' imprisonment, and $1 fine; 1 for 40 days' imprisonment, and $1 fine.

Herewith inclosed I respectfully submit the statistical information required, for the three tribes of this agency.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. STEPHENS,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

LA POINTE AGENCY,
Bayfield, Wis., August 21, 1880.

SIR: In compliance with office circular letter dated July 18, 1880, I would respectfully offer the following as my first annual report:

I came to the agency as an employé in 1873, and have served as superintendent of Red Cliff Reservation and clerk since March, 1874. How well I have performed my duty the department has my record, and it is very gratifying to me that they have shown their appreciation by appointing me to the position of agent, made vacant by the promotion of I. L. Mahan to the position of inspector.

The treaty made at La Pointe on La Pointe or Madelain Island in Lake Superior, Wisconsin, gave to this agency its name. The headquarters are located at Bayfield, in Bayfield County, Wisconsin, just opposite to La Pointe on the main land. The agency includes in its boundaries seven different reservations, four in Wisconsin and three in Minnesota. The census was taken in 1877, and genealogical rolls made of all the bands, and they are known by the reservation on which they live. The population of the different reserves are Red Cliff, 726; Bad River, 736; Lac Court Oreilles, 1,093; Lac de Flambeau, 665; Fond du Lac, 404, and Grand Portage, 267. The treaty with these Indians expired in 1875, yet through the kind influence of our friends in Congress we have received each year since an appropriation of about $16,800. Of this amount $600 is for the support of one blacksmith and shops; $1,200 for salaries of two farmers, and the balance, $15,000, is for agricultural and educational purposes, pay of employés, purchases of goods and provisions, and such other purposes as may be deemed for the best interest of said Indians, and with the exception of the amount necessary to pay salaries of employés the department makes the disbursements. The Bois Forte bands, numbering 1,088, are still receiving benefits under their treaty of 1866. They have five years yet unexpired.

RED CLIFF BANDS

occupy a reservation of four sections of land 3 miles north of the agency; we have communication with these both by land (a good wagon road) and by water (on Lake Superior). Thirty-one allotments of eighty acres each have been made to these Indians. They are enjoying prosperity and are well worthy of attention from the department in securing to them the rights of citizens in every sense of the word. They live in houses entirely, dress like whites, and, in my judgment, are able and in a condition to care for themselves, and I would urge upon the department to take the nec-

essary steps towards having a law passed by the next Congress making them citizens. The employés, one farmer and blacksmith with two apprentices, are located at the north of the reserve.

BAD RIVER BANDS,

located in Ashland County, Wisconsin, on a reservation of 124,333 acres of land just 12 miles east of Ashland. There have been 200 allotments of land of 80 acres each to these Indians. In the scale of civilization they stand next to Red Cliff, and their progress forward is steady and healthy. They are gradually giving up their old habits. The old still hold to them, but the young are crowding them, and one by one we rejoice to see them come into line. These bands have been noted for their troublesome disposition, but by treating them kindly yet positively, and by encouraging the young to take hold and work, we have about broken up the ranks of the dancing and counciling faction, and this year they have, with but few exceptions, settled down to work in a way that is truly encouraging. These Indians are not perfect, and how can it be expected of them? The government make them promises which they do not fulfill. For instance, in 1875 they were allotted lands and were promised their patents; two years passed and no patents came. The department sends Colonel Brooks out to revise the list, and the Indians were assured patents should be forthcoming; two years have passed again and no patents come. Can they be blamed for distrusting agents and employés? This failure of the department to recognize their title has caused more dissatisfaction and has been a source of more annoyance and harder to overcome than any one thing the agent and employés have had to contend with; it would discourage the best class of people in the world, and the incentive to take hold and work and make homes for themselves and their families is stifled by so much promise, so much waiting. "White man so good to promise and no fulfill."

We communicate with them in summer by water on Lake Superior to the mouth of Bad River or the Ka-ca-gan River, and thence up to Odanah, a beautiful Indian village, at which point we assemble the Indians to council in all matters of business and distribution of goods and supplies. The employés are located here, a farmer, a blacksmith with two apprentices, and an interpreter. In the winter we have communication by the same route on the ice, or by way of Ashland, from which place we have a good winter road, and the department should make an allowance for fixing up this by building bridges, ditching, &c., so that it could be used in the summer. The Indians could then use their teams in carrying the produce to Ashland for sale. One thousand dollars would do it and give them a first-class road.

FOND DU LAC BANDS,

located on 100,121 acres of a reservation about 35 miles from Duluth in Carlton County, Minnesota, and are the next in the scale of civilization. Congress some years since passed a bill for their removal to Bad River and the provisions of that bill should be carried out, and something done with their reservation, for as it is now the pine, of which they have a good quantity, is being destroyed every year, little by little, by fire and trespass, and the Indians are receiving no benefit from its value. Allotments could be made to those who wished to remain, those who would remove could be taken to Bad River, and the surplus of land disposed of, and the money invested for their benefit. The young people make their living by work in the woods, logging camps, and saw-mills. Very little disposition toward agriculture is shown by them other than small patches of ground for small seed, and this for their own immediate use; we can do but little more than give to them such articles of goods and supplies as are furnished by the department, and they are called to meet the agent each year at Northern Pacific junction on the Northern Pacific Railroad to receive their small proportion. They have no employé on the reservation. To reach them from the agency we go by lake 90 miles to Duluth, Minn., then by the Saint Paul and Duluth Railroad to Northern Pacific Junction, 24 miles, to which point they are called to meet the agent.

LAC COURT D'OREILLES BANDS.

These come next and occupy a reservation of 69,136 acres around Lac Court d'Oreilles. Two hundred and five allotments, of 80 acres each, have been made to these Indians. The condition should be better than it is, which is owing to the very bad communication which we have had to reach them and bring them under the more direct civilizing influence of the agency. This is much improved in the last year by the North Wisconsin Railroad, pushing its way from Hudson to the northeast, and reaching a point within 36 miles of the reserve, at Chandler, from which point there is a good road. In summer we go from Bayfield to Duluth, Minn., by water on Lake Superior, to Saint Paul, on the Saint Paul and Duluth Railroad, then, via Hudson, to Chandler, on the North Wisconsin Railroad, and from there in team to the lake, where the gov-

ernment has agency buildings, at which place we have a farmer located; we also have an assistant farmer stationed 15 miles east at Bakweiawa. In winter we have to go from Bayfield to Ashland, thence by the Wisconsin Central Railroad to Junction City, change there and go to Valley Junction and make another change, and thence to Hudson and up to Chandler and in by team. When the North Wisconsin Railroad is completed to this bay we will be well located and have as good communication with all reservations as any other point that could be selected.

GRAND PORTAGE BANDS

have a reservation on the north shore of Lake Superior of 51,840 acres in Cook County, Minnesota, and is considered next in civilization, and for location is as bad as could be imagined, good for nothing unless it be the mineral that *might* be found on it. These people are of a roving disposition, the older portion making their living by the hunt and fishing; the young men of the band earn a living for themselves, and those remaining at home by packing, cooking, carrying the mail, &c.; but few remain on the reservation the entire year, and these are the very old people and young children who make their homes at the portage. We have a school house at this point and supply them with a teacher, and are endeavoring to bring up the young in the way of civilization; as they are now situated we can do no more for them. They are visited every fall, and the goods furnished for them by the department are issued, and the little they do get is very thankfully received, as it helps them through the cold winter. We reach them by taking a steamboat or tug at Bayfield; the distance is about one hundred and forty miles across the lake, and costs the government each year from $150 to $200. The department should take some steps toward bettering their condition by removal to a more suitable reserve where they could be instructed in agricultural pursuits, and be under a more direct civilizing influence of the agency.

LAC DE FLAMBEAU BANDS

located around Lac de Flambeau in Lincoln County, Wisconsin, the reservation having in its boundaries 69,824 acres. These Indians have had but little attention from the agent other than to meet them each year, and issue to them the goods and supplies furnished by the department. This is owing in part to the insufficiency of the means at the hands of the department, and the inaccessibility to them on their reservation which is some 40 miles in the interior from the Wisconsin Central Railroad, and no roads by which to reach them. They are called each year to meet the agent at Phillips on the Wisconsin Central Railroad which we reach by taking a tug to Ashland, 18 miles, thence by railroad 78 miles to the place stated. There should be a good road opened to the lake from either Fifield or Phillips, and bridges built, so that the agent could take their goods to them; and with a farmer to show them the way, their advancement would be as rapid as those in any other section of the agency, for they are a good and well-behaved band of Indians and have often made demands for assistance in this direction, and their disposition to help themselves should receive its reward.

BOIS FORTE BANDS.

This reservation of 107,509 acres is located about 140 miles northwest of the agency, partly in Saint Louis and partly in Itasca County in the north of Minnesota, out of reach and good for nothing. Of all places to locate a band or bands of Indians I think this the worst, if the location had in view any good to or for the advancement of the Indian in civilized pursuits. They are the only Indians in the agency who have an annuity and receive supplies under existing treaty, and they are as follows: Annuity in money, which is paid to them per capita, $3,500; for educational purposes, $800; farming, $800; blacksmith, assistant and support of shop, $1,500; annuity in provisions, ammunition, and tobacco, $1,000; annuity in goods and other articles, $6,500; total, $14,100. Of this amount the agent disburses the "annuity in money" and $1,200 for pay of employés, of which we now have one blacksmith at $600 and a farmer at $600 per annum. The department disburses the balance of the fund in purchasing the goods and supplies, which are furnished to the agent for distribution, which is done in accordance with department instructions and regulations.

There are but few of them located on the reservation; they have scattered over the northern part of Minnesota and into Canada. Those disposed to farming have located where good or fair lands could be found. Those settled in the vicinity of Vermillion Lake are the most prosperous; one reported last winter that they had corn, potatoes, and onions to sell and had some wheat, and wanted to know what to do with it. At Vermillion Lake, about 100 miles north of Duluth, Minn., we go each winter, leaving the agency headquarters on the last boat up for Duluth, the goods and supplies having been delivered at that point by the department contracts. We superintend shipping, which is done by the teams as soon as sufficient snow has fallen for good sleighing. When the sup-

plies are all delivered at Vermillion Lake the agent, with his interpreter, witnesses, and assistants proceed to the lake and make the issue and payment of the money; it generally takes some two weeks to make the trip. In accordance with the late Agent Mahan's special report dated July 14, 1877, I would urge that 1,000 acres of land on the south side of Vermillion Lake be set aside for agricultural and educational purposes for the benefit of these Indians and the employés permanently located there, and that the boundary be defined by survey and the Indians be induced to select homes and settle thereon.

I have the pleasure to report a decided improvement in matters relating to the moral condition of all the Indians and that the progress is steadily forward. We have assurances every day that they have an appreciation of what is being done for them. We have had less complaints from the employés than any year in the past; the Indians are more disposed to accept that better life and sobriety and industry. The whisky drinking has nearly stopped, and I feel safe in saying that there has been less drunkenness on the reservation and among the mixed bloods living in the settlements than ever known before. We often point now to Indians who were once known as great drinkers, and say, "There is a man who a year or so ago would get drunk every time he could get liquor; now you could not hire him to taste it." There are men so low in the scale of human nature as to take the Indian's money and buy him liquor in order to get a drink or make a good trade with him, but we are keeping such a strict watch that even this class fear us. This is all due to the indefatigable efforts of late Agent Mahan, assisted by every employé in the service. To hear of an Indian being under the influence of liquor has come to be an item of news, whereas in the past years to see the Indian drunk in the streets of the towns and villages, or hear of them being so was nothing new. It is now generally understood that we are looking up such matters, and, as a consequence, those who deal in the drug are very careful, and the complaints which reach us are few and far between.

The Indians are very quiet and orderly; not so much dancing or counselling and more work. The axe, grub-hoe, plow, seed, and the scythe receive more of their time; thus we see them lay off and forsake one by one those old customs and heathenish habits, by adopting those of civilization. It is our policy to help those who help themselves, and those who are inclined to hold to old customs and hunt, fish, and lie around the towns, and drink when they can get liquor, lazy good-for-nothing beings, get but little help, and when they do come to us they are told to go to work. If they say they say they have no work, we look around and find them something to do, and when they have shown a disposition, and the lesson is well understood, we pay them. The influence of those who do work is having a substantial effect; their efforts bring to their families plenty to eat and wear and as a consequence happiness and contentment, and others seeing this, one by one fall into line. The young men of the agency, when their planting and harvesting is over, engage themselves in the saw-mills, fisheries, logging camps, and as packers to explorers, tourists, surveying parties, &c., and their wages are as good, if not better, than the same class of labor in the more settled parts of the country.

The shortest road in the civilization of the Indian is through the education of the youth, and the need of this just at this time is very great, and our facilities are limited; but those we have are well managed. The number of children of school-going age is 438; the number of children who can be accommodated, 277; number of schools, 4. At Red Cliff and Grand Portage we have day schools, and at Bad River a manual labor and boarding school which will accommodate 25 children, and is known as the Odanah Mission. This is under the care of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, by contract with the department, Rev. I. Baird as superintendent. They also carry on in connection with it a day school for the instruction of those not boarders at the mission. At Bakweiawa, on Lac Court d'Oreilles Reservation, the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions have established a mission day school under Rev. Mr. Baird, as principal, assisted by L. Manypenny, a full-blood, and much good is being done by them.

In the day school at Red Cliff and that connected with the Odanah Mission we issue a lunch or ration to each and every scholar attending a full day. This is an inducement to those who are poor and who are not inclined to accept the benefits of an education. The plan is a good one and works well. The little expended comes back to us with interest, for it not only gives the Indian child an incentive to come, but stimulates the parent to urge them, as it often increases the family meal, which is many times too small in proportion to the mouths that have to be filled. Education builds the bridge on which the Indian passes to civilization and that better life of Christian love and happiness; but first we should supply the system with the more substantial food before—

> The present wants must aye be fed,
> And first relieved the present care;
> "Give us this day our daily bread"
> Must be recited with our prayer
> Before "forgive us" may be said.

In speaking of the Indian advancing toward civilization, I will mention a little incident that came to my notice not long since. Jack Butterfly lost a boy, and he furnished at his own expense the coffin, mountings, and ornaments, and they would compare favorably with the display in the more settled parts of the country, refusing to have anything but the best, and insisting on having white stockings that his boy might look like white people, as he was just as good. This was a surprise, as Jack was never supposed to have any very high idea of civilization.

We are carrying out the provisions of the act of Congress in 1875, and require every able-bodied male Indian to work for what he receives from the government, and the effect is wholesome and is doing more toward bringing them under the civilizing influence of the agency than any other medium of the service.

This season's crops will fall far short of former years. The Indians had finished planting, and all the lands seeded down, and there came one of the most devastating freshets ever known in this part of the country, covering the lands, washing out the seed, carrying away fences, and in many instances compelling the Indians to abandon their homes, and in some instances destroying them. Bad River was especially affected by this flood, and when it subsided it left the farms and clearings covered with brush and logs and the crops destroyed, and that which promised so much in the spring had to be done over, and the poor Indian out of seed. Yet undaunted, they proceeded to get the land ready for the second crop, the young men going outside for work to earn money to purchase seed. After this came a dry spell, and for two months we had no rain. The forest-fires broke out over the country and spread through the reservations. The ground dried up and parched the seeds; the fires destroyed houses, barns and fences, and John B. Gordin, a mixed blood of Red Cliff Reserve, lost all he had. There will not be produce enough raised in this county to supply it withseed the next year, let alone supply the people with subsistence. The rice crops will be a failure, and the Indians depend upon this for winter use and also for means of obtaining such articles as they need and are not furnished by the department.

The potato crop is also a failure. The merchants are now sending below and importing for present consumption and home use—a thing almost unknown to us here. What the Indians will do is a mystery. We will have to furnish seed another year—a thing which we all hoped we should not be called upon to do, and had the indications of the spring prospered well all would have had seed to plant and plenty to sell. The 50 wagons furnished this agency by the department in the summer have had a good effect. They have been issued, as per instructions, to worthy Indians, and those who receive them take as much pride in them as a child would with a new toy; they prize them highly, and care for them as a white man would, by building sheds to protect them from the severe storms, and I hope to accomplish much good through their medium by teaching the Indians habits of care and industry. There is gradually developing itself a feeling of emulation among them. Antoni Buffalo, chief, set a good example to his people this summer by painting his house white; he is worthy of mention, energetic, shrewd, and a hard worker, and is succeeding well in his endeavors. John B. Gordin is another. With the fire he lost everything, but not discouraged set about to rebuild; he sent to Detroit for land plaster for his field, and others followed his example. I have great hopes for their success, for they are learning that "where there's a will there's a way."

POLICE.

We have had no police force at the agency during the past year, but in my judgment a small force on Red Cliff and Bad River Reservations would be advantageous this year, and the department should authorize the same.

TRANSPORTATION.

The feasibility of Indians transporting the goods and supplies with their teams to the different reservations is a question not to be considered in connection with this agency. The wagons and oxen furnished them cannot be used for such a purpose just now. The agency is not so located that they can do the work, the reservations are so distant from the base of supplies. The goods and supplies are deposited at Bayfield for the Red Cliff, Bad River, Grand Portage, Lac Court d'Oreille, and Lac de Flambeau Reserves; and those for Fond du Lac and Bois Forte, at Duluth. Those for Red Cliff and Bad River we have the Indians deliver with small boats or by tug during navigation. The roads are not in condition that the Indians could make a living by hauling them with ox teams; it is much easier to do the same by water. Those goods for Lac de Flambeau have to be taken with tug and railroad to point of delivery, and for those for Grand Portage we use a tug or steamer, as it is necessary to cross the lake. Those for Fond du Lac we use the railroad, and those for Lac Court d'Oreille steamer is taken to Duluth, thence by railroad to Chandler and in by team. This is the only reservation on which we could use the Indian with his team, and to make it a success

here we should fix up the road that the Indians would have no trouble with crossing bad hills and creeks; bridges should be built. &c., that they would not have any difficulty to overcome, as they are not far enough advanced to meet such with success. The road between Ashland and Bad River could be fixed so the Indians could haul from that point, and I would earnestly recommend the repairing of the road they now use in winter, as it would be of great benefit to them in summer outside of the use that could be made of it for transporting the goods. The goods and supplies for Bois Forte we will have to continue to deliver by contract, as the Indians have not the horses or sleighs and are not far enough advanced or in a condition to do the work.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

I would urge upon the department the necessity of issuing patents to those to whom allotments have been made, as an act of justice. Keep faith and set a good example if you would wish the Indians to do likewise, for this long waiting retards our work. There is hardly a day goes by without some one asks, "Have our patents come?" And we are compelled to answer, "Not yet"; and the Indian goes away sorrowful, and when we tell them that they will surely come and advise them to work on, they say to us "What is the use. If I do clear up a farm and build a home, some one may come and take it from me." Here you see the great importance of giving the Indian his patent. This would assure him that he could not be disturbed in his rights, for they have great faith in a patent.

This agency should be furnished with a few good breeding mares and a stallion to supply those with stock who are advanced and have farms. A few sheep should also be furnished, as we have had applications for them, and I think the time has come when they could be made of good profit. Ir is to be hoped that our friend Thad. C. Pound, present Member of Congress from this district, will be successful with the bills which he now has in hand for the benefit of Bad River, Lac de Flambeau, and Lac Court d'Oreille bands of Indians, in the interest of which three chiefs from each of these reservations visited Washington last winter. The people seem to be well satisfied with the provisions of the bills and are continually asking if anything has been done, and we do hope and pray that Mr. Pound's unceasing efforts may be rewarded with success; by it these people will have means of their own to benefit their condition, which is so much needed now.

Herewith I have the honor to hand you the statistics of each band as full and complete as I have been able to obtain them.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. E. MAHAN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

SHOSHONE AND BANNOCK AGENCY, WYOMING,
August 25, 1880.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to submit to you my first annual report in accordance with printed instructions received from the office and dated July 18, 1880.

From the census taken last winter soon after my arrival, I find there are at the agency 1,050 Shoshones, and from what I could learn there were about 100 of the same tribe still out on the hunt. The number of Arapahoes, including a few half-breeds and neighboring Indians, who have identified themselves with this tribe by intermarriage or adoption, numbers 913, making total number of both tribes 1,963.

The Shoshones have, I understand, made some attempts at farming for several years past, though not with very satisfactorly results. They have not been taught to save grain and other seeds for sowing and planting, and have no conveniences for so doing. The seed-grain furnished by the department did not reach here in time for sowing this season; the seed potatoes also were so late in getting here that the crop will amount to but little, consequently their farming operations will count nothing towards their support this year. The garden seeds, however, were received in time for use, and all who desired it were supplied with the same and requested to make the best possible use of them. The farmer and employés broke garden patches for quite a number of the Arapahoes, and instructed them in planting. Quite a number of both tribes have good gardens.

A second installment of stock cattle for the Arapahoes, 250 head, was received in June last, and the cattle were issued to them in severalty. Some of these Indians have built corrals in which they keep their cows at night, and milk them regularly. They are very fond of milk, and I think this start will have a salutary effect in begetting a desire to increase their herds instead of killing them for meat as formerly done.

A large amount of agricultural implements, including reapers and mowers, were shipped for this agency last season and left on the road, about 70 miles distant. As soon as the roads were passable, and the feed would permit, I started fifty Indian teamsters, twenty-five from each tribe, each driving four ponies, to bring these goods to the agency. They made two trips, getting all in without accident. Quite an amount of these goods left at Pacific Springs have been stolen by emigrants on their way ot Washington Territory. I find that the officers in this county whose duty it is to pursue and arrest these parties are very slow to move in any case of this kind, without my offering a large reward, which I had no authority to do. The first of the present month, I started fifty-five Indian teams to Rawlins, 130 miles distant, in charge of two train-masters, to bring in this year's supplies.

But a very small portion of the implements and machinery above alluded to can be utilized until more land is broken and fenced. There is now so much stock running at large that no hay can be cut nearer than seventy miles, and that over a very bad road. It is utterly impossible for these Indians to break wild lands with their ponies; good teams and skilled workmen are required for that purpose. With a sufficient amount of land properly broken and fenced, and a sufficient force to instruct them in sowing, cultivating, and gathering crops, more favorable results might be reasonably expected.

Quite a number of the Shoshones have been in the habit of burning fences for fuel during the winter season; to obviate this evil, in making my estimate for annuity goods in the early spring, I estimated for a sufficient amount of barbed wire to fence a section of meadow land, which will furnish the government animals with forage and relieve us of the necessity of going to Owl Creek in order to procure hay.

The schools have not been running since I came here, for lack of buildings. This is a serious drawback to the progress of the young, whose reformation depends upon their education. I was much pleased to receive the welcome tidings from the department expressing their determination to relieve us by building suitable school buildings for these Indians, who are so desirous for the education of their children.

The agency has been without the services of a physician since the last of June. I trust this office will soon be filled by some good physician, as many Indians are suffering from loathsome diseases, requiring skillful treatment.

Among the deaths in the last six months was that of Chief Wannypitz, second to Washakie, and Bishop, Washakie's eldest son, whose death has been a severe blow to Washakie, as in him he had great hopes.

During the early part of summer, quite a number of Shoshones left the reservation for Salt Lake. Not understanding the reason of this mysterious departure, as most of them slipped away in the night time, I inquired of Washakie the cause; his explanation was they were Mormons; they have gone to Salt Lake to get washed, and then they can see their departed friends and relatives, next summer. I judge from this the Mormons have instructed them to be baptized in the Mormon Church, and in the future life they will meet their friends gone before.

Some of the Indians still manage to get whisky of settlers in the adjacent valley, and have been guilty of some misdemeanors. I have done my best to prevent their leaving the reservation, but they will occasionally break all restraint. Shortly after my passing through North Fork, on Saturday, the 21st inst., there was a fight at the place between two drunken Indians. One killed the other with his knife, and fled the country. The friends of the deceased brought the corpse home on Monday morning; the Indian killed resided in one of the Indian houses near the agency. Early Tuesday morning I discovered the building burning. I proceeded to the scene at once, with full intentions of punishing the offending parties. The squaw who had set fire to the building on account of a severe case of bad heart, had departed for parts unknown previous to my arrival at the fire, for fear of punishment.

I feel a growing interest in the welfare of this people, and trust that all needful facilities for their progress and education will be furnished.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES HATTON,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

INDIAN TRAINING SCHOOL, *Forest Grove, Oregon.*

SIR: In accordance with circular letter, dated Office Indian Affairs, July 18, 1880, to Indian agents with reference to annual reports, I have to state that I have answered all applicable questions contained in said letter, and return it herewith. My reply would have been at an earlier date had I not been necessarily absent. From this letter to agents it is evident that it is the desire to obtain all possible information concerning this school.

WORK ACCOMPLISHED FROM FEBRUARY 25 TO JUNE 30, 1880.

Under this head, during the four months and four days during which this school has been in operation, I can do no better than make a thorough quotation from one of my special reports—that under date of April 12, 1880, as follows:

"In November, 1879, received information that a part of the $5,000 allowed for the Indian school for this fiscal year could be expended in the erection of a building. The 1st of January, 1880, the building was completed, but being constructed during incessant rain, the month of January and part of the month of February was needed to dry it sufficiently to render it safe for occupancy. * * * It will give ample accommodation for 75 children, and is intended for girls. Have also purchased lumber, which is already on the ground, sufficient for an addition to the boys' quarters, which will also accommodate 75. I have also put up a building sufficiently large to subdivide into carpenter, wagon, blacksmith, tin, shoe, and harness shops. This building for shops and the boys' addition was constructed entirely by my Indian boys, under the direction of my teacher, who is as well a practical mechanic. * * * To prepare comfortable buildings for 150 children, furnish the home, secure 18, and complete arrangements to more than fill the required number, 25, for this fiscal year; to clothe, subsist, purchase books and stationery, pay teachers, pay matrons and cook, each one of them efficient, will, I trust, be considered both by the honorable Secretary of the Interior and the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs a satisfactory expenditure of the $5,000 allowed for this current fiscal year."

The administration of Indian affairs, and the friends of Indian education generally, will be gratified with the real success obtained during the time this school has been in operation, and the results fully justify the wisdom of a complete separation of Indian children from their parents and the debasing influences of their homes with their associations.

COST OF MAINTAINING THIS SCHOOL.

The Pacific University, near which this school is located, has neither dormitories nor a boarding-house, so that, from the very first steps taken, the Office of Indian Affairs has done and must do everything. Tools, material for shops, agricultural implements, and all instruction must be furnished here, as at Carlisle Barracks, directly by the government, so that while this school will be directly benefited by the fostering care of the university, it is as much by itself in its necessity for assistance as though it were a thousand miles away from its present location.

Since the formation of this government no money has been expended by it from which such ample, such immediate, and direct returns have been made. Now, when it is the evident policy to break up reservations, dividing lands in severalty among the Indians, it certainly would seem that our law-makers would see the wisdom of making full appropriations for the special support of schools in character like this, where so many Indian boys and girls may be at least measurably prepared as teachers, housekeepers, craftsmen, and farmers, for the trying change which so speedily and surely awaits them.

Respectfully submitted.

M. C. WILKINSON,
First Lieutenant, Third Infantry, in Charge of School.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR YOUTH, CARLISLE BARRACKS,
Carlisle, Pa., October 5, 1880.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the annual report of this school, required by your letter of July 18, 1880.

In order that the whole number of students, tribes, increase and decrease may be understood, I furnish a tabulated statement.

Under your orders of September 6, 1879, I proceeded to Dakota, and brought from the Rosebud and Pine Ridge Agencies 60 boys and 24 girls. This detachment reached Carlisle October 5, 1879. I then went to the Indian Territory, and brought from the Cheyenne, Kiowa, Pawnee, and other tribes, 38 boys and 14 girls, and returned to Carlisle on the 27th of October. On both of these visits I was accompanied by Miss S. A. Mather, of Saint Augustine, Fla., from whom I received valuable assistance in the care and management of the youth.

With the consent of General Armstrong, I had brought from the Hampton Institute 11 of the young men, who were formerly prisoners under my care, in Florida, and had, at that time, been under the care of the Hampton Institute 18 months. These formed a nucleus for the school, and rendered most valuable assistance in the care and man-

agement of the large number of new children, most of whom came directly from the camps.

The school opened on the 1st of November, 1879, with 147 students. On the 6th of November we received 6 Sisseton Sioux and 2 Menomonees. On the 28th of February, 1880, 8 Iowa and Sac and Fox children reached us, under the care of Agent Kent. On the 9th of March a Lipan boy and girl were sent to us by order of the War Department. They had been captured three years previous, by the Fourth Cavalry, in Old Mexico. On the 20th of February 11 Ponca and Nez Percés children were received from Inspector Pollock, and on the 1st of April 10 Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita children were added to those previously received from that agency. July 31, Rev. Sheldon Jackson brought to us 1 Apache and 10 Pueblo children from New Mexico. September 6, Agent John D. Miles brought to us 41 Cheyenne, Arapaho, and Comanche children from his own and the Kiowa Agencies. This aggregated us 239 children in all.

Our losses have been 28 boys and 9 girls, returned to their agencies. Nine of these were of the former Florida prisoners, who being sufficiently advanced to render good service at their agencies as workers and examples to their people, and being rather old, and some of them heads of families, it was considered best to return them to their tribes, and fill up with children, great numbers of whom were anxious to come.

Of the remaining 19 boys and 9 girls returned, Spotted Tail, because of dissatisfaction on account of the non-employment of his son-in-law, carried away 9 of his own children and relations; 4 of the others were allowed to go home with the chiefs for special reasons, and the remaining 15 were returned because of imperfect physical and mental condition. We have lost by death 6 boys, and have heard of the death of 4 of those returned to their agencies. These changes leave us at the date of this report, October 5, with 196 pupils, 139 of whom are boys and 57 girls.

About one-half of these had received instruction at agency schools; the remainder came to us directly from the camps. Two-thirds are the children of chiefs and head men. About 10 per cent. are mixed blood.

The school work is organized into six graded departments, with additional side recitations. In the educational department the instruction is objective, although object-teaching is subordinate to the study of the language. This is the first point, the mastery of the English language. We begin this study and that of reading by the objective word method. The object or thought is presented first, then language given to express the idea. We use script characters first, reading and writing being taught at the same time by the use of the blackboard. Drill in elementary sounds aids in securing correct pronunciation. Spelling is taught only in this way and by writing. Numbers are taught objectively, as far as the knowledge of language will permit, following Grube's method. Geography is taught by oral lessons and by drawing.

For beginners we use no text-books. Keep's First Lessons for the Deaf and Dumb has been serviceable and suggestive for teachers' use. To a limited extent we have followed this method. We use Webb's Model First Reader and Appleton's Second, Keep's Stories, with questions, and in arithmetic Franklin's Primary. Picture-Teaching, by Janet Byrne, is especially adapted to Indian work, but is expensive. We find pictures and objects of great service, furnishing material for sentence-building and conversations.

The progress in our school-room work is most gratifying. It is not too much to say that these Indian children have advanced as well as other children would have done in the same period. They have been especially forward in arithmetic and in writing, and their correspondence with their parents and friends is becoming a source of great interest and satisfaction.

Industrially, it has been our object to give direction and encouragement to each student of sufficient age in some particular branch. To accomplish this, various branches of the mechanic arts have been established, under competent and practical workmen, and a skilled farmer placed in charge of the agricultural department. The boys desiring to learn trades have generally been allowed to choose. Once placed at a trade they are not changed, except for extraordinary reasons. A number of the boys who have passed the age of maturity, and have expressed a desire to become proficient mechanics, are kept continuously at work, and are given the benefits of a night-school; but the general system has been to work at the trades a day and a half or two days each week and attend school the other days.

Under this system we have a blacksmith and wagon-maker with ten apprentices, a carpenter with seven apprentices, a harness-maker with thirteen apprentices, a tinner with four apprentices, a shoemaker with eight apprentices, and a tailor with three apprentices. There are three boys in the printing office, under competent instruction, and two baking bread. The mechanical branches, except the shoemaker and carpenter, were established last April. All boys not under instruction at trades have been required to work, periodically, under the direction of the farmer. The progress, willingness to work, and desire to learn on the part of the boys in their several occu-

pations have been very satisfactory. Being guided and watched by competent mechanics, the quality of the work turned out challenges comparison.

The carpenters have been kept busy in repairing and remodeling, &c., and in constructing the chapel and an addition to our mess-room. The blacksmith and wagon-maker, in addition to fitting up the shops and getting ready for work, has made a number of plows, harrows, and other agricultural implements; has done all our repairing, horse and mule shoeing, and has constructed one carriage and two spring-wagons suitable for agency use. In the harness-shop the boys have developed a special capacity. We have manufactured 55 double sets of wagon harness and 3 single sets of carriage harness.

In the tin-shop we have manufactured 177 dozen of tinware, consisting of buckets, coffee-pots, teapots, pans, foot-baths, oil-cans, and cups; and in addition have repaired our roofs, spouting, &c., to the extent of about a month's work for the instructor and apprentices. In the shoemaker's shop we have been unable, so far, to do much outside of repairing. We have half-soled and otherwise repaired about 800 pairs of shoes. The tailoring department was only established the 15th of August. Already our boys are able to do all the sewing on a pair of trousers very satisfactorily. Two of the boys in the printing office are able to set type and assist in getting off our school paper, printing lessons, &c., and one of them is so far advanced as to edit and print a very small monthly paper, which he calls "The School News," and which has won many friends for the school. Our bakers make good wholesome bread, in quantities sufficient to supply the school. The products of the farm are given in the general statistics. In all these several branches of labor we have found capacity and industry sufficient to warrant the assertion that the Indian, having equal chances, may take his place and meet successfully the issues of competition with his white neighbor.

The girls have been placed under a system of training in the manufacture and mending of garments, the use of the sewing-machine, laundry work, cooking, and the routine of household duties pertaining to their sex. All of the girls' clothing, and most of the boys' underwear and some of the boys' outer garments, have been manufactured in the industrial room, in all of which the girls have taken part and given very satisfactory evidence of their capacity. About twenty-five of the older girls do effective work on the sewing-machine.

At our recent fair here we placed on exhibition samples of the work of all the departments, all of which attracted much favorable comment. The report of the committee appointed to examine and report on the exhibit made by the school is appended hereto.

Under the authority of the department, last spring I sent two boys and one girl to Lee, Mass., where they were placed in the family of Mr. Hyde for the summer months. Arrangements were made for twenty-five others, through Captain Alvord, of East-hampton, Mass. A misunderstanding having arisen with regard to the ages and probable working qualities of the youth to be sent, I did not send this last party. Five girls and sixteen boys were placed in families in this vicinity for different periods during the summer months. The children have generally given satisfaction. The coming year, with a better understanding of the Indian on the part of the whites, and a better understanding of English and increased desire to work on the part of the Indian, there is reason to believe that all the children we may desire to put out during vacation will find places. This plan is an individualizing process most helpful to the work.

The discipline of the school has been maintained without difficulty, and punishments have been called for but infrequently. When offenses have been serious enough to demand corporal punishment, the cases have generally been submitted to a court of the older pupils, and this has proved a most satisfactory method. No trouble has arisen from the coeducation of the sexes; on the contrary, it has marked advantages.

The boys have been organized into companies as soldiers, and the best material selected for sergeants and corporals. They have been uniformed and drilled in many of the movements of army tactics. This has taught them obedience and cleanliness, and given them a better carriage.

A lady friend in Boston gave us a set of brass instruments. Under the direction of a competent instructor, twelve of the boys have in a little over two months learned to play these instruments so as to give us tolerable music for our parades.

There has been no epidemic, and we have had but very few deaths that could not be traced to hereditary causes or chronic affections.

The good people of the town have given us active sympathy and aid, and have welcomed the children to the different Sunday schools and churches. All of the boys have been divided into classes, and regularly attend the different Sunday schools of the town. This has been an inestimable benefit and a great encouragement to teachers and scholars. Several of our older and more intelligent boys have become members of the Presbyterian Church, and in their daily conduct show a proper regard for

their profession. The Episcopal Church has baptized and confirmed most of the Sioux children. The Rev. Dr. Wing, of the Presbyterian Church, and Professor Lippincott, of Dickinson College, have been kind enough to give us regular religious services on Sabbath afternoons.

Numerous letters from many parts of the Indian country, and from parents and relations of the children here, and from other Indians, show that there is an awakening among the Indians in favor of education and industrial training for the young.

I have to acknowledge with gratitude the deep interest and liberal support of the department, the hearty and efficient co-operation of teachers and other employés, and the sympathy and kindness of a multitude of friends all over the country, which, with the blessing of God, have rendered this effort so far a success.

With great respect, I am your obedient servant,

R. H. PRATT,
First Lieutenant, in charge.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Report of committee at the Cumberland County fair on the exhibit from the Indian training school.

To the officers and managers of the Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, Agricultural Society:

GENTLEMEN: The committee appointed to examine and report on the exhibits from the Indian training school, at Carlisle Barracks, under charge of Capt. R. H. Pratt, report as follows:

The methods of determining the comparative merits of these exhibits, and the conclusions reached upon an examination of them must necessarily, from the nature of the exhibits themselves, as well as from the character of the exhibitors, be somewhat different from the methods governing and the conclusions arrived at by a general committee in this exhibition A new field of view is presented and a new basis of comparison necessary.

Your committee are much pleased to be able to express their great gratification with the results attained by these Indian boys and girls during their short training, as shown by the large number of articles on exhibition. No one can look on the work here exhibited, and see the proficiency reached in the different departments of their industries, without a feeling of the utmost surprise and satisfaction This sentiment is shared by all visitors, as well as your committee.

Besides the exhibits of their industry, to which due attention will be called, were to be found many things now to be looked upon as relics. A case of Indian clothing, implements, ornaments, and curiosities attracted very general attention, and, by the thoughtful, could not but be contrasted with the articles manufactured by the children of the school. There was seen a suit dressed with the scalps of the owner's Indian enemies and a female's sack ornamented with elk teeth; near them plain and neat clothing made by the apprentice tailors and seamstresses of the school. Moccasins trimmed with beads, in contrast with shoes made by the Indian pupils. Bows and arrows for the hunt, and near by excellent bread baked by Indian bakers, and grains, fruits, and vegetables raised in the fields connected with the school by Indian labor. Tomahawks, knife sheaths, and tobacco pouches greatly contrasting with the neat, well-made tables, tin cups, rattles, and pans fresh from the shops at the school. Rude and grotesque paintings side by side with very fine specimens of penmanship and plain drawing, showing what rapid progress the boys and girls have made.

Among the articles exhibited were shoes, new and repaired, buggy and wagon harness, quilt, child's dress, boys' shirts, machine and hand-made, night dresses, chemises, specimens of darning, boys' pantaloons, table with inlaid top, tinware in great variety, bread, agricultural products, such as corn, potatoes, and vegetables of all kinds, also specimens of penmanship and drawing.

A number of the Indian boys afforded the crowds of visitors much entertainment by their exhibitions of pony riding, foot racing, and shooting with the bow and arrow.

The following premiums were awarded:

To Julia, a Sioux, for quilt, 50 cts.; to Justine, a Sioux, for shirt, 50 cts.; to Cora, a Pawnee, for shirt, 50 cts.; to Winnie, a Sioux, for night dress, 50 cts.; to Maud, a Sioux, for chemise, 50 cts.; to Susey, a Cheyenne, for darning, 25 cts.; to Emily, a Kiowa, for darning, 25 cts.; pantaloons made by Paul, a Sioux, and Alfred, an Arapaho, are also worthy of notice. To Wisecoby and Grant, for shoes, each 50 cts.; to Guy and Samuel, for very good bread, each 50 cts. In the bakery, everything except the care of the yeast is attended to by the boys. To Joe Gun, a Ponca, for table with inlaid top, 50 cts. This specimen satisfied the committee that Joe will make a good woodworker.

To Roman Nose, a Cheyenne, for fine tinware, 50 cts.; to Primaux, a Ponca, for fine tinware, 50 cts. Very creditable work in this department by Myers and Upright. These exhibits of tinware show aptness and care, the result being very good work. To Julian, a Sioux, for handsome set of buggy harness, every stitch of which was made by himself, we award $1.00. This set of harness compares very favorably with work by pale-face mechanics. To Morton, a Cheyenne, for harness, 50 cts.; to Lawrence, a Sioux, for harness, 50 cts.; to Toom, a Kiowa, for harness, 50 cts.

The display of penmanship and drawing was quite large and very satisfatory, there being nearly 100 specimens, by as many of the pupils. The evidences of progress in this department were quite marked. To Ellwood Dorian, Johnson Lane, Luther, Eva Picard, a Wichita, and Lizzie Walton, a Pawnee, for choice specimens, we award each 25 cts.

The successful competitors in the pony riding, foot racing, and bow and arrow shooting were Roman Nose and Samuel, in running; Poco, a Comanche; Richard, a Cheyenne; Carl, a Kiowa; and Frank, a Wichita, in riding; and Cyrus, Etadleuh, and Roman Nose, in shooting. We award to each a premium of $1.00.

Very respectfully,
CAPT. J. B LANDIS,.
CAPT. W. E. MILLER,
JOS. W. OGILBY,
Committee.

HAMPTON NORMAL AND AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE,
Hampton, Va., September 20, 1870.

SIR: According to request, I have the honor to submit the following report of the work which has been accomplished at the Hampton Institute for Indians. They have arrived and left as follows: From Saint Augustine, Fla., April, 1878 (ex-prisoners of war), men, 17. From Dakota Territory, November, 1878, as follows: Fort Berthold, 9 boys, 4 girls; Standing Rock, 3 boys, 1 girl; Cheyenne River, 9 boys; Crow Creek, 5 boys, 1 girl; Lower Brulé, 6 boys; Yankton Agency, 8 boys, 3 girls—49. Omaha and Winnebago Agency, January 22, 1880, 3 boys, 2 girls; Cherokee Indian (John Donning); Wichita Agency, Indian Territory, September, 1878, 1 boy; Menomonees from Wisconsin, October, 1879, 2 boys; November, 1879, 2 boys. Pawnees from Indian Territory, October, 1879, 2 boys. Absentee Shawnees from Indian Territory, October, 1879, 2 boys; September 16, 1880, 2 boys. From Cheyenne River, Dakota, November, 1879, 2 girls. From Standing Rock, Dakota, November, 1879, 3 girls. From Yankton, Dakota, December, 1879, 7 boys and 9 girls, making a total of 103. Saint Augustine Indians left, 13; died, 3; Dakotas, died at school, 5; Dakotas sent home for sickness, 14; Dakotas sent home for misconduct, 2—37. Number of Indians present, 66; number of Dakotas died since return, 4. Of the Saint Augustine Indians who have died there came diseased 1; of the Dakotas who have died there came diseased 3; very delicate, 3; apparently sound, 1. Almost all those who came last fall arrived with heavy colds; five have since had hemorrhages, and others show signs of lung trouble. The Florida boys have all left but one; the others are at Carlisle or at their homes; one has relapsed into barbarism, the rest are doing well.

There has been some difficulty in getting girls but none as to boys, and in spite of our efforts there is not yet the right proportion of girls. With the race, coeducation of the sexes is most important and is successful. We are now assured that from one agency alone (Cheyenne River) our schools could be filled with girls. Hundreds of both sexes are eager to come, and not one is here but by free choice and the consent of parents.

The result of fourteen months' education is shown in several photographic groups representing parties of our students as they appeared on their arrival in November, 1878, and in January, 1880. I think they would impress the most skeptical that the Indian is, like other people, improved by education.

The majority of our Indian pupils have now been under instruction from November, 1878, twenty-two months. The chief trouble is with their health. Out of ninety-six there have been eight deaths; in all cases but two, the disease, consumption, was brought with them, and their friends at home were not surprised. One chief, on learning of the death of his adopted boy, of whom he was very fond, called his people together and said, "if only one sent from this tribe to Hampton comes back to us, it is all right." Fourteen have been sent home for ill-health, of whom four have died. Many who came last fall were seriously injured by exposure on the way. There has been an acclimating process and a holding their own, with a few exceptions. They do not thrive as well during the hottest weather, and accordingly the hours of study and labor have been temporarily cut down.

Some experienced persons prophesy a relapse of educated Indians on their return to their homes, from opposition, ridicule, and shock at the old life, and from the force of

circumstances. By their studying one-half the day and working the other half, by being built up in ideas, and in working skill and habits, and by a radical change of the inner life, we believe they will, as a whole, stand the test of returning home. But no little care must be taken when they go back that favorable arrangements shall be made for a start in life; neglect at this point will imperil all the fruit of our labors.

Their studies are rudimentary; teaching is chiefly by the object method. They are now reading simple stories, are eager to learn, and most interesting as pupils. As a rule they understand ordinary conversation, and many can write a grammatical letter, but these very ones are most reluctant to display their knowledge of English, except to their teacher, and do themselves injustice when addressed by strangers.

During the summer there has been almost entire cessation from study, but regular habits and days' works have been kept up. They are greatly improved in ability to do steady manual labor. In work they are slow, but, as a rule, willing, and have made satisfactory progress. In the Indian workshops the following articles have been made: a one-horse cart complete, and quantities of spokes and other materials used in wheelwrighting; a variety of small and useful articles of blacksmith work; all the wooden tables used in the school, and many articles of wood-work; all the tinware needed by the school; most of the shoe-mending and a few pairs of shoes. They have replaced broken window-panes, and done many small jobs in painting and other mechanical work. They have, under the direction of a carpenter, built a two-story carriage-house, 24 by 50 feet, weather-boarded and shingled. The farm squad has worked regularly half a day, cultivating the various crops. The girls have had instruction in household industries—washing, ironing, and cooking. They are learning to make and mend their own clothes.

Instead of receiving clothing as fast as it was worn out, the boys have been put on wages, out of which they are expected to purchase their clothing; there is some waste, but the consequences of any folly are sure to be felt, and a valuable lesson in the use of money is thus given. Putting men on a manly footing is the best way to promote manhood.

Places for the summer in Berkshire County, Massachusetts, were secured for twenty-five Indian boys and girls, each one in a separate home to work out his living expenses under the care of kind and excellent farming people, with whom they have learned our language rapidly, and got a three-and-a-half months' drill in practical living and working, as valuable, I think, as any school experience; and their health has improved by it. These farmers testify that "no like number of American boys and girls could have done better." Three years at Hampton will, I believe, fit Indians for a life of usefulness and decency in their own homes.

Our 66 Indians are maintained as follows: By private charity, 6; by government aid ($150 per year) and private aid (from $50 to $70 per year), 60. The regular school charges are as follows: Board, fuel, washing, mending, lights, medical attendance, &c. (at $10 per month for 12 months), $120; tuition (*pro rata* cost of education of each student of the school), $70; clothing, $60—$250. Therefore, at the rate of government payment, $150 per year, there is, after allowing $30 per year for the value of the labor of each Indian, an annual deficit. This is met by individuals and societies, who provide for clothing from $50 to $60, or a scholarship of $70. Indian pupils require more teachers in proportion than other students; they wear out clothing rapidly, and are on hand the entire year. By this method there has been excited an interest in the welfare of Indians in many of the Eastern States, from Virginia to Massachusetts. The people care for those they keep, and an increasing and deep interest unknown before is spreading over the country. The demand for magazine articles on the Indian question is an evidence of this. A right public sentiment is half the battle with all public questions. Our appeal to the benevolent will result in a widespread and intelligent interest in Indian civilization. Aside from current expenses, the entire cost of building and outfit for the benefit of Indians at this institution since November, 1878, has been $13,726.72, all from private contributions.

It has been proposed by friends of this race to enlarge our work for Indian girls, by erecting for their benefit a building which shall cost complete and furnished $15,000, to be owned and managed by the institution. A beautiful site has been kindly given by a lady friend and benefactor of the school, adjoining the school premises on the north. All progress is based on the intelligence and integrity of women. We claim most encouraging results thus far from nearly two years' experience in training Indian girls sent here from Dakota Territory and elsewhere.

Our Indian pupils are fond of writing letters home, averaging one a week apiece. I believe that, while some misstatements have been made and mischief done, there is, on the whole, much benefit to their parents from this correspondence. The monthly report of each pupil as to conduct and progress in study is eagerly looked for by the Sioux parents, who quickly complain of any neglect in this matter.

The policy of showing Indians our great guns and enormous resources is not, I believe, so wise as that of showing them how those resources were secured, letting them witness and learn the steady, thrifty habits that are at the bottom of our prosperity.

We are trying to teach them these by school methods and by a practical experience of what the best industrial life of our country is.

From a recent report of the school officer in charge of our Indian boys I made the following extracts:

"From half-past 8 a. m. to 12 has been given to class-room recitations; from 1 p. m. to 5 in the winter, and to 6 in the spring, they have been trained in farm-work and mechanics. In dividing the work among the boys the first consideration was to have the agencies represented by as many different trades as possible. The second consideration was the boy's physical constitution, and in what trade he would be most likely to excel. In a few instances the boy's taste has been consulted, when we believed him capable of making an intelligent choice, but as many would choose to work at some trade because their particular school friends did, the general assignment of work was made without consulting them.

"The Indians have charge of the cleaning in the wigwam under the supervision of the colored janitor; their work has been very satisfactory, on the whole. The boys get down on their knees voluntarily and scrub the floors of their own rooms. Many of the most promising boys are those who have been severely disciplined. It takes hard rubs to bring out the hidden beauty in the character of some.

"After a year's study of the Indians it was thought proper and necessary to pay them in cash for their labor. The amount of wages is based upon the market price of the goods they will need and the number of hours they work, rather than upon the value of the work, although its quality is constantly improving. It is believed that large wages to begin with would demoralize them; they will have to study economy, to make both ends meet; the aim of the school is to make them feel that there are future as well as present needs, and so guard against any foolish expenditure of money. We realize more and more that the most pressing need of Indian youth is practical education. With it, they may hold their own against the race that is pushing them from point to point; without it, they must inevitably go down.

"We are often asked if the Indian students will not go back to their blanket and their old life. Necessity, not choice, may drive them to it. They must return to the surroundings of their former life, but whether they will sink to its level will depend very much upon the success of the work which we have begun here, upon the amount of practical knowledge which they will take home with them, upon the strength of their own character, and upon their friends at the other end of the line. The experiment does not end with the school life; it is then that it actually begins. This is only the preparation for the effort. The question is not can the Indian learn, but will he put his knowledge to practical use.

"In dealing with the Indians at Hampton we see that they have a warm, sunny side to their nature. We are preparing them for home usefulness. We do not flatter or coax them. We are trying to develop a self-reliant manhood and womanhood, strengthen their weak points, and prepare them to resist the degrading charms of savage life. This training is a strong stroke up the tide of civilization. If we can send them back to live just a decent and industrious life, their influence, if ever so small, must be a lever to their people."

The following letters illustrate the Indian interest in the improvement of the children, as we have found it during the past two years:

From an Indian father:

CROW CREEK AGENCY, *January* 14, 1879.

MY SON: I am going to write you a letter again. I want you to write letters to me often. I am glad that you are trying to learn. Don't run away from the school. It will be your own good if you learn. Do all the work they tell you to do, and learn to be a carpenter and a blacksmith. I would like to see how the Indian boys learn. The boys down there, their fathers would like to go down and see them. Then they would come back and tell the other Indians. Then they would like to send all their children. Learn to talk English; don't be ashamed to talk it.

Another father writes from Fort Pierre, Dak.:

I want you to learn how to be a printer. I want you to learn to talk English. I would like to have you learn how to be a carpenter. I would like to go down there and see how you are getting along. If I was down there—if I saw all the boys down there, then I would come back and tell the Indians and they would be all glad. I hope some of the boys will learn to be a teacher, when they come back that they can teach the boys and girls. This is the only chance you have; get all the good you can. This is all I have to say.

From an Indian mother:

KESHENA, WIS.

I am sorry you are not coming home next summer, dear child, but if you like to learn something it is a good place for you. Learn all you can; it will be for your own benefit.

Your affectionate mother,

WANHANNO KIEIR.

A father writes from the same place:

Try to learn fast and study hard, so that you will be a smart man. Try to learn the trade of black-smithing.

A brother to his sister:

DAKOTA.

MY SISTER: I want you to learn all you can and learn something good, and God watch you all the time. I want you to learn something. That's the reason I let you go to Hampton.

BULL HEAD.

An Indian father to his boy's teacher:

YANKTON AGENCY, DAK., *January* 26, 1880.

Gen. ARMSTRONG:

MY FRIEND: You got my letter, and you answered it, and when I saw your letter my heart was very glad. But when I saw your face in it I was most pleased of all. Then I made a feast and called the parents of the children that have gone to school. They were all so glad, they passed it around and each one gave it a kiss. So now we have all seen you, and it seems as if we can now trust you to take good care of our children. Perhaps you don't know that Indians think of their children a great deal, and don't know how to have them out of their sight one day. So now, my friend, you know how I felt about my two boys, but I can trust you now, and I want you to look after them and take good care of them, and if anything happens to them I want you to tell me soon.

I shake hands with you. Your friend, FAT MANDAN.

A full-blood Indian chief writes to his half brother from Crow Creek, August 25, 1879:

I am going to write you a letter; I never forget you. Try to learn all you can while you are down there. I wish I were young so I could go down and learn too. I want you to learn all you can and come back and teach your brothers. Try to learn and talk English, too. Don't think about coming home all the time. If you do you can't learn much. I like to have you write a letter back and tell me how you are.

WIZI—THAT'S I.

Our 250 negro and 66 Indian youth have for twenty-two months been in constant contact at this institution. There has been slight, not serious, friction. There is no difficulty from race prejudice. The negro is a help to the Indian as an example, by his habits of study and of labor, of obedience, of behavior, of general decency, and by his knowledge of English. The latter here is in an atmosphere of industry, good conduct, and of our language, which does much for his progress. Colored teachers have been remarkably successful in influencing and training Indians. The objective point with both races is the same development of character, of industry, skill, and of good habits, through a sufficiency of English studies and by a manual labor system, under good discipline and strong moral and religious influence. To do this work rightly requires complicated and expensive establishments, but it is far cheaper than the extermination policy. I trust the government will provide generously for this and all other work for the elevation of the Indian race. The great demand upon the charitable of our country makes the work of raising funds for our Indian effort one of difficulty.

I trust that the public officers who have legislative or executive duties with reference to the red race of our country will visit and inspect the institution as they shall have the opportunity.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

S. C. ARMSTRONG, *Principal.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Report of the joint committee of the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States, on the protection of Indians in their civil rights.

WASHINGTON, *November* 29, 1880.

SIR: As secretary of the joint committee of the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, appointed at its recent session to aid your efforts to civilize and protect the Indians in their civil rights, I take the liberty of bringing to your attention the inclosed report.

Yours, respectfully,

MONTGOMERY BLAIR.

HON. CARL SCHURZ,
Secretary of the Interior.

REPORT OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON SECURING FOR THE INDIANS THE PROTECTION OF THE CIVIL LAW.

To the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America:

The joint committee appointed at the last general convention, with power to take such steps as in their discretion might be judicious and effective towards securing from the government, for the Indians, the full protection of the civil law, respectfully report:

The complex nature of our government, growing out of the division and distribution of powers between the general government and the several State governments,

renders it a somewhat difficult task to obtain such intelligent and effective legislation as will secure for the Indians that full protection which citizens enjoy under the law.

Up to a recent period, the theory of the general government in respect to the several Indian tribes was, that they were to be treated as nations, having a distinct political existence, possessing and competent to exercise as such certain powers and privileges, and certain rights of property in the lands they occupied and in their other possessions. These privileges and rights have from time to time been recognized and confirmed by public treaties, executed with all the forms and solemnities of such compacts between nations. They have never, however, been conceded the standing of independent nations with all the political rights which attend such a position; but have been treated as a domestic and dependent people, their relation to our government being analogous to that of a ward to its guardian. The government has therefore assumed to control them in the exercise of whatever powers they claimed, as well as to protect them in the enjoyment of their acknowledged rights. In the exercise of this authority and duty the general government has asserted and maintained exclusive control over most questions appertaining to the civil rights of the Indians, and especially of those touching the enjoyment, alienation, and disposition of their lands. So that even in the State of New York, whose statutes have for many years accorded full protection of property and person to those Indians yet remaining within its limits, no valid disposition of their lands can be made by the Indians without the consent and approval of the general government, through its authorized agents. Yet in the older States, at least, the criminal jurisdiction of the State governments has long since been extended, and has been vigorously exercised over the Indians residing within their borders. Those States have also legislated largely in respect to their personal property, and for the protection of their personal rights and their social privileges and immunities. In the State of New York, where several thousand Indians yet remain and maintain their tribal relations, statutes have been passed to enable them to organize and administer an internal government and police upon their reservations, having many of the features of the municipal governments of citizens in towns and counties, and the Indians have carried on these governments successfully, have established schools, courts of justice, and other institutions of civilized communities, and have thus enjoyed most of the advantages of a government of law. In order, therefore, to secure the desired protection to all their rights of property and person for those Indians who reside within the limits of any State, it is very desirable, perhaps necessary, to secure separate or concurrent legislation by both the general and State governments.

There is, however, little or no complaint of the want of legal protection for those Indians who reside in the States east of the Mississippi River; but the tribes residing in some of the newly organized States, and in the Territories, which comprehend the vast region between the Mississippi and the Pacific Ocean, are in great part destitute of that security for life and property, as well as that salutary restraint upon themselves, which can be obtained only by extending over them that protection and control which attends a government of law. And while the Indians are making gradual, though slow advances in the arts of civilized life, they receive little encouragement from the white population which crowds upon their borders, covets and grasps after their lands, and is, for the most part, slow to acknowledge that the Indian has "any rights which the white man is bound to respect." It is difficult, if not impossible, to obtain from the State or Territorial Governments, made up of the representatives or such white men, any legislation favorable to the Indians; and your committee are not aware that any such legislation has even been attempted in any State or Territory west of the Mississippi. The only hope for the Indian, is in the sense of justice, and of its duty, manifested by the general government. Of late years, it has made some important changes in its mode of dealing with the Indian tribes, and has taken steps towards a system of legislation, which recognizes the possibility of elevating the Indians above the conditions of savage life, and acknowledges his capacity and rights as a man. It will be interesting and instructive to review briefly the legislation of Congress, which directly affects the condition and rights of the Indians.

Very careful and stringent laws were passed long ago to prevent and punish the encroachment of whites upon Indian lands, the taking away or injuring the cattle, horses, or other property of the Indians, and to protect them from the demoralizing and injurious influence of the unlicensed white traders who infest their borders. Other statutes provide for the punishment of certain specified crimes and offenses against persons and property, whether by Indians or white persons, within the Indian country, and as to all other crimes it is enacted that "the general laws of the United States as to the punishment of crimes committed at any place within the sole and exclusive jurisdiction of the United States (except the District of Columbia), shall extend to the Indian country."*

The first great change in the policy of the government in its dealings with the Indians is marked by an act of Congress, passed in 1871, which declares that, "though the treaties before them made with any Indian nation shall remain valid and unim-

* Rev. Stat. of U. S., secs. 2133–2157.

paired, yet in future no Indian nation or tribe within the territory of the United States shall be acknowledged or recognized as an independent nation, tribe or power, with whom the United States may contract by treaty."*

And in 1870, Congress declared by law that, "All persons within the jurisdiction of the United States shall have the same right in every State and Territory to make and enforce contracts, to sue, be parties, give evidence, and to the full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of persons and property as is enjoyed by white citizens; and shall be subject to like punishment, pains, penalties, taxes, licenses, and exactions of every kind, and to no other."†

Your committee believe that this statute secures to the Indians very ample and valuable rights. They can perceive no valid reason why it is not applicable to them. It comprehends in broad language, "all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States." And though cavilers may urge some plausible exposition of its terms which will exclude the Indian, yet we believe that the sound and well-established rules which govern the construction of statutes, demand such an interpretation of its language as will embrace the Indians within its benign provisions.

These enactments, could they be enforced, would go far toward extending to the Indians the protection of the law, so far as that can be accomplished by acts of Congress. But their enforcement is attended with many and almost insuperable difficulties, arising from the conditions of Indian life, the situation of the country where they live, and their relations to the whites, who are their neighbors. The Indians, though they may feel very keenly the wrongs done them from time to time, and have a quick sense of their right to redress, are yet most ignorant alike of their legal rights and of the forms and modes of procedure by which those rights can be enforced and maintained. In the wild and unsettled country which they inhabit, the courts and officers of the law rarely exercise their powers, and are hardly known to exist. The whites upon their borders, and with whom they come in contact, for the most part, look upon the Indians as their natural enemies, and can hardly be relied on to do them justice, even if compelled to appear in the courts as jurors, witnesses, or otherwise, in cases where Indian rights are at issue. And the Indians themselves, with rare exceptions, have little idea of any other remedy for injuries done them than the strong hand, and are but too ready to resort to violence. It results that there is but scanty redress under the law for the Indian wronged, no matter how plainly the words of the statute may declare him entitled to redress.

Your committee believe that the general government is earnestly desirous of improving and elevating the condition of the Indians, so that the protection of the laws may be effectively conferred upon and realized by them, and that they may enjoy all the blessings of civilization. In the last report of the honorable secretary of the Interior, he declares the policy of the government, and the ends steadily pursued by it, to be as follows:

"1. To set the Indians to work as agriculturists or herders, thus to break up their habits of savage life, and to make them self-supporting.

"2. To educate their youth of both sexes, so as to introduce to the growing generation civilized ideas, wants, and aspirations.

"3. To allot parcels of lands to Indians in severalty, and to give them individual title to their farms in fee, inalienable for a certain period, thus to foster the pride of individual ownership of property, instead of their former dependence upon the tribe, with its territory held in common.

"4. When settlement in severalty with individual title is accomplished, to dispose, with their consent, of those lands on their reservations which are not settled and used by them, the proceeds to form a fund for their benefit, which will gradually relieve the government of the expenses at present provided for by annual appropriations.

"5. When this is accomplished, to treat the Indians like other inhabitants of the United States under the laws of the land."

The honorable Secretary comments on this policy and urges its wisdom in words so pertinent and forcible that we beg leave to repeat them here:

"This policy, if adopted and supported by Congress, and carried out with wisdom and firmness, will, in my opinion, gradually bring about a solution of the Indian problem without injustice to the Indians, and also without obstructing the development of the country. It will raise them to a level of civilization at least equal to that of the civilized tribes in the Indian Territory, and probably to a higher one, considering the stimulus of individual ownership in land. It will not take away from them by force what in justice and equity belongs to them, but induce them to part with what they cannot cultivate and use themselves, for a fair compensation. It will open to progress and improvement large districts now held by Indians, which will then be of no real advantage to them and are now to nobody else.

"It must be kept in mind that this cannot be done in a day. We are frequently told that the tribal relations must be broken up; that the reservation system must be

* Rev. Stat. of U. S., sec. 2079. † Ib., sec. 1977.

abandoned, &c. Whatever is to be the ultimate end and result of the policy stated, it is certain that the habits grown up in the course of centuries will not at once yield to a mere word of command. It is equally certain that the introduction of industrial habits, that settlement in severalty, the foundation of permanent homes, the conferring of individual title, and thereby the practical individualization of the Indian, must be accomplished first, and in accomplishing these necessary ends, the influence of tribal authority has, in many, if not in most cases, whenever well taken advantage of, been found of great usefulness in the progress of improvement. * * * Recent experience has convinced me that all the desirable ends can be most successfully reached by watching and improving every favorable opportunity for giving a wise and vigorous impulse and lending a helping hand to the best capacities of the Indians, and that this method will bring about general good results in a shorter time than would be reached by the heroic treatment. In fact the progress made during the last two years has been greater than might have been anticipated, and it encourages the hope that the ends above indicated may [be accomplished in a comparatively short space of time."

The copious and interesting statistics set forth in the report and accompanying documents, illustrate the wisdom of the policy thus explained and enforced, and demonstrate the advance made by the Indians in agriculture, in the education of their youth, and in turning aside from the paths of savage life into the white man's way. This result should not only encourage the government to steadily pursue and vigorously enforce its benign policy, but should stimulate all good citizens to aid in its maintenance.

In 1879, a bill was introduced in Congress, empowering the President to establish suitable police regulations for the government of the various Indian reservations, and to enforce their observance; providing for the punishment of crimes committed upon the reservations and in the Indian Territory, and conferring jurisdiction for that purpose upon certain State and Territorial courts and district courts of the United States. The passage of this bill was earnestly recommended by the Secretary of the Interior, and was favorably reported upon by the Judiciary Committees of both houses of Congress, but no further action was had thereon. It is hoped that this bill will at no distant day become a law, and that Congress will add to it such further legislation as may be necessary for the more complete protection of the Indians in their personal and property rights. To secure such legislation and such earnest action by the government as will make it effective, public opinion must be enlightened and educated, and Christian men in every part of the country made to understand and to feel that the Indian is our fellow-man, that his rights are as sacred as our own, and that it is the solemn duty of the nation to take speedy and ample measures to raise him from his oppressed and dependent condition, and to ultimately elevate him to the rank of a citizen, and thus insure him all the blessings which crown that high privilege.

J. WILLIAMS,
Chairman on part of House of Bishops.
MORGAN DIX,
Chairman of the Committee on the part of the House of Deputies.

Your committee recommended the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee of three bishops, three presbyters, and three laymen be appointed, whose duty it shall be to observe what action is taken by government for extending to the Indians legal protection of their civil rights and placing them under obedience to the law, to promote by such measures as the committee shall deem expedient legislation suitable to accomplish those ends, and report from time to time what action shall have been had in the premises.

INDIAN LEGISLATION BY THE SECOND SESSION OF THE FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

CHAP. 36.—An act making additional appropriations for the support of certain Indian tribes, for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty. [March 10, 1880.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of paying the urgent necessary additional expenses of certain Indian tribes, namely:

For care and support of the Pawnee Indians, in the Indian Territory, fifteen thousand dollars;

For care and support of the Shoshone Indians, in Wyoming Territory, fifteen thousand dollars;

For subsistence and civilization of the Arapahoes, Cheyennes, Apaches, Kiowas, Comanches, and Wichitas who have been collected upon the reservation set apart for their use and occupation, eighty thousand dollars;

For subsistence and civilization of Nez Percés of Joseph's Band, in the Indian Territory, ten thousand dollars;

For advertising, at rates not exceeding regular commercial rates, telegraphing, inspection, and all other expenses connected with contracts and purchases for the Indian service, fifteen thousand dol lars.

CHAP. 39.—An act for the relief of certain actual settlers on the Kansas trust and diminished reserve lands in the State of Kansas. [March 16, 1880.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the persons included in the provisions of section one of the act approved July five, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, entitled "An act providing for the sale of the Kansas Indian lands in Kansas to actual settlers, and for the disposition of the proceeds of the sale," or the heirs, legal representatives and assigns of said persons, shall be permitted to complete the payment for the lands to which they are entitled under said act, at the newly appraised value as ascertained and approved by the Secretary of the Interior, under section three of said act, and in completing such payment credit shall be given for all sums heretofore paid as principal and interest, which sums shall be considered as constituting one instalment upon the present appraised value at the date when the last payment thereof was made; and the balance shall be paid in three equal instalments, the first to be paid on or before the first day of January, eighteen hundred and eighty-one, and the remaining instalments shall be payable annually from the date of the first; each instalment to draw interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, from the date when the last payment heretofore made, was received by the district office: *Provided*, That if any of said persons have failed to make payment heretofore of any portion of the purchase money, as required under the act aforesaid, or the act of June twenty-third, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, relating to these lands, such persons, their heirs, legal representatives or assigns, being in possession thereof, shall be required, prior to the first day of January, eighteen hundred and eighty-one, to make entry and pay for their respective claims in three equal instalments, the first on the day of entry and the remaining instalments annually from that date and drawing interest at the rate of six per centum per annum until paid; bond being required in case of timbered lands to prevent waste as in section one of said act; and where such persons, their heirs, legal representatives or assigns are not in possession of said lands then the same may be entered as others of the said Kansas Indian lands, by actual settlers only.

SEC. 2. That all persons who have made entries under section two of the act of June twenty-third, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, relating to these lands, may complete their payments upon such entries at the newly appraised value thereof in the same manner and upon the same terms, credits, and limitations as are provided in section one of this act.

SEC. 3. That the terms of the proviso of section two of the act of July fifth, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, relating to default and forfeiture shall extend to all entries and requirements under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 4. Actual settlement on any of said lands shall be regarded as sufficient in all cases where the claimant actually resides on contiguous land to which he holds the legal title, and has heretofore cultivated and made valuable improvements on his adjoining claim, in good faith, for the purpose of a home for himself: *Provided*, Said claimant shall in all other respects comply with the law and the regulations issued thereunder by the General Land Office.

CHAP. 41.—An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to deposit certain funds in the United States Treasury in lieu of investment. [April 1, 1880.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to deposit, in the Treasury of the United States, any and all sums now held by him, or which may hereafter be received by him, as Secretary of the Interior and trustee of various Indian tribes, on account of the redemption of United States bonds, or other stocks and securities belonging to the Indian trust-fund, and all sums received on account of sales of Indian trust-lands, and the sales of stocks lately purchased for temporary investment, whenever he is of the opinion that the best interests of the Indians will be promoted by such deposits, in lieu of investments; and the United States shall pay interest semi-annually, from the date of deposit of any and all such sums in the United States Treasury, at the rate per annum stipulated by treaties or prescribed by law, and such payments shall be made in the usual manner, as each may become due, without further appropriation by Congress.

CHAP. 61.—An act to amend an act entitled "An act for the removal of certain Indians in New Mexico," approved June twentieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-eight. [April 23, 1880.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proviso to the act approved June twentieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, making an appropriation for the removal of the band of Apaches at Cimarron, New Mexico, to the Mescalero Apache Reservation at Fort Stanton, New Mexico, requiring the removal of said Indians within thirty days after the passage of the act, and forbidding the issue of rations and annuities to said Indians, except at the Mescalero Apache Agency, New Mexico, be, and the same is hereby, repealed, and the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to issue to said Indians their supplies and annuities at the Abiquiu Agency, New Mexico.

CHAP. 85.—An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-one, and for other purposes. [May 11, 1880.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of paying the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes, namely:

* * * * * * *

REMOVAL, SETTLEMENT, SUBSISTENCE, AND SUPPORT OF INDIANS.

* * * * * * *

For subsistence and civilization of the Assinaboines in Montana, including pay of employees, twenty-five thousand dollars.

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For subsistence and civilization of the confederated tribes and bands in Middle Oregon, and for pay of employees, eight thousand dollars.

For subsistence and civilization of the D'Wamish and other allied tribes in Washington Territory, including pay of employees, eleven thousand dollars.

For subsistence and civilization of the Flatheads and other confederated tribes, pay of employees and of Indian chiefs, thirteen thousand five hundred dollars.

* * * * * * *

For support, education, and civilization of the Mixed Shoshones, Bannocks, and Sheepeaters, including pay of employees, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For subsistence and civilization of the Qui-nai-elts and Quil-leh-utes, including pay of employees, six thousand dollars.

For support of industrial schools and for other educational purposes, for the Indian tribes, seventy-five thousand dollars.

For subsistence and civilization of the S'Klallam Indians, including pay of employees, eight thousand dollars.

For subsistence and civilization of the Walla-Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla tribes, including pay of employees, fourteen thousand dollars.

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For subsistence and civilization of the Yakamas, including pay of employees, twenty-two thousand dollars.

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GENERAL INCIDENTAL EXPENSES OF THE INDIAN SERVICE.

Incidental expenses of Indian service in Arizona: For general incidental expenses of the Indian service, support and civilization of Indians at the Colorado River, Pima and Maricopa, and Moquis Pueblo agencies, twenty thousand dollars, and pay of employees at same agencies, sixteen thousand dollars; in all, thirty-six thousand dollars.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Telegraphing and purchase of Indian supplies: To contract for the Indian service, advertising at rates not exceeding regular commercial rates, inspection, and all other expenses connected therewith, including telegraphing, thirty thousand dollars: *Provided,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized, whenever it can be done advantageously, to purchase for use in the Indian service, from Indian manual and training schools, in the manner customary among individuals such articles as may be manufactured at such schools, and which are used in the Indian service. Accounts of such transactions shall be kept in the Indian Bureau and in the training schools, and reports thereof made from time to time.

* * * * * * *

No part of the money appropriated by this act shall be paid, or in any way used, for the payment of the salaries or expenses of the Indian Commissioners provided for by section two thousand and thirty-nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Pay of Indian police: For the services of not exceeding eight hundred privates at five dollars per month each, and not exceeding one hundred officers at eight dollars per month each, of Indian police, and for equipments and rations, to be employed in maintaining order and prohibiting illegal traffic in liquor on the several Indian reservations, seventy thousand dollars: *Provided*, That teachers and Indians employed at agencies in any capacity shall not be construed as part of agency employees named in section five of the act making appropriations for the Indian service for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-five.

For additional clothing not specifically appropriated for under the treaties with the various tribes, to be distributed by the Secretary of the Interior in cases where necessary, forty-five thousand dollars; and he shall cause report to be made to Congress at its next session thereafter of his action under this provision.

To refund to the appropriation for Sioux of different tribes, including Santee Sioux of Nebraska, the proceeds of the sale of sheep and wool made in June last and covered into the Treasury, being two thousand five hundred and ninety-two dollars and ninety cents, are hereby reappropriated, to be expended for the Yankton Sioux.

For this amount to pay the following-named persons the sums annexed to their names:

To J. D. Abbott, of Cherokee County, North Carolina, one hundred and seventy-five dollars.

To M. C. King, of Cherokee County, North Carolina, two hundred and twelve dollars and three cents.

To M. L. Brittam, of Cherokee County, North Carolina, two hundred and thirty-two dollars.

To Scroop Enloe, Jackson County, North Carolina, one hundred and twenty-five dollars and thirty-five cents; total, seven hundred and forty-four dollars and thirty-eight cents: *Provided*, That the amounts due as above set forth be charged to the fund held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior for the North Carolina Cherokees; and the proper accounting officer of the Treasury is hereby directed to pay the said sums to the above-named persons.

INTEREST ON TRUST-FUND STOCKS.

SEC. 2. Payment of interest on certain abstracted and non-paying State stocks, belonging to the various Indian tribes, and held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-one, namely:

For trust-fund interest due Cherokee national fund, twenty-six thousand and sixty dollars;

For trust-fund interest due Cherokee school fund, two thousand four hundred and ten dollars;

For trust-fund interest due Chickasaw national fund, nineteen thousand eight hundred and twenty dollars;

For trust-fund interest due Choctaw general fund, twenty-seven thousand dollars;

For trust-fund interest due Creek orphans, four thousand and forty-eight dollars;

For trust-fund interest due Delaware general-fund, eight thousand nine hundred and thirty dollars;

For trust-fund interest due Iowas, three thousand five hundred and twenty dollars;

For trust-fund interest due Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Piankeshaws, four thousand eight hundred and one dollars;

For trust-fund interest due Kaskaskia, Wea, Peoria, and Piankeshaw school-fund, one thousand four hundred and forty-nine dollars;

For trust-fund interest due Menomonees, nine hundred and fifty dollars;

For trust-fund interest due Ottawas and Chippewas, two hundred and thirty dollars; in all, ninety-nine thousand two hundred and eighteen dollars.

SEC. 3. No Purchase of supplies for which appropriations are herein made exceeding in the aggregate five hundred dollars in value at any one time shall be made without first giving at least three weeks' public notice by advertisement, except in cases of exigency, when, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, who shall make official record of the facts constituting the contingency, he may direct that purchases may be made in open market in amount not exceeding three thousand dollars.

SEC. 4. That so much of the appropriations herein made as may be required to pay for goods and supplies, and for transportation of the same, for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-one, shall be immediately available; but no such goods or supplies shall be distributed or delivered to any of said Indians prior to July first, eighteen hundred and eighty, and the Secretary of the Interior, under the direction of the President, may use any surplus that may remain in any of the said appropriations herein made for the purchase of subsistence for the several Indian

tribes, to an amount not exceeding fifty thousand dollars in the aggregate, to supply any subsistence deficiency that may occur: *Provided, however*, That funds appropriated to fulfill treaty obligations shall not be so used: *And provided further*, That any diversions which shall be made under authority of this section shall be reported in detail, and the reasons therefor, to Congress, at the session of Congress next succeeding such diversion: *And provided further*, That all officers and agents of the Army and Indian Bureaus are prohibited, except in a case specially directed by the President, from granting permission in writing or otherwise to any Indian or Indians on any reservation to go into the State of Texas under any pretext whatever; and any officer or agent of the Army or Indian Bureau who shall violate this provision shall be dismissed from the public service. And the Secretary of the Interior is hereby directed and required to take at once such other reasonable measures as may be necessary in connection with said prohibition to prevent said Indians from entering said State.

SEC. 5. That when not required for the purpose for which appropriated, the funds herein provided for the pay of specified employees at any agency may be used by the Secretary of the Interior for the pay of the employees at such agency, but no deficiency shall be thereby created; and when necessary, specified employees may be detailed for other service when not required for the duty for which they were engaged; and that the several appropriations herein made for millers, blacksmiths, engineers, carpenters, physicians, and other persons, and for various articles provided for by treaty stipulation for the several Indian tribes, may be diverted to other uses for the benefit of the said tribes respectively, within the discretion of the President, and with the consent of said tribes, expressed in the usual manner; and that he cause report to be made to Congress, at its next session thereafter, of his action under this provision.

SEC. 6. That the Secretary of the Treasury, be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed, semi-annually, to place to the credit of the L'Anse and Vieux de Sert bands of Chippewas, of Lake Superior, under the provisions of the act entitled "An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to deposit certain funds in the United States Treasury in lieu of investment", approved April first, eighteen hundred and eighty, interest upon twenty thousand dollars, being the unexpended balance of money belonging to the said Indians appropriated under the provisions of the act entitled "An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the government for the fiscal years ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three and eighteen hundred and seventy-four, and for other purposes", approved June twenty-second, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, and now to their credit on the books of the Treasury, said unexpended balance and interest thereon to be applied as provided in said act.

CHAP. 107.—An act for the relief of settlers on the Osage trust and diminished-reserve lands in Kansas, and for other purposes. [May 28, 1880.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all actual settlers under existing laws upon the Osage Indian trust and diminished-reserve lands in Kansas (any failure to comply with such existing laws notwithstanding) shall be allowed sixty days after a day to be fixed by public notice by advertisement in two newspapers in each of the proper land districts, which day shall not be later than ninety days after the passage of this act, within which to make proof of their claims, and to pay one-fourth the purchase price thereof, and the said parties shall pay the balance of said purchase price in three equal annual installments thereafter: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent an earlier payment of the whole or any installment of said purchase money as aforesaid.

And if default be made by any settler in the payment of any portion or installment at the time it becomes due under the foregoing provisions, his entire claim, and any money he may have paid thereon, shall be forfeited, and the land shall, after proper notice, be offered for sale according to the terms hereinafter prescribed, unless before the day fixed for such offering the whole amount of purchase money shall be paid by said claimant, so as to entitle him to receive his patent for the tract embracing his claim.

SEC. 2. That all the said Indian lands remaining unsold and unappropriated and not embraced in the claims provided for in section one of this act, shall be subject to disposal to actual settlers only, having the qualifications of pre-emptors on the public lands. Such settlers shall make due application to the register with proof of settlement and qualifications as aforesaid; and, upon payment of not less than one-fourth the purchase price, shall be permitted to enter not exceeding one quarter section each, the balance to be paid in three equal installments, with like penalties, liabilities, and restrictions as to default and forfeiture as provided in section one of this act.

SEC. 3. All lands upon which such default has continued for ninety days shall be placed upon a list, and the Secretary of the Interior shall cause the same to be duly proclaimed for sale in the manner prescribed for the offering of the public lands, but

not exceeding one quarter section shall be sold to any one purchaser, at a price not less than the price fixed by law, but such lands, upon which such default shall be made, shall be offered for sale by advertisement of not less than thirty days in two newspapers in the proper land districts respectively, and unless the purchase price be fully paid before the day named in the notice, shall be sold for cash to the highest bidder at not less than the price fixed by law. And all such lands, subject to unpaid overdue installments, shall be so offered once every year. And if any of said lands shall remain unsold after the offering as aforesaid, they shall be subject to private entry, for cash in tracts not exceeding one quarter section by one purchaser.

SEC. 4. After the payment of the first installment as hereinafter provided for, such lands shall be subject to taxation according to the laws of the State of Kansas, as other lands are or may be in said State: *Provided*, That no sale of any such lands for taxes shall operate to deprive the United States, of said lands, or any part of the purchase-price thereof, but if default be made in any installment of the purchase-price as aforesaid, such tax sale purchaser, or his or her legal representatives, may, upon the day fixed for the public sale, and after such default has become final, under the foregoing provisions, pay so much of said purchase-price as may remain unpaid, and shall thereupon be entitled to receive a patent for the same as though he had made due settlement thereon: *And provided further*, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to deprive or impair the right of the settler, of the right of redemption under the revenue laws of the State of Kansas.

SEC. 5. That the register and the receiver shall be allowed the same fees and commissions as are allowed by law for the disposal of the public lands, and the net proceeds of the sales and disposals, after deducting the expenses of such disposals, shall be deposited to the credit of the proper Indian fund, as provided by existing laws; and the Secretary of the Interior shall make all rules and regulations necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this act.

SEC. 6. That nothing in this act shall be construed to interfere in any manner with the operation of the town-site laws as applicable to these lands: *Provided*, That all claims for entry under said statutes shall be proved up and fully paid for, before the day fixed for the commencement of the public sales provided for in section three of this act.

SEC. 7. In all cases arising under this act interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum shall be computed and paid upon all that part of the purchase money in respect to which time is given for the payment of the same.

CHAP. 223.—An act to accept and ratify the agreement submitted by the confederated bands of Ute Indians in Colorado, for the sale of their reservation in said State, and for other purposes, and to make the necessary appropriations for carrying out the same. [June 15, 1880.]

Whereas certain of the chiefs and headmen of the confederated bands of the Ute tribe of Indians, now present in the city of Washington, have agreed upon and submitted to the Secretary of the Interior an agreement for the sale to the United States of their present reservation in the State of Colorado, their settlement upon lands in severalty, and for other purposes; and

Whereas the President of the United States has submitted said agreement, with his approval of the same, to the Congress of the United States for acceptance and ratification, and for the necessary legislation to carry the same into effect: Therefore

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That said agreement be, and the same is hereby, accepted, ratified, and confirmed: *Provided*, That the said agreement shall be amended by adding to the first clause thereof, after the words "guilty parties", the words following, to wit: "Until such surrender or apprehension, or until the President shall be satisfied that the guilty parties are no longer living or have fled beyond the limits of the United States, the proportion of the money, hereinafter provided, coming to that portion of the Ute Indians known as the White River Utes, except for removal and settlement, shall not be paid"; and by adding to the third express condition of said agreement after the word "forever", the words following, to wit: "*Provided*, That the President of the United States may, in his discretion, appropriate an amount thereof, not exceeding ten thousand dollars, for the education in schools established within or beyond the limits of the lands selected, of such youths of both sexes as in his judgment may be best qualified to make proficiency in practical industries and pursuits necessary for their self-support, and out of the portion of said moneys coming to the White River Utes, the United States shall pay annually to the following-named persons, during the period of twenty years, if they shall live so long, the following sums respectively: To Mrs. Arivella D. Meeker, five hundred dollars; to Miss Josephine Meeker five hundred dollars; to Mrs. Sophronia Price, five hundred dollars; to Mrs. Maggie Gordon, five hundred dollars; to George Dresser, two hundred dollars; to Mrs. Sarah M. Post, five hundred dollars; to Mrs. Eaton, mother of George Eaton, two hundred dollars; to the parents of Arthur L. Thompson two hundred dollars; to

the father of Fred Shepard, two hundred dollars; to the parents of Wilmer Eskridge, two hundred dollars"; and by adding to the fifth express condition of said agreement after word "reaffirmed", the words following to wit: "This sum, together with the annuity of fifty thousand dollars hereinbefore provided, may, in the discretion of Congress, at the end of twenty-five years, be capitalized, and the principal sum be paid to said Indians per capita in lieu of said annuities": *And provided also*, That three-fourths of the adult male members of said confederated bands shall agree to and sign said agreement, upon presentation of the same to them, in open council, in the manner hereinafter provided: *Provided further*, That nothing in this act contained, or in the agreement herein set forth, or in the amendments herein proposed to said agreement, shall be so construed as to compel any Ute Indian to remove from any lands that he or she claims in severalty. Said agreement is in words and figures as follows, namely:

The chiefs and headmen of the confederate bands of the Utes now present in Washington hereby promise and agree to procure the surrender to the United States, for trial and punishment, if found guilty, of those members of their nation, not yet in the custody of the United States, who were implicated in the murder of United States Indian Agent N. C. Meeker, and the murder of and outrages upon the employees at the White River Agency on the twenty-ninth day of September, eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, and in case they do not themselves succeed in apprehending the said parties, presumably guilty of the above-mentioned crime, that they will not in any manner obstruct, but faithfully aid, any officers of the United States, directed by the proper authorities, to apprehend such presumably guilty parties.

The said chiefs and headmen of the confederate bands of Utes also agree and promise to use their best endeavors with their people to procure their consent to cede to the United States all the territory of the present Ute Reservation in Colorado, except as hereinafter provided for their settlement.

The Southern Utes agree to remove to and settle upon the unoccupied agricultural lands on the La Plata River, in Colorado; and if there should not be a sufficiency of such lands on the La Plata River and in its vicinity in Colorado, then upon such other unoccupied agricultural lands as may be found on the La Plata River or in its vicinity in New Mexico.

The Uncompahgre Utes agree to remove to and settle upon agricultural lands on Grand River, near the mouth of the Gunnison River, in Colorado, if a sufficient quantity of agricultural land shall be found there; if not, then upon such other unoccupied agricultural lands as may be found in that vicinity and in the Territory of Utah.

The White River Utes agree to remove to and settle upon agricultural lands on the Uintah Reservation in Utah.

Allotments in severalty of said lands shall be made as follows:

To each head of a family one-quarter of a section, with an additional quantity of grazing land not exceeding one-quarter of a section.

To each single person over eighteen years of age one-eighth of a section, with an additional quantity of grazing land not exceeding one-eighth of a section.

To each orphan child under eighteen years of age one-eighth of a section, with an additional quantity of grazing land not exceeding one-eighth of a section; and to each other person, under eighteen years, now living, or who may be born prior to said allotments, one-eighth of a section, with a like quantity of grazing land.

All allotments to be made with the advice of the commission hereinafter provided, upon the selection of the Indians, heads of families selecting for their minor children, and the agents making the allotment for each orphan child.

The said chiefs and headmen of the confederated bands of Utes further promise that they will not obstruct or in anywise interfere with travel upon any of the highways now open or hereafter to be opened by lawful authority in or upon any of the lands to be set apart for their use by virtue of this agreement.

The said chiefs and headmen of the confederated bands of Utes promise to obtain the consent of their people to the cession of the territory of their reservation as above on the following express conditions:

First. That the Government of the United States cause the lands so set apart to be properly surveyed and to be divided among the said Indians in severalty in the proportion hereinbefore mentioned, and to issue patents in fee simple to them respectively therefor, so soon as the necessary laws are passed by Congress. The title to be acquired by the Indians shall not be subject to alienation, lease, or incumbrance, either by voluntary conveyance of the grantee or by the judgment, order, or decree of any court, or subject to taxation of any character, but shall be and remain inalienable and not subject to taxation for the period of twenty-five years, and until such time thereafter as the President of the United States may see fit to remove the restriction, which shall be incorporated in the patents when issued, and any contract made prior to the removal of such restriction shall be void.

Second. That so soon as the consent of the several tribes of the Ute Nation shall have been obtained to the provisions of this agreement, the President of the United States shall cause to be distributed among them in cash the sum of sixty thousand

dollars of annuities now due and provided for, and so much more as Congress may appropriate for that purpose; and that a commission shall be sent to superintend the removal and settlement of the Utes, and to see that they are well provided with agricultural and pastoral lands sufficient for their future support, and upon such settlement being duly effected, that they are furnished with houses, wagons, agricultural implements, and stock cattle sufficient for their reasonable wants, and also such saw and grist mills as may be necessary to enable them to commence farming operations, and that the money to be appropriated by Congress for that purpose shall be apportioned among the different bands of Utes in the following manner: One-third to those who settle on the La Plata River and vicinity, one-half to those settling on Grand River and vicinity, and one-sixth to those settling on the Uintah Reservation.

Third. That in consideration of the cession of territory to be made by the said confederated bands of the Ute Nation, the United States, in addition to the annuities and sums for provisions and clothing stipulated and provided for in existing treaties and laws, agrees to set apart and hold, as a perpetual trust for the said Ute Indians, a sum of money, or its equivalent in bonds of the United States, which shall be sufficient to produce the sum of fifty thousand dollars per annum, which sum of fifty thousand dollars shall be distributed per capita to them annually forever.

Fourth. That as soon as the President of the United States may deem it necessary or expedient, the agencies for the Uncompahgres and Southern Utes be removed to and established at suitable points, to be hereafter selected, upon the lands to be set apart, and to aid in the support of the said Utes until such time as they shall be able to support themselves, and that in the mean time the United States Government will establish and maintain schools in the settlements of the Utes, and make all necessary provision for the education of their children.

Fifth. All provisions of the treaty of March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and the act of Congress approved April twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, not altered by this agreement, shall continue in force, and the following words from article three of said act, namely, "The United States agrees to set apart and hold, as a perpetual trust for the Ute Indians, a sum of money or its equivalent in bonds, which shall be sufficient to produce the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars per annum, which sum of twenty-five thousand dollars per annum shall be disbursed or invested at the discretion of the President, or as he may direct, for the use and benefit of the Ute Indians forever," are hereby expressly reaffirmed.

Sixth. That the commissioners above mentioned shall ascertain what improvements have been made by any member or members of the Ute Nation upon any part of the reservation in Colorado to be ceded to the United States as above, and that payment in cash shall be made to the individuals having made and owning such improvements, upon a fair and liberal valuation of the same by the said commission, taking into consideration the labor bestowed upon the land.

Done at the city of Washington this sixth day of March, anno Domini eighteen hundred and eighty.

Signed

CHAVANAUX his X mark
IGNATIO his X mark
ALHANDRA his X mark
VERATZITZ his X mark
GALOTA his X mark
JOCKNICK his X mark
WASS his X mark
SAWAWICK his X mark
OURAY

Witnesses:

WILL F. BURNS, Interpreter.
W. H. BERRY, Interpreter
OTTO MEARS, Interpreter
HENRY PAGE, United States Indian Agent, Southern Utes.
CHARLES ADAMS, Special Agent.

SEC. 2. That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and empowered to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, five commissioners, who shall receive compensation for their services at the rate of ten dollars per diem while actually engaged, in addition to their actual traveling and other necessary expenses; and said commissioners shall, under such instructions as the Secretary of the Interior may give them, present said agreement to the confederated bands of the Ute Indians in open council for ratification, as provided in the first section of this act; and said commissioners shall have a clerk, at a salary of two hundred dollars per month, in addition to his actual traveling and other necessary expenses, and who shall give bond in an amount to be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior, and shall act also as disbursing-officer for said commissioners. And upon the ratification of said agreement by said tribe as herein provided, said commissioners shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, appraise the improvements belonging to said Ute Indians upon the lands surrendered by them as provided in said agreement, and report the same to the Secretary of the Interior for settlement. It shall be their duty to take a careful census of said Indians, separating them under said census as follows:

First. Those known in the agreement above referred to as Southern Utes.

Second. Those known as Uncompahgre Utes.

Third. Those known as White River Utes.

Said census shall also show separately the name of each head of a family, and the number of persons in such family, distinguishing those over eighteen years of age from those under eighteen years of age, and giving the names of each separately: also, said census shall show separately the orphan children in each of said classes of Utes described in the foregoing agreement, and they shall make an accurate register of the names, ages, occupations, and general condition of each of the above classes as aforesaid, specifying particularly the number and names of said Indians incapable by reason of orphanage, minority, or other disability of managing their own affairs, and they shall also select lands and allot them in severalty to said Indians as herein provided, and superintend the removal, location, and settlement of the Indians thereon, and do and perform such other services as the Secretary of the Interior may consider necessary for them to do in the execution of the provisions of this act.

And after the said commissioners shall have performed the duties specifically assigned to them by this act, and such other duties as the Secretary of the Interior may require of them, they shall make a full report of their proceedings to the Secretary of the Interior, which shall set forth, among other things, the name of each person to whom they may have apportioned and allotted lands as herein provided for, with the name and condition of such person, showing who, upon proofs, are considered incompetent to take charge of their property, either as orphans, minors, or for other causes; and shall also exhibit the quantity of land assigned to each person, with the metes and bounds of such allotments. And said commissioners shall make an accurate map of the whole survey and proceeding, showing the partition and division aforesaid, a copy of which map shall be filed with said report; and the Secretary of the Interior shall cause a copy to be filed in the General Land Office, and copies shall also be filed in the office of the surveyors-general of Utah, Colorado, and New Mexico, and also in the office of the register and receiver of the land district in which such lands or any portion of them may be situate. Said commissioners shall further report the total number of acres allotted and set apart as provided by the foregoing agreement, the amount of such land tillable without irrigation, the amount of irrigation required, and the probable cost thereof. They shall also locate the agencies for the Southern Utes and the Uncompahgre Utes, shall furnish an estimate of the number of houses required, the cost of each, the number of school-houses required and the number of teachers, and the number of children of school age, and such other data as the Secretary of the Interior may require to enable him to make judicious expenditure of the money appropriated in section nine of this act; and said commissioners shall exercise direct supervision and control of all expenditures under this act during the time they remain in the Ute country, under the general direction of the Secretary of the Interior; and they shall render a full and detailed account of such expenditure, with the vouchers therefor, as now provided by law.

SEC. 3. That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause to be surveyed, under the direction of said commissioners, a sufficient quantity of land in the vicinities named in said agreement, to secure the settlement in severalty of said Indians as therein provided. And upon the completion of said survey and enumeration herein required, the said commissioners shall cause allotments of lands to be made to each and all of the said Indians, in quantity and character as set forth in the agreement above mentioned, and whenever the report and proceedings of said commissioners, as required by this act, are approved by the President of the United States, he shall cause patents to issue to each and every allottee for the lands so allotted, with the same conditions, restrictions, and limitations mentioned therein as are provided in said agreement; and all the lands not so allotted, the title to which is,

by the said agreement of the confederated bands of the Ute Indians, and this acceptance by the United States, released and conveyed to the United States, shall be held and deemed to be public lands of the United States and subject to disposal under the laws providing for the disposal of the public lands, at the same price and on the same terms as other lands of like character, except as provided in this act: *Provided*, That none of said lands, whether mineral or otherwise, shall be liable to entry and settlement under the provisions of the homestead law; but shall be subject to cash entry only in accordance with existing law; and when sold the proceeds of said sale shall be first sacredly applied to reimbursing the United States for all sums paid out or set apart under this act by the government for the benefit of said Indians, and then to be applied in payment for the lands at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre which may be ceded to them by the United States outside of their reservation, in pursuance of this agreement. And the remainder, if any, shall be deposited in the Treasury as now provided by law for the benefit of the said Indians, in the proportion hereinbefore stated, and the interest thereon shall be distributed annually to them in the same manner as the funds provided for in this act: *Provided further*, That the subdivisions upon which are located improvements to be appraised, as provided for in section two of this act, shall be offered to the highest bidder at public sale, after published notice of at least thirty days by the Secretary of the Interior, and the same shall be absolutely reserved from occupation or claim until so sold.

SEC. 4. That upon the completion of said allotments and the patenting of the lands to said allottees, each and every of the said Indians shall be subject to the provisions of section nineteen hundred and seventy-seven of the Revised Statutes and to the laws, both civil and criminal, of the State or Territory in which they may reside, with the right to sue and be sued in the courts thereof: *Provided*, That their lands and personal property shall not be subject to taxation or execution upon the judgment, order, or decree of any court obtained on any cause of action which may arise during the period named in the above recited agreement.

SEC. 5. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, set apart, and hold as a perpetual trust-fund for said Ute Indians, an amount of money sufficient at four per centum to produce annually fifty thousand dollars, which interest shall be paid to them per capita in cash, annually, as provided in said agreement.

SEC. 6. That all salaries paid to any member or members of the Ute tribe under existing treaty stipulations shall be continued for the term of ten years beyond the time fixed in said treaties. And the sum of four thousand dollars per annum for the term of ten years shall be distributed by the President at his discretion to such of said Indians as distinguish themselves by good sense, energy, and perseverance in the pursuits of civilized life, and in the promotion of a good understanding between the Indians and the government and people of the United States, and there is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, four thousand dollars as the first installment for such purpose.

SEC. 7. That the provisions of title twenty-eight of the Revised Statutes shall extend over and be applicable to every allotment of land provided for in the foregoing agreement, and to the administration of the affairs of said Indians, so far as said provisions can be made applicable thereto.

SEC. 8. That the hot springs located in what is known as "The Uncompahgre Park," in the Uncompahgre Valley, and four square miles of land surrounding said springs and within said valley, are hereby reserved, and withdrawn from settlement, occupancy, or sale, under the laws of the United States, and dedicated and set apart for the benefit and enjoyment of the people; and, so far as practicable, the provisions of sections twenty-four hundred and seventy-four and twenty-four hundred and seventy-five, of the Revised Statutes, are hereby made applicable to said tract.

SEC. 9. That for the purpose of carrying the provisions of this act into effect, the following sums, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and they are hereby, appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior as follows, namely:

For the payment of the expenses of the commissioners herein provided, the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars.

For the cost of removal and settlement of the Utes, surveying their lands, building houses, establishing schools, building mills and agency buildings, purchasing stock, agricultural implements, and so forth, as provided in said agreement and in this act, the sum of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For the sum to be paid to said Ute Indians, per capita, in addition to the sixty thousand dollars now due and provided for, the sum of fifteen thousand dollars.

For the payment of the appraised value of individual improvements as provided herein, the sum of twenty thousand dollars.

For the care and support of the Ute Indians in Colorado for the balance of the current fiscal year, the sum of twelve thousand dollars: *Provided*, That with the exception of the appropriation for expenses of the commissioners, the above appropriations shall

become available only upon the ratification of said agreement by three-fourths of the male adult members of the Ute Indians as provided in this act, and the certification of such fact to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 10. If the agreement as amended in this act is not ratified by three-fourths of the adult male Indians of the Ute tribes within four months from the approval of this act the same shall cease to be of effect after that day.

CHAP. 234.—An act making appropriations to supply the deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty, and for prior years, and for those certified as due by the accounting-officers of the Treasury in accordance with section four of the act of June fourteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, heretofore paid from permanent appropriations, and for other purposes. [June 16, 1880.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the objects hereinafter stated, namely:

* * * * * * *

INDIAN BUREAU.

That the sum of three hundred thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, to be paid into the treasury of the Cherokee Nation, out of the funds due said nation, for its lands in the Indian Territory west of the Arkansas River, as per estimates of the Secretary of the Interior, and which sum shall be expended, as the acts of the Cherokee legislature direct, to relieve the destitution of the Cherokee people, caused by the failure of the crops during the past season by reason of the drought; this amount to be immediately available.

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and hereby is, authorized to cause to be paid to Alfred N. Marion, in charge of the Tulalip Indian Agency, Washington Territory, from the appropriation and at the rate provided for the salary of agent at said agency, for services from July first, eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, to the date when he shall be relieved of his duties by his successor in office.

* * * * * * *

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

For pay of Indian agents for eighteen hundred and seventy-seven and for prior years, four thousand two hundred and eighty-three dollars and sixty-nine cents.

For incidental expenses of the Indian service in Arizona, Colorado, California, Dakota, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Oregon, and Utah for the year eighteen hundred and seventy-seven and for prior years, nine hundred and eighty-eight dollars and eighteen cents.

For contingencies of the Indian Department for eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, and prior years, one hundred and fifty-six dollars and two cents.

For fulfilling treaty with Nisqually, Puyallup, and other tribes and bands for eighteen hundred and seventy-seven and prior years, ninety-seven dollars and thirteen cents.

For relief of persons for damages sustained by certain bands of Sioux Indians for eighteen hundred and seventy-three and prior years, one hundred and twenty-eight dollars.

CHAP. 235.—An act making appropriations for the sundry civil expenses of the government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-one, and for other purposes. [June 16, 1880.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated for the objects hereinafter expressed, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-one, namely:

* * * * * * *

INDIAN OFFICE.

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to pay Mrs. Sarah Shaw, of Lawrence, Kansas, the sum of five thousand dollars, in five annual installments of one thousand dollars each, out of any money that may hereafter be appropriated for the use and benefit of the Cheyenne Indians; the first installment to be paid out of the money appropriated for said Indians by the act approved May eleventh, eighteen hundred and eighty, "making appropriations for the current and contingent

expenses of the Indian Department", and so forth, "for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-one."

Expenses of Indian commissioners: For the expenses of the commission of citizens serving without compensation, appointed by the President under the provisions of the fourth section of the act of April tenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, ten thousand dollars.

CHAP. 251.—An act to carry into effect the second and sixteenth articles of the treaty between the United States and the Great and Little Osage Indians, proclaimed January twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven. [June 16, 1880.]

Whereas, by the act for the admission of the State of Kansas into the Union, approved January twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, the United States granted to said State the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections "of every township of public lands in said State", but especially provided that the lands embraced within the Indian reservations in said State should not be alienated for any purpose, except with the consent of the Indians of such reservations, and in accordance with the conditions of the treaty authorizing such alienation; and

Whereas, by the treaty between the United States and the Great and Little Osage Indians, proclaimed January twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, a trust was created for the disposal of the lands of said Indians in the State of Kansas, the metes and bounds of which said lands are specifically set forth in said treaty, by which the United States bond itself to survey and sell any and all of such lands, "at a price not less than one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, as other lands are surveyed and sold", and to place "the proceeds of such lands as they accrue, after deducting all expenses incident to the proper execution of the trust, * * * in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of said tribe of Indians"; and

Whereas it is claimed that under the operation of the treaty herein referred to there are moneys due, both on account of grants and sales of lands, which have not been placed to the credit of said Indians, as provided for in said treaty: Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to cause an account to be stated of the number of acres of the Osage lands in the State of Kansas that have in any way been alienated by the United States, either by the act of January twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, entitled "An act for the admission of Kansas into the Union", or since the creation of the trust for the sale of these lands by the treaty between the United States and the Great and Little Osage Indians, proclaimed January twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and of the money received by the United States on account of the sales of such lands, and to certify the difference between the sum so received and the sum that would be due said trust at the date of the account herein provided for had all of said lands so alienated been disposed of as provided for by said treaty.

SEC. 2. That a sum of money equal to the amount certified by the Secretary of the Interior, in pursuance of the foregoing section, to the Secretary of the Treasury, is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, which the Secretary of the Treasury is directed to place to the credit of the Secretary of the Interior, as custodian of said trust funds, and, after defraying the cost of survey and sale of said lands and other expenses contracted by the United States or the Osage Nation in the execution of said trust, the balance of said funds shall be placed in the Treasury of the United States, to the credit of said Indians, to be invested and distributed in accordance with existing treaties: *Provided*, That a like settlement shall be made with the Indian civilization fund for the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections, given by the United States to the State of Kansas, within the limits of the Osage lands ceded by the first article of the treaty aforesaid.

[No. 57.] Joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to certify school lands to the State of Kansas. [June 16, 1880.]

Whereas the United States has sold and disposed of sections sixteen and thirty-six in certain Indian reservations embraced within the territorial limits of the State of Kansas, in pursuance of treaty obligations; and

Whereas the State of Kansas, in pursuance of a decision of the General Land Office, dated August fourteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, has selected for school purposes other equivalent lands in lieu of such sections sixteen and thirty-six, disposed of as aforesaid: Therefore,

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the lands so selected by the State of Kansas be, and the same are hereby, confirmed to said State; and the Secretary of the Interior be, and hereby is, authorized to certify the same to said State, in lieu of sections sixteen and thirty-six, sold and disposed of by the United States, within the limits of any former Indian reservation as aforesaid.

CHAP. 123.—An act to permit Elias C. Boudinot, of the Cherokee Nation, to sue in the Court of Claims. [June 4, 1880.]

Whereas the United States by the enactment of the one hundred and seventh section of the act of Congress approved the twentieth day of July, anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, superseded the tenth section of the treaty entered into by and between the United States and the Cherokee Nation on the nineteenth day of July, anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-six; and

Whereas the property of Elias C. Boudinot, a Cherokee Indian, was seized and disposed of by the authorities of the United States in consequence of the enactment of said one hundred and seventh section, although the Supreme Court of the United States, in its opinion expressed in the case prosecuted by said Elias C. Boudinot to test the constitutionality of said one hundred and seventh section and the validity of the said seizure and disposition of his property, and reported in eleventh Wallace United States Supreme Court Reports, page six hundred and sixteen, entitled "The Cherokee Tobacco," declared "that there was no ground for any imputation upon the integrity or good faith of" him, the said Elias C. Boudinot; and, further, that it is to be presumed that if a wrong has been done to him, the said Elias C. Boudinot, the Congress of the United States will promptly give the proper relief if applied to by the said Elias C. Boudinot; and

Whereas the Supreme Court of the United States was not called upon to decide, and did not decide, whether the executive officers of the United States had taken the necessary steps to make operative said one hundred and seventh section in said Cherokee Nation anterior to said seizure of the property of said Elias C. Boudinot; and

Whereas there is grave doubt that such steps were taken, and it manifestly appears that a wrong has been done to said Elias C. Boudinot, in consequence of the casual infraction of the said treaty, which should be repaired by appropriate satisfaction in maintenance of said treaty, which still subsists; Now therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in order to give Elias C. Boudinot, of the Cherokee Nation, the proper relief for the wrong done him by reason of said seizure and disposition of his property, he, the said Elias C. Boudinot, be, and he is hereby, authorized to bring suit in the Court of Claims against the United States Government, to recover what may be due to him in justice and equity for the loss inflicted upon him by reason of said seizure for an alleged violation of the internal-revenue laws, of his property, a tobacco factory, its detention, and damage thereto whilst under seizure, the value of the tobacco, material, and other personal property also seized, and the expenses to which he was subjected thereby.

CHAP. 158.—An act for the relief of Henry Warren. [June 8, 1880.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay Henry Warren, of Weatherford, Texas, the sum of fifteen thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven dollars and fifty cents, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, in full satisfaction for damages sustained by reason of capture of trains and destruction of property by Comanche, Kiowa, and Cheyenne Indians in eighteen hundred and seventy-one while said Warren was in the employ of the government, supplying the troops at Fort Griffin, Texas; and that the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, directed to retain, out of any annuities due or to become due the Comanche and Kiowa Indians, the sum of eleven thousand eight hundred and fifty-two dollars and fifty cents, and from any annuities due or to become due the Cheyennes the sum of four thousand and fifteen dollars, and cover the same into the Treasury in accordance with treaty stipulations between said Indian tribes and the United States.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas it has become known to me that certain evil-disposed persons have, within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States, begun and set on foot preparations for an organized and forcible possession of and settlement upon the lands of what is known as the Indian Territory, west of the State of Arkansas, which Territory is designated, recognized, and described by the treaties and laws of the United States, and by the Executive authorities, as Indian Country, and as such is only subject to occupation by Indian tribes, officers of the Indian Department, military posts, and such persons as may be privileged to reside and trade therein under the intercourse laws of the United States:

And whereas those laws provide for the removal of all persons residing and trading therein, without express permission of the Indian Department and agents, and also of all persons whom such agents may deem to be improper persons to reside in the Indian Country:

And whereas, in aid and support of such organized movement, it has been represented that no further action will be taken by the Government to prevent persons from going into said Territory and settling therein, but such representations are wholly without authority:

Now, therefore, for the purpose of properly protecting the interests of the Indian nations and tribes, as well as of the United States, in said Indian Territory, and of duly enforcing the laws governing the same, I, Rutherford B. Hayes, President of the United States, do admonish and warn all such persons so intending or preparing to remove upon said lands, or into said Territory, without permission of the proper agent of the Indian Department, against any attempt to so remove or settle upon any of the lands of said Territory; and I do further warn and notify any and all such persons who may so offend that they will be speedily and immediately removed therefrom by the agent, according to the laws made and provided, and that no efforts will be spared to prevent the invasion of said Territory, rumors spread by evil-disposed persons to the contrary notwithstanding; and if necessary the aid and assistance of the military forces of the United States will be invoked to carry into proper execution the laws of the United States herein referred to.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this twelfth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and fourth.

[SEAL]

R. B. HAYES.

By the President:

WM. M. EVARTS,

Secretary of State.

STATEMENT showing the PRESENT LIABILITIES of the UNITED STATES to INDIAN TRIBES under TREATY STIPULATIONS.

Names of treaties.	Description of annuities, &c.	Number of installments yet unappropriated, explanations, &c.	Reference to laws, Statutes at Large.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which 5 per cent. is annually paid, and amounts which, invested at 5 per cent., produce permanent annuities.
Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches.	Thirty installments, provided to be expended under the tenth article treaty of October 21, 1867.	Seventeen installments, unappropriated, at $30,000 each.	Vol. 15, p. 584, §10	....	$510, 000 00	....	....
Do............	Purchase of clothing........................	Tenth article treaty of October 21, 1867.	....do	$15, 000 00	....	....	....
Do............	Pay of carpenter, farmer, blacksmith, miller, and engineer.	Fourteenth article treaty of October 21, 1867.	Vol. 15, p. 585, §14	5, 200 00	....	....	....
Do............	Pay of physician and teacher..................	......do...........................	....do	2, 500 00	....	....	....
Do............	Three installments, for seed and agricultural implements.	Two installments of $2,500 each due.	Vol. 15, p. 583, §8.	....	5, 000 00	....	....
Do............	Pay of a second blacksmith, iron and steel....	Eighth article treaty of October 21, 1867.	Vol. 15, p. 584, §8.	2, 000 00	....	....	....
Arickarees, Gros Ventres, and Mandans.	Amount to be expended in such goods, &c., as the President may from time to time determine.	Seventh article treaty of July 27, 1866.	Treaty not published.	50, 000 00	....	....	....
Assinaboines	......do	......do...........................	....do	30, 000 00	....	....	....
Blackfeet, Bloods, and Piegans.	......do	Eighth article treaty of September 1, 1868.	....do	40, 000 00	....	....	....
Cheyennes and Arapahoes.	Thirty installments, provided to be expended under tenth article treaty of October 28, 1867.	Seventeen installments, unappropriated, at $20,000 each.	Vol. 15, p. 596, §10	....	340, 000 00	....	....
Do............	Purchase of clothing, same article............	....	....do	14, 000 00	....	....	....
Do............	Pay of physician, carpenter, farmer, blacksmith, miller, engineer, and teacher.	....	Vol. 15, p. 597, §13	7, 700 00	....	....	....
Do............	Three installments, for the purchase of seeds and of agricultural implements.	Two installments, of $2,500 each, due.	Vol. 15, p. 595, §8	....	5, 000 00	....	....
Do............	Pay of second blacksmith, iron and steel......	....	Vol. 15, p. 597, §8.	2, 000 00	....	....	....
Chickasaws........	Permanent annuity in goods..................	....	Vol. 1, p. 619.....	....	....	$3, 000 00	....
Chippewas, Boise Forte band.	Twenty installments, for blacksmith, assistants, iron, tools, &c.	Five installments, at $1,500 each, unappropriated.	Vol. 14, p. 766, §3.	....	7, 500 00	....	....
Do............	Twenty installments, for schools, instructing Indians in farming, and for the purchase of seeds, tools, &c.	Five installments, at $1,600 each, unappropriated.	....do	....	8, 000 00	....	....

Do	Twenty installments of annuity, in money, goods, or other articles, provisions, ammunition, and tobacco.	Annuity, $3,500; goods, &c., $6,500; provisions, &c., $1,000; five installments unappropriated.	....do	....	55, 000 00	....	....
Chippewas of Lake Superior.	Support of smith and shop, and pay of two farmers, during the pleasure of the President.	Estimated at	Vol. 10, p. 1112	1, 800 00	....	....	....
Chippewas of the Mississippi.	Ten installments in money, at $20,000 each, third article treaty of February 22, 1855, and third article treaty of May 7, 1864.	Four installments, of $20,000 each, due.	Vol. 13, p. 694, §3.	....	80, 000 00	....	....
Do	Forty-six installments, to be paid to the chiefs of the Mississippi Indians.	Twelve installments, of $1,000 each, due.	Vol. 9, p. 904, § 3.	....	12, 000 00	....	....
Chippewas, Pillagers, and Lake Winnebagoshish band.	Forty installments: in money, $10,666.66; goods, $8,000, and for purposes of utility, $4,000.	Fourteen installments, of $22,666.66 each, due.	Vol. 10, p. 1168, § 3; vol. 13, p. 694, § 3.	....	317, 333 24	....	....
Do	Ten installments, for purposes of education, per third article treaty of May 7, 1864.	Four installments, of $3,000 each, due.	Vol. 13, p. 694, § 3.	....	12, 000 00	....	....
Choctaws	Permanent annuities	Second article treaty of November 16, 1805, $3,000; thirteenth article treaty of October 18, 1820, $600; second article treaty of January 20, 1825, $6,000.	Vol. 7, p. 99, § 2; vol. 11, p. 614, § 13; vol. 7, p. 213, § 13; vol. 7, p. 235, § 2.	....	....	9, 600 00	....
Do	Provisions for smiths, &c	Sixth article treaty of October 18, 1820; ninth article treaty of January 20, 1825.	Vol. 7, p. 212, § 6; vol. 7, p. 236, §9; vol 7, p. 614, §13.	....	....	920 00	....
Do	Interest on $390,257.92, articles ten and thirteen, treaty of January 22, 1855.	....	Vol. 11, p. 614, § 13.	....	....	19, 512 89	$390, 257 92
Creeks	Permanent annuities	Treaty of August 7, 1790	Vol. 7, p. 36, § 4	....	....	1, 500 00	....
Do	......do	Treaty of June 16, 1802	Vol. 7, p. 69, § 2	....	....	3, 000 00	....
Do	......do	Treaty of January 24, 1826	Vol. 7, p. 287, § 4	....	....	20, 000 00	490, 000 00
Do	Smiths, shops, &c	Treaty of January 24, 1826	Vol. 7, p. 287, § 8	....	....	1, 110 00	22, 200 00
Do	Wheelwright, permanent	Treaty of January 24, 1826, and August 7, 1856.	Vol. 7, p. 287, § 8; vol. 11, p. 700, §5.	....	....	600 00	12, 000 00
Do	Allowance during the pleasure of the President for blacksmiths, assistants, shops and tools, iron and steel, wagon-maker, education, and assistance in agricultural operations, &c.	Treaty of February 14, 1833, and treaty of August 7, 1856.	Vol. 7, p. 419, §5; vol. 11, p. 700, §5.	840 00 270 00 600 00 1, 000 00 2, 000 00	....	....	....
Do	Interest on $200,000 held in trust, sixth article treaty August 7, 1856.	Treaty of August 7, 1856	Vol. 11, p. 700, § 6.	....	....	10, 000 00	200, 000 00
Do	Interest on $675,168 held in trust, third article treaty June 14, 1866, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	Expended under the direction of Secretary of the Interior.	Vol. 14, p. 786, § 3.	....	....	33, 758 40	675, 168 00
Crows	For supplying male persons over fourteen years of age with a suit of good, substantial woolen clothing; females over twelve years of age a flannel skirt or goods to make the same, a pair of woolen hose, calico and domestic; and boys and girls under the ages named such flannel and cotton goods as their necessities may require.	Treaty of May 7, 1868; eighteen installments, of $19,000 each, due, estimated.	Vol. 15, p. 651, § 9.	....	342, 000 00	....	....

STATEMENT showing the PRESENT LIABILITIES of the UNITED STATES to INDIAN TRIBES under TREATY STIPULATIONS—Continued.

Names of treaties.	Description of annuities, &c.	Number of installments yet unappropriated, explanations, &c.	Reference to laws, Statutes at Large.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which 5 per cent. is annually paid, and amounts which, invested at 5 per cent., produce permanent annuities.
Crows	For pay of physician, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	Treaty of May 7, 1868	Vol. 15, p. 651, § 9.	$4, 500 00			
Do	Twenty installments, for pay of teacher and for books and stationery.	Nine installments, of $1,500 each, due.	Vol. 15, p. 651. § 7.		$13, 500 00		
Do	Blacksmith, iron and steel, and for seeds and agricultural implements.	Estimated at	Vol. 15, p. 651. § 8	2, 000 00			
Gros Ventres	Amount to be expended in such goods, provisions, &c., as the President may from time to time determine as necessary.	Treaty not published (eighth article, July 13, 1868).		35, 000 00			
Iowas	Interest on $57,500, being the balance on $157,500.		Vol. 10, p. 1071, § 9			$2, 875 00	$57, 500 00
Kansas	Interest on $200,000, at 5 per cent		Vol. 9, p. 842, § 2.			10, 000 00	200, 000 00
Kickapoos	Interest on $93,581.09, at 5 per cent		Vol. 10, p. 1079, § 2			4, 679 05	93, 581 09
Klamaths and Modocs	Twenty installments, for repairing saw-mill, and buildings for blacksmith, carpenter, wagon and plow maker, manual-labor school, and hospital.	Six installments, of $1,000 each, due.	Vol. 16, p. 708, § 2		6, 000 00		
Do	For tools and materials for saw and flour mills, carpenter's, blacksmith's, wagon and plow makers' shops, books and stationery for manual-labor school.	Five installments, of $1,500 each, due.	... do		7, 500 00		
Do	Pay of physician, miller, and two teachers, for twenty years.	Five installments, of $3,600 each, due.	Vol. 16, p. 709, § 5		18, 000 00		
Miamies of Kansas	Permanent provision for smith's shops and miller, &c.	Say $411.43 for shop and $262.62 for miller.	Vol. 7, p. 191, § 5			674 05	13, 481 00
Do	Interest on $21,884.81, at the rate of 5 per cent., as per third article treaty of June 5, 1854.		Vol. 10, p. 1094, § 3			1, 094 24	21, 884 81
Miamies of Indiana	Interest on $221,257.86, at 5 per cent. per annum.	June 5, 1854	Vol. 10, p. 1099, § 4			11, 062 89	221, 257 86
Miamies of Eel River.	Permanent annuities	Fourth article treaty of 1795; third article treaty of 1805; third article treaty of 1809.	Vol. 7, p. 51, § 4; vol. 7, p. 91, § 3; vol. 7, p. 114, § 3; vol. 7, p. 116.			1, 100 00	22, 000 00

Molels	Pay of teacher to manual-labor school, and subsistence of pupils, &c.	Treaty of December 21, 1855	Vol. 12, p. 982, § 2	3,000 00			
Nez Percés	Sixteen installments, for boarding and clothing children who attend school, providing schools, &c., with necessary furniture, purchase of wagons, teams, tools, &c.	One installment of $2,000 due	Vol. 14, p. 649, § 4		2,000 00		
Do	Fifteen installments, for repairs of houses, mills, shops, &c.	One installment, of $1,000, due	Vol. 14, p. 649, § 5		1,000 00		
Do	Salary of two matrons for schools, two assistant teachers, farmer, carpenter, and two millers.	Treaty of June 9, 1863	Vol. 14, p. 650, § 5	3,500 00			
Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes.	Thirty installments, for purchase of clothing, as per sixth article treaty May 10, 1868.	Eighteen installments, of $12,000 each, due.	Vol. 15, p. 657, § 6		216,000 00		
Do	Ten installments, to be expended by the Secretary of the Interior, for Indians engaged in agriculture.	Eight installments, of $37,500 each, due.	....do		300,000 00		
Do	Pay of teacher, farmer, carpenter, miller, blacksmith, engineer, and physician.	Estimated at	Vol. 15, p. 658, § 7	6,000 00			
Omahas	Fifteen installments, third series, in money or otherwise.	Two installments, of $20,000 each, due.	Vol. 10, p. 1044, § 4		40,000 00		
Do	Twelve installments, fourth series, in money or otherwise.	Twelve installments, fourth series, of $10,000 each, due.	....do		120,000 00		
Osages	Interest on $69,120, at 5 per cent., for educational purposes.	Resolution of the Senate to treaty, January 2, 1825.	Vol. 7, p. 242, § 6			3,456 00	69,120 00
Do	Interest on $300,000, at 5 per cent., to be paid semi-annually, in money or such articles as the Secretary of the Interior may direct.	Treaty of September 29, 1865	Vol. 14, p. 687, § 1			15,000 00	300,000 00
Ottoes and Missourias.	Fifteen installments, third series, in money or otherwise.	Two installments, of $9,000 each, due.	Vol. 10, p. 1039, § 4		18,000 00		
Do	Twelve installments, last series, in money or otherwise.	Twelve installments, of $5,000 each, due.	....do		60,000 00		
Pawnees	Annuity goods, and such articles as may be necessary.	Treaty of September 24, 1857	Vol. 11, p. 729, § 2			30,000 00	
Do	Support of two manual-labor schools and pay of teachers.	......do	Vol. 11, p. 729, § 3	10,000 00			
Do	For iron and steel and other necessary articles for shops, and pay of two blacksmiths, one of whom is to be tin and gun smith, and compensation of two strikers and apprentices.	Estimated, for iron and steel, $500; two blacksmiths, $1,200; and two strikers, $480.	Vol. 11, p. 729, § 4	2,180 00			
Do	Farming utensils and stock, pay of farmer, miller, and engineer, and compensation of apprentices, to assist in working in the mill, and keeping in repair grist and saw mill.	Estimated	Vol. 11, p. 730, § 4	$4,400 00			
Poncas	Fifteen installments, last series, to be paid to them or expended for their benefit.	Eight installments, of $8,000 each, due.	Vol. 12, p. 997, § 2		$64,000 00		
Do	Amount to be expended during the pleasure of the President for purposes of civilization.	Treaty of March 12, 1868	Vol. 12, p. 998, § 2	10,000 00			
Pottawatomies	Permanent annuity in money	August 3, 1795	Vol. 7, p. 51, § 4			357 80	7,156 00
Do	......do	September 30, 1809	Vol. 7, p. 114, § 3			178 90	3,578 00
Do	......do	October 2, 1818	Vol. 7, p. 185, § 3			894 50	17,890 00

STATEMENT showing the PRESENT LIABILITIES of the UNITED STATES to INDIAN TRIBES under TREATY STIPULATIONS—Continued.

Names of treaties.	Description of annuities, &c.	Number of installments yet unappropriated, explanations, &c,	Reference to laws, Statutes at Large.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which 5 per cent. is annually paid, and amounts which, invested at 5 per cent., produce permanent annuities.
Pottawatomies	Permanent annuity in money	September 20, 1828	Vol. 7, p. 317, §2			$715 60	$14, 312 00
Do	do	July 29, 1829	Vol. 7, p. 330, §2			5, 724 77	114, 495 40
Do	For educational purposes, during the pleasure of the President.	September 20, 1828	Vol. 7, p. 318, §2	$5, 000 00			
Do	Permanent provision for three blacksmiths and assistants, iron and steel.	October 16, 1826; September 20, 1828; July 29, 1829.	Vol. 7, p. 296, §3; vol. 7, p. 318, §2; vol. 7, p. 321, §2.			1, 008 99	20, 179 80
Do	Permanent provision for furnishing salt	July 29, 1829	Vol. 7, p. 320, §2			156 54	3, 130 80
Do	Permanent provision for payment of money in lieu of tobacco, iron, and steel.	September 20, 1828; June 5 and 17, 1846.	Vol. 7, p. 318, §2; vol. 9, p. 855, §10.			107 34	2, 146 80
Do	For interest on $230,064.20, at 5 per cent	June 5 and 17, 1846	Vol. 9, p. 855, §7			11, 503 21	230, 064 20
Pottawatomies of Huron.	Permanent annuities	November 17, 1808	Vol. 7, p. 106, §2			400 00	8, 000 00
Quapaws	For education, smith, farmer, and smith-shop during the pleasure of the President.	$1,000 for education, $1,060 for smith, &c.	Vol. 7, p. 425, §3	2, 060 00			
Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi.	Permanent annuity	Treaty of November 3, 1804	Vol. 7, p. 85, §3			1, 000 00	20, 000 00
Do	Interest on $200,000, at 5 per cent	Treaty of October 21, 1837	Vol. 7, p. 541, §2			10, 000 00	200, 000 00
Do	Interest on $800,000, at 5 per cent	Treaty of October 21, 1842	Vol. 7, p. 596, §2			40, 000 00	800, 000 00
Sacs and Foxes of Missouri.	Interest on $157,400, at 5 per cent	Treaty of October 21, 1837	Vol. 7, p. 543, §2			7, 870 00	157, 400 00
Do	For support of school	Treaty of March 6, 1861	Vol. 12, p. 1172, §5		$200 00		
Seminoles	Interest on $500,000, eighth article of treaty of August 7, 1856.	$25,000 annual annuity	Vol. 11, p. 702, §8			25, 000 00	500, 000 00
Do	Interest on $70,000, at 5 per cent	Support of schools, &c	Vol. 14, p. 757, §3			3, 590 00	70, 000 00
Senecas	Permanent annuity	September 9 and 17, 1817	Vol. 7, p. 161, §4; vol. 7, p. 179, §4.			1, 000 00	20, 000 00
Do	Smith and smith-shop and miller, permanent	February 28, 1831	Vol. 7, p. 349, §4			1, 660 00	33, 200 00
Senecas of New York.	Permanent annuities	February 19, 1841	Vol. 4, p. 442			6, 000 00	120, 000 00
Do	Interest on $75,000, at 5 per cent	Act of June 27, 1846	Vol. 9, p. 35, § 2			3, 750 00	75, 000 00

Do	Interest on $43,050, transferred from the Ontario Bank to the United States Treasury.	do	Vol. 9, p. 35, § 3			2,152 50	43,050 00
Senecas and Shawnees.	Permanent annuity	Treaty of September 17, 1818	Vol. 7, p. 179, § 4			1,000 00	20,000 00
Do	Support of smith and smiths' shops	Treaty of July 20, 1831	Vol. 7, p. 352, § 4	1,060 00			
Shawnees	Permanent annuity for education	August 3, 1795; September 29, 1817	Vol. 7, p. 51, § 4			3,000 00	60,000 00
Do	Interest on $40,000, at 5 per cent	August 3, 1795; May 10, 1854	Vol. 10, p. 1056, § 3			2,000 00	40,000 00
Shoshones, western band.	Twenty installments of $5,000 each, under the direction of the President.	Three installments to be appropriated.	Vol. 18, p. 690, § 7		15,000 00		
Shoshones, northwestern band.	do	do	Vol. 13, p. 663, § 3		15,000 00		
Shoshones, Goship band.	Twenty installments of $1,000 each, under direction of the President.	do	Vol. 13, p. 652, § 7		3,000 00		
Shoshones and Bannocks:							
Shoshones	For the purchase of clothing for men, women, and children, thirty installments.	Nineteen installments due, estimated at $11,500 each.	Vol. 15, p. 676, § 9		218,500 00		
Do	For pay of physician, carpenter, teacher, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	Estimated	Vol. 15, p. 676, § 10	5,000 00			
Do	Blacksmith and for iron and steel for shops	do	Vol. 15, p. 676, § 3	1,000 00			
Bannocks	For the purchase of clothing for men, women, and children, thirty installments.	Nineteen installments due, estimated at $6,937 each.	Vol. 15, p. 676, § 9		131,803 00		
Do	Pay of physician, carpenter, miller, teacher, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	Estimated	Vol. 15, p. 676, § 10	5,000			
Six Nations of New York.	Permanent annuities in clothing, &c	Treaty, November 11, 1794	Vol. 7, p. 64, § 6			4,500 00	90,000 00
Sioux, Sisseton, and Wahpeton of Lake Traverse and Devil's Lake.	Amount to be expended in such goods and other articles as the President may from time to time determine, $800,000 in ten installments, per agreement February 19, 1867.	Two installments, of $80,000 each, due.	Revised Treaties, p. 1051, § 2.		160,000 00		
Sioux of different tribes, including Santee Sioux of Nebraska.	Purchase of clothing for men, women, and children.	Nineteen installments, of $130,000 each, due; estimated.	Vol. 15, p. 638, § 10		2,470,000 00		
Do	Blacksmith, and for iron and steel	Estimated	do	2,000 00			
Do	For such articles as may be considered necessary by the Secretary of the Interior for persons roaming	Nineteen installments, of $200,000 each, due; estimated.	do		3,800,000 00		
Do	Physician, five teachers, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	Estimated	Vol. 15, p. 638, § 13	10,400 00			
Sioux of different tribes, including Santee Sioux of Nebraska.	Purchase of rations, &c., as per article 5, agreement of September 26, 1876.	do	Vol. 19, p. 256, § 5.	1,100,000 00			
Tabequache band of Utes.	Pay of blacksmith	do	Vol. 13, p. 675, § 10	720 00			
Tabequache, Muache, Capote, Weeminuche, Yampa, Grand River, and Uintah bands of Utes.	For iron and steel and necessary tools for blacksmith-shop.	do	Vol. 15, p. 621, § 9.	220 00			

STATEMENT showing the PRESENT LIABILITIES of the UNITED STATES to INDIAN TRIBES under treaty STIPULATIONS—Continued.

Names of treaties.	Description of annuities, &c.	Number of installments yet unappropriated, explanations, &c.	Reference to laws, Statutes at Large.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which 5 per cent. is annually paid, and amounts which, invested at 5 per cent., produce permanent annuities.
Tabequache, Muache, Capote, Weeminuche, Yampa, Grand River, and Uintah bands of Utes.	Two carpenters, two millers, two farmers, one blacksmith, and two teachers.	Estimated	Vol. 15, p. 622, § 15	$7, 800 00			
Do	Thirty installments of $30,000 each, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, for clothing, blankets, &c.	Eighteen installments, each $30,000, due.	Vol. 15, p. 622, § 11		$540, 000 00		
Do	Annual amount to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, in supplying said Indians with beef, mutton, wheat, flour, beans, &c.		Vol. 15, p. 622, § 12	30, 000 00			
Winnebagoes	Interest on $804,909.17, at 5 per cent. per annum.	November 1, 1837, and Senate amendment, July 17, 1862.	Vol. 7, p. 546, § 4; vol. 12, p. 628, § 4.			$40, 245 45	$804, 909 17
Do	Interest on $78,340.41, at 5 per cent. per annum, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	July 15, 1870	Vol. 16, p. 355, § 1.			$3, 917 02	78, 340 41
Walpahpe tribe of Snakes.	Ten installments, second series, under the direction of the President.	One installment of $1,200 due	Vol. 14, p. 684, § 7.		1, 200 00		
Yankton tribe of Sioux.	Ten installments, of $25,000 each, being third series, to be paid to them, or expended for their benefit.	Eight installments due, of $25,000 each.	Vol. 11, p. 744, § 4.		200, 000 00		
Do	Twenty installments, of $15,000 each, fourth series, to be paid to them, or expended for their benefit.	Twenty installments, of $15,000 each, due.	....do		300, 000 00		
Total				1,425,750 00	10, 414, 536 24	360, 585 16	6, 341, 303 26

TRUST FUNDS AND TRUST LANDS.

The following statements show the transactions in the Indian trust funds and trust lands during the year ending October 31, 1880:

United States 4 per cent. bonds, amounting to $496,350, have been sold for various Indian tribes, and $103,500 Virginia, Richmond and Danville Railroad Companys' stocks redeemed, belonging to the Chickasaw national fund and Creek orphan fund—the proceeds of which have been deposited in the Treasury, in lieu of investment, to draw interest at 5 per centum per annum, under act of Congress approved April 1, 1880, as shown in statement No. 1 and statement D.

Statements A, B, C, D, E, F, and G show in detail the various changes in the stocks, funds in the Treasury to the credit of various tribes, and collections of interest. Following these statements is a consolidation of all interest collected, and a statement of interest appropriated by Congress on non-paying State stocks, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880. A statement, also, will be found giving in detail the appropriations for the current fiscal year for the several Indian tribes and the Indian service, together with the principal of bonds held in trust for Indian tribes, and of funds placed in the Treasury to their credit, and of interest annually arising from such bonds and funds; also, a statement showing the transactions arising on account of moneys derived from the sales of Indian lands, all being sufficiently in detail to enable a proper understanding of the subject.

BONDS SOLD AND REDEEMED.

No. 1.—*Statement showing the sale and redemption of bonds since November 1, 1879, and amounts deposited in the Treasury in lieu of investment under act approved April 1, 1880.*

Kind of bonds.	Fund or tribe.	Date of sale and redemption.	Amount sold and redeemed.
United States 4 per cent. consols of 1907.	Cherokee national fund ....sold..	Apr. 10, 1880	$161,950 00
Do	Cherokee school fund ....do...	Apr. 10, 1880	156,470 29
Do	Cherokee orphan fund ....do...	Apr. 10, 1880	59,545 00
Do	Chippewa and Christian Indians........do...	Apr. 10, 1880	26,562 38
Do	Choctaw school fund ....do...	Apr. 10, 1880	1,427 20
Do	Iowas ....do...	Apr. 10, 1880	7,000 00
Do	Kansas schools ....do...	Apr. 10, 1880	14,430 16
Do	Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, &c........do...	Apr. 10, 1880	3 85
Do	Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri........do...	Apr. 10, 1880	7,000 00
Do	Senecas and Shawnees ....do...	Apr. 10, 1880	7,761 12
Do	Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi ......do ..	Apr. 10, 1880	54,200 00
Va. R. & D. R. R. Co.'s 6s ...	Creek orphan fund........redeemed..	Mar. 1, 1880	3,500 00
Do	Chickasaw national fund ....do...	Mar. 1, 1880	100,000 00
Total			599,850 00

Recapitulation showing the aggregate of bonds held in trust for various Indian tribes November 1, 1880.

Whole amount of bonds on hand November 1, 1879	$5,180,066 83⅗
Amount of bonds sold and redeemed (as per statement No. 1)........	599,850 00
Total on hand November 1, 1880....................................	4,580,216 83⅗

A.—*List of names of Indian tribes for whom stock is held in trust by the Treasurer of the United States, showing the amount standing to the credit of each tribe, the annual interest, the date of treaty or law under which the investment was made, and the amount of abstracted bonds for which Congress has made no appropriation, and the annual interest on the same.*

Tribe.	Treaty or act.	Statutes at Large. Vol.	Page.	Amount of stock.	Annual interest.	Amount of abstracted bonds.	Annual interest.
Cherokee national fund	Dec. 29, 1835	7	478	$782, 691 03	$43, 430 93	$68, 000 00	$4, 080 00
Cherokee school fund	Feb. 27, 1819 Dec. 29, 1835	7 7	195 478	359, 116 53	18, 784 37	15, 000 00	900 00
Cherokee orphan fund	Dec. 29, 1835 Feb. 14, 1873	7 17	478 462	184, 255 28	9, 435 00	....	....
Cherokee asylum fund	Feb. 14, 1873	17	462	64, 147 17	3, 207 36	....	....
Chickasaw national fund	Oct. 20, 1872 May 24, 1834 June 20, 1878	7 7	381 450	1, 206, 664 81⅗	68, 428 41	....	....
Chickasaw incompetents	May 24, 1834	7	450	2, 000 00	100 00	....	....
Chippewa and Christian Indians	July 15, 1859	12	1105	15, 997 98	799 90	....	....
Choctaw general fund	Jan. 17, 1837	7	605	453, 689 00	27, 184 45	....	....
Choctaw school fund	Sept. 27, 1830	7	333	48, 045 50	2, 402 27	....	....
Creek orphans	May 24, 1832	7	366	73, 493 66	4, 182 68	....	....
Delaware general fund	May 6, 1854	10	1048	456, 501 62	25, 247 91	....	....
Delaware school fund	Sept. 24, 1829	7	327	11, 000 00	550 00	....	....
Iowas	May 17, 1854 Mar. 6, 1861	10 12	1069 1171	97, 780 07	5, 659 00	....	....
Kansas schools	June 3, 1825	7	244	12, 744 25	637 21	....	....
Kaskaskias, Peorias, &c	May 30, 1854 Feb. 23, 1867	10 15	1082 519	80, 039 01	4, 937 95	....	....
Kaskaskias, &c., school fund	Feb. 23, 1867	15	519	41, 411 97	2, 484 59	....	....
Kickapoos	June 28, 1862	13	625	128, 569 91	6, 428 49	....	....
Menomonees	Sept. 3, 1836	7	506	153, 039 38	7, 651 97	....	....
Osage schools	June 2, 1825	7	240	39, 911 53	1, 995 57	....	....
Ottawas and Chippewas	Mar. 28, 1836	7	491	18, 745 00	967 25	....	....
Pottawatomies, education	Sept. 26, 1833	7	431	76, 947 12	3, 847 36	a1, 000 00	....
Pottawatomies, mills	Sept. 26, 1833	7	431	17, 066 44	853 32	....	....
Pottawatomies, Prairie band	....	....	.....	89, 618 57	4, 480 93	....	....
Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi	Feb. 18, 1867	15	495	858 21	42 91	....	....
Sacs and Foxes of Missouri	Mar. 6, 1861	12	1171	14, 659 12	732 96	....	....
Senecas	June 14, 1836 Jan. 9, 1837	5 5	47 135	40, 979 60	2, 048 98	....	....
Senecas and Shawnees	June 14, 1836 Jan. 9, 1837	5 5	47 135	7, 379 30	368 96	....	....
Senecas, Tonawanda band	Nov. 5, 1857	11	737	86, 950 00	4, 347 50	....	....
Shawnees	May 10, 1854	15	515	4, 835 65	241 78	....	....
Eastern Shawnees	Feb. 23, 1867	15	515	11, 079 12	553 95	....	....
				4, 580, 216 83⅗	252, 033 94	84, 000 00	4, 980 00

a No interest appropriated on $1,000 abstracted bond.

B.—*Statement of stock account, exhibiting in detail the securities in which the funds of each tribe are invested and now on hand, the annual interest on the same, and the amount of abstracted bonds not provided for by Congress.*

Stocks.	Per cent.	Original amount.	Amount of abstracted bonds not provided for by Congress.	Amount on hand.	Annual interest.
CHEROKEE NATIONAL FUND.					
State of Florida	7	$13, 000 00	....	$13, 000 00	$910 00
State of Louisiana	6	11, 000 00	....	11, 000 00	660 00
State of Missouri	6	50, 000 00	$50, 000 00	....	....
State of North Carolina	6	41, 000 00	13, 000 00	28, 000 00	1, 680 00
State of South Carolina	6	118, 000 00	....	118, 000 00	7, 080 00
State of Tennessee	6	5, 000 00	5, 000 00	....	....
State of Tennessee	5	125, 000 00	....	125, 000 00	6, 250 00
State of Virginia	6	90, 000 00	....	90, 000 00	5, 400 00

B.—*Statement of stock account, exhibiting in detail the securities, &c.*—Continued.

Stocks.	Per cent.	Original amount.	Amount of abstracted bonds not provided for by Congress.	Amount on hand.	Annual interest.
CHEROKEE NATIONAL FUND—Continued.					
United States issue to Union Pacific Railroad, eastern division	6	$156,638 56		$156,638 56	$9,398 31
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5	241,052 47		241,052 47	12,052 62
Total		850,691 03	$68,000 00	782,691 03	43,430 93
CHEROKEE SCHOOL FUND.					
State of Florida	7	7,000 00		7,000 00	490 00
State of Louisiana	6	2,000 00		2,000 00	120 00
State of North Carolina	6	21,000 00	8,000 00	13,000 00	780 00
State of South Carolina	6	1,000 00		1,000 00	60 00
State of Tennessee	6	7,000 00	7,000 00		
State of Virginia (Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company)	6	1,000 00		1,000 00	60 00
United States issue to Union Pacific Railroad, eastern division	6	51,854 28		51,854 28	3,111 26
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5	283,262 25		283,262 25	14,163 11
Total		374,116 53	15,000 00	359,116 53	18,784 37
CHEROKEE ORPHANS' FUND.					
United States issue to Union Pacific Railroad, eastern division	6			22,223 26	1,333 40
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5			162,032 02	8,101 60
Total				184,255 28	9,435 00
CHEROKEE ASYLUM FUND.					
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5			64,147 17	3,207 36
CHICKASAW NATIONAL FUND.					
State of Arkansas	6			168,000 00	10,080 00
State of Maryland	6			8,350 17	501 01
State of Tennessee	6			616,000 00	36,960 00
State of Tennessee	5¼			66,666 66⅔	3,500 00
United States, registered, loan of 1861	6			500 00	30 00
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5			347,147 98	17,357 40
Total				1,206,664 81⅔	68,428 41
CHICKASAW INCOMPETENTS.					
State of Indiana	5			2,000 00	100 00
CHIPPEWA AND CHRISTIAN INDIANS.					
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5			15,997 98	799 90
CHOCTAW GENERAL FUND.					
State of Virginia, registered	6			450,000 00	27,000 00
United States, registered, loan of 1881	5			3,689 00	184 45
Total				453,689 00	27,184 45
CHOCTAW SCHOOL FUND.					
United States, registered, loan of 1881	5			48,045 50	2,402 27
CREEK ORPHANS.					
State of Tennessee	5			20,000 00	1,000 00
State of Virginia (Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, Company)	6			9,000 00	540 00
State of Virginia, registered, certificates	6			41,800 00	2,508 00
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5			2,693 66	134 68
Total				73,493 66	4,182 68

B.—*Statement of stock account, exhibiting in detail the securities, &c.*—Continued.

Stocks.	Per cent.	Original amount.	Amount of abstracted bonds not provided for by Congress.	Amount on hand.	Annual interest.
DELAWARE GENERAL FUND.					
State of Florida	7			$53,000 00	$3,710 00
State of North Carolina	6			87,000 00	5,220 00
United States issue to Union Pacific Railroad, eastern division	6			49,283 90	2,957 03
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5			267,217 72	13,360 88
Total				456,501 62	25,247 91
DELAWARE SCHOOL FUND.					
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5			11,000 00	550 00
IOWAS.					
State of Florida	7			22,000 00	1,540 00
State of Louisiana	6			9,000 00	540 00
State of North Carolina	6			21,000 00	1,260 00
State of South Carolina	6			3,000 00	180 00
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5			42,780 00	2,139 00
Total				97,780 07	5,659 00
KANSAS SCHOOLS.					
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5			12,744 25	637 21
KASKASKIAS, PEORIAS, ETC.					
State of Florida	7			16,300 00	1,141 00
State of Louisiana	6			15,000 00	900 00
State of North Carolina	6			43,000 00	2,580 00
State of South Carolina	6			3,000 00	180 00
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5			2,739 01	136 95
Total				85,039 01	4,937 95
KASKASKIAS, PEORIAS, ETC., SCHOOL FUND.					
State of Florida	7			20,700 00	1,449 00
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5			20,711 97	1,035 59
Total				41,411 97	2,484 59
KICKAPOOS.					
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5			128,569 91	6,428 49
MENOMONEES.					
State of Tennessee	5			19,000 00	950 00
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5			134,039 38	6,701 97
Total				153,039 38	7,651 97
OSAGE SCHOOLS.					
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5			39,911 53	1,995 57
OTTAWAS AND CHIPPEWAS.					
State of Tennessee	5			1,000 00	50 00
State of Virginia (Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company)	6			3,000 00	180 00
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5			14,745 00	737 25
Total				18,745 00	967 25
POTTAWATOMIES—EDUCATION.					
State of Indiana	5			4,000 00	200 00
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5			72,947 12	3,647 36
Total				76,947 12	3,847 36

B.—*Statement of stock account, exhibiting in detail the securities, &c.*—Continued.

Stocks.	Per cent.	Original amount.	Amount of abstracted bonds not provided for by Congress.	Amount on hand.	Annual interest.
PRAIRIE BAND OF POTTAWATOMIES.					
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5			$89, 618 57	$4, 480 93
POTTAWATOMIES—MILLS.					
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5			17, 066 44	853 32
SACS AND FOXES OF THE MISSISSIPPI.					
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5			858 21	42 91
SACS AND FOXES OF THE MISSOURI.					
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5			14, 659 12	732 96
SENECAS.					
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5			40, 979 60	2, 048 98
SENECAS AND SHAWNEES.					
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5			7, 379 30	368 96
SENECAS—TONAWANDA BAND.					
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5			86, 950 00	4, 347 50
SHAWNEES.					
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5			4, 835 65	241 78
EASTERN SHAWNEES.					
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5			11, 079 12	553 95

C.—*Statement of stocks held by the Treasurer of the United States in trust for the various Indian tribes, showing the amount now on hand; also abstracted bonds, for which Congress has made no appropriation.*

Stocks.	Per cent.	Amount on hand.	Amount of abstracted bonds.
State of Arkansas	6	$168, 000 00	
State of Florida	7	132, 000 00	
State of Indiana	5	6, 000 00	$1, 000 00
State of Louisiana	6	37, 000 00	
State of Maryland	6	8, 350 17	
State of Missouri	6		50, 000 00
State of North Carolina	6	192, 000 00	21, 000 00
State of South Carolina	6	125, 000 00	
State of Tennessee	6	616, 000 00	12, 000 00
State of Tennessee	5	165, 000 00	
State of Tennessee	5¼	66, 666 66⅔	
State of Virginia	6	594, 800 00	
United States, registered, loan of 1861	6	500 00	
United States, issue to Union Pacific Railroad, eastern division	6	280, 000 00	
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5	2, 188, 900 00	
Total		4, 580, 216 83⅔	84, 000 00

D.—*Statement of funds held in trust by the government in lieu of investment.*

Tribes and fund.	Date of acts, resolutions, or treaties.	Statutes at Large.			Amount in the United States Treasury.	Annual interest at 4 and 5 per cent.
		Vol.	Page.	Sec.		
Choctaws	Jan. 20, 1825	7	236	9	$390, 257 92	$19, 512 89
	June 22, 1855	11	614	3		
Choctaw school fund	Apr. 1, 1880	.....	.....	.....	1, 427 20	71 36
Creeks	Aug. 7, 1856	11	701	6	200, 000 00	10, 000 00
	June 14, 1866	14	786	3	675, 168 00	33, 758 40
Creek orphan fund	Apr. 1, 1880	.....	.....	.....	3, 500 00	175 00
Cherokees	July 15, 1870	16	362	.....	724, 137 41	36, 206 87
	June 5, 1872	17	228	.....		
Cherokee national fund	Apr. 1, 1880	.....	.....	.....	161, 995 00	8, 099 75
Cherokee school fund	Apr. 1, 1880	.....	.....	.....	156, 481 79	7, 824 09
Cherokee orphan fund	Apr. 1, 1880	.....	.....	.....	59, 545 00	2, 977 25
Chickasaw national fund	Apr. 1, 1880	.....	.....	.....	100, 030 84	5, 001 54
Chippewa and Christian fund	Apr. 1, 1880	.....	.....	.....	26, 562 38	1, 328 12
Iowas	May 7, 1854	10	1071	9	57, 500 00	2, 875 00
Iowa fund	Apr. 1, 1880	.....	.....	.....	7, 000 00	350 00
L'Anse and Vieux de Sért Chippewa fund	Apr. 1, 1880	.....	.....	.....	20, 000 00	1, 000 00
Kansas	June 14, 1846	9	842	2	200, 000 00	10, 000 00
Kansas school fund	Apr. 1, 1880	.....	.....	.....	14, 430 16	721 50
Kickapoos	May 18, 1854	10	1079	2	93, 581 09	4, 679 05
Kickapoo general fund	Apr. 1, 1880	.....	.....	.....	79	04
Kaskaskia, Peoria, Wea, and Piankeshaw fund	Apr. 1, 1880	.....	.....	.....	3 85	19
Miamies of Indiana	June 5, 1854	10	1099	4	221, 257 86	11, 062 89
Miamies of Kansas	June 5, 1854	10	1094	3	21, 884 81	1, 094 24
Osages	June 2, 1825	7	242	6	69, 120 00	3, 456 00
	Sept. 29, 1865	14	687	1	300, 000 00	15, 000 00
	July 15, 1870	16	362	12	1, 992, 972 78	99, 648 64
	May 9, 1872	17	91	2		
	June 16, 1880	.....	.....	.....		
Ottawa and Chippewa fund	Apr. 1, 1880	.....	.....	.....	2, 211 25	110 56
Pottawatomies	June 5, 1846	9	854	7	230, 064 20	11, 503 21
	June 17, 1846					
Pottawatomies mill fund	Apr. 1, 1880	.....	.....	.....	415 63	20 78
Pottawatomies educational fund	Apr. 1, 1880	.....	.....	.....	46 81	2 34
Otoes and Missourias	Aug. 15, 1876	19	208	.....	129, 695 90	6, 484 79
Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi	Oct. 2, 1837	7	541	2	200, 000 00	10, 000 00
	Oct. 11, 1842	7	596	2	800, 000 00	40, 000 00
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi fund	Apr. 1, 1880	.....	.....	.....	54, 200 00	2, 710 00
Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri	Oct. 21, 1837	7	543	2	157, 400 00	7, 870 00
Sac and Fox of the Missouri fund	Apr. 1, 1880	.....	.....	.....	7, 000 00	350 00
Seminoles	Aug. 7, 1856	11	702	8	500, 000 00	25, 000 00
	May 21, 1866	14	757	3	70, 000 00	3, 500 00
Senecas of New York	June 27, 1846	9	35	2–3	118, 050 00	5, 902 50
Shawnees	May 10, 1854	10	1056	3	40, 000 00	2, 000 00
Seneca and Shawnee fund	Apr. 1, 1880	.....	.....	.....	7, 761 12	388 05
Stockbridges and Munsees	Feb. 6, 1871	16	405	45	75, 804 46	3, 790 22
Winnebagoes	Nov. 1, 1837	7	546	4	804, 909 17	40, 245 45
	July 15, 1870	16	355	.....	78, 340 41	3, 917 02
Confederated bands of Utes	Apr. 29, 1874	18	41	2	500, 000 00	25, 000 00
Confederated bands of Utes (4%)	June 15, 1880	.....	.....	.....	1, 250, 000 00	50, 000 00
Amount of 4 and 5 per cent. funds, as above stated, held by the government in lieu of investment	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,522, 755 83	
Amount of annual interest	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	513,637 74

D No. 2.—*Funds held by the government in lieu of abstracted bonds.*

Tribes.	Date of acts, resolutions, or treaties.	Statutes at Large.			Amount in the United States Treasury.	Annual interest at 5 per cent.
		Vol.	Page.	Sec.		
Amounts brought forward from statement D	.....	.....	.....	.....	$10, 522, 755 83	$513, 637 74
Kaskaskias, Peorias, &c	July 12, 1862	12	539	.....	14, 861 28	743 06
Delawares	July 12, 1862	12	539	.....	406, 571 28	20, 328 56
Iowas	July 12, 1862	12	539	.....	66, 735 00	3, 336 75
Total amount in lieu of investment	.....	.....	.....	.....	11, 010, 923 39	
Total annual interest on same	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	538, 046 11

The changes in the account of funds held in lieu of investment are accounted for as follows, viz:

This fund has been increased by—

The proceeds of sale of $496,350 United States 4 per cent. bonds, and $103,500 Virginia, Richmond and Danville Railroad Companies' stocks, redeemed, belonging to various Indian tribes		$599,850 00
Uninvested balances of proceeds of sale of bonds belonging to various Indian tribes		2,761 82
L'Anse and Vieux de Sert Chippewa fund		20,000 00
Amount paid to the Cherokees by Osages for lands sold		2,388 61
Proceeds of sale of lands belonging to the Otoes and Missourias, under act of August 15, 1876		129,695 90
Amount set aside for the confederated bands of Utes, under act approved June 15, 1880		1,250,000 00
Amount appropriated for the Osages under act approved June 16, 1880		545,547 14
Net avails of Osage diminished-reserve lands in Kansas, from March 1, 1879, to March 1, 1880		377,907 45
Amount of unexpended balance of principal belonging to the Osages, appropriated by act of June 22, 1874		2,703 11
Total increase		2,930,854 03
This fund has been decreased by—		
Amount reimbursed to the United States on account of surveys of Osage lands	$146,953 60	
Amount paid by Osages to Cherokees for lands sold	2,388 61	
Amount paid to S. A. Jackson for Osage lands erroneously sold to him	100 00	
		149,442 21
Net increase		2,781,411 82
Add amount reported in statements D and D No. 2, November 1, 1879		8,229,511 57
Total as before stated		11,010,923 39

E.—*Interest collected on United States bonds.*

Fund or tribe.	Face of bonds.	Period for which interest was collected.	Interest.
Cherokee national fund	$161,950 00	July 1, 1879, to October 1, 1879	$1,619 50
	241,052 47	August 1, 1879, to November 1, 1879	3,013 16
	161,950 00	October 1, 1879, to January 1, 1880	1,619 50
	156,638 56	July 1, 1879, to January 1, 1880	4,699 16
	241,052 47	November 1, 1879, to February 1, 1880	3,013 16
	161,950 00	January 1, 1880, to April 1, 1880	1,619 50
	161,950 00	April 1, 1880, to April 9, 1880	159 73
		Premium realized on sale of $161,950 4 per cent. bonds	11,419 69
	241,052 47	February 1, 1880, to May 1, 1880	3,013 16
	156,638 56	January 1, 1880, to July 1, 1880	4,699 16
	241,052 47	May 1, 1880, to August 1, 1880	3,013 16
			37,888 88
Cherokee school fund	125,270 29	July 1, 1879, to October 1, 1879	1,252 70
	283,262 25	August 1, 1879, to November 1, 1879	3,540 78
	31,200 00	July 18, 1879, to October 1, 1879	256 43
	156,470 29	October 1, 1879, to January 1, 1880	1,564 70
	51,854 28	July 1, 1879, to January 1, 1880	1,555 63
	283,262 25	November 1, 1879, to February 1, 1880	3,540 78
	156,470 29	January 1, 1880, to April 1, 1880	1,564 70
	156,470 29	April 1, 1880, to April 9, 1880	154 33
		Premium realized on sale of $156,470.29 4 per cent. bonds	11,033 29
	283,262 25	February 1, 1880, to May 1, 1880	3,540 78
	51,854 28	January 1, 1880, to July 1, 1880	1,555 63
	283,262 25	May 1, 1880, to August 1, 1880	3,540 78
			33,100 53
Cherokee asylum fund	64,147 17	August 1, 1879, to November 1, 1879	801 84
	64,147 17	November 1, 1879, to February 1, 1880	801 84
	64,147 17	February 1, 1880, to May 1, 1880	801 84
	64,147 17	May 1, 1880, to August 1, 1880	801 84
			3,207 36

E.—*Interest collected on United States bonds*—Continued.

Fund or tribe.	Face of bonds.	Period for which interest was collected.	Interest.
Cherokee orphan fund	$49,545 00	July 1, 1879, to October 1, 1879	$495 45
	10,000 00	July 4, 1879, to October 1, 1879	97 53
	162,032 02	August 1, 1879, to November 1, 1879	2,025 40
	59,545 00	October 1, 1879, to January 1, 1880	595 45
	22,223 26	July 1, 1879, to January 1, 1880	666 70
	162,032 02	November 1, 1879, to February 1, 1880	2,025 40
	59,545 00	January 1, 1880, to April 1, 1880	595 45
	59,545 00	April 1, 1880, to April 9, 1880	58 73
		Premium realized on sale of $59,545 4 per cent. bonds	4,198 73
	162,032 02	February 1, 1880, to May 1, 1880	2,025 40
	22,223 26	January 1, 1880, to July 1, 1880	666 70
	162,032 02	May 1, 1880, to August 1, 1880	2,025 40
			15,476 34
Chickasaw national fund	347,147 98	August 1, 1879, to November 1, 1879	4,339 35
	500 00	July 1, 1879, to January 1, 1880	15 00
	347,147 98	November 1, 1879, to February 1, 1880	4,339 35
	347,147 98	February 1, 1880, to May 1, 1880	4,339 35
	500 00	January 1, 1880, to July 1, 1880	15 00
	347,147 98	May 1, 1880, to August 1, 1880	4,339 35
			17,387 40
Chippewa and Christian Indians.	26,562 38	July 1, 1879, to October 1, 1879	265 63
	15,997 98	August 1, 1879, to November 1, 1879	199 98
	26,562 38	October 1, 1879, to January 1, 1880	265 63
	15,997 98	November 1, 1879, to February 1, 1880	199 98
	26,562 38	January 1, 1880, to April 1, 1880	265 63
	26,562 38	April 1, 1880, to April 9, 1880	26 20
		Premium realized on sale of $26,562.38 4 per cent. bonds	1,873 04
	15,997 98	February 1, 1880, to May 1, 1880	199 98
	15,997 98	May 1, 1880, to August 1, 1880	199 98
			3,496 05
Choctaw general fund	3,689 00	August 1, 1879, to November 1, 1879	46 11
	3,689 00	November 1, 1879, to February 1, 1880	46 11
	3,689 00	February 1, 1880, to May 1, 1880	46 11
	3,689 00	May 1, 1880, to August 1, 1880	46 11
			184 44
Choctaw school fund	1,427 20	July 1, 1879, to October 1, 1879	14 27
	48,045 50	August 1, 1879, to November 1, 1879	600 57
	1,427 20	October 1, 1879, to January 1, 1880	14 27
	48,045 50	November 1, 1879, to February 1, 1880	600 57
	1,427 20	January 1, 1880, to April 1, 1880	14 27
	1,427 20	April 1, 1880, to April 9, 1880	1 41
		Premium realized on sale of $1,427.20 4 per cent. bonds	100 63
	48,045 50	February 1, 1880, to May 1, 1880	600 57
	48,045 50	May 1, 1880, to August 1, 1880	600 57
			2,547 13
Creek orphans	2,693 66	August 1, 1879, to November 1, 1879	33 67
	2,693 66	November 1, 1879, to February 1, 1880	33 67
	2,693 66	February 1, 1880, to May 1, 1880	33 67
	2,693 66	May 1, 1880, to August 1, 1880	33 67
			134 68
Delaware general fund	267,217 72	August 1, 1879, to November 1, 1879	3,340 22
	49,283 99	July 1, 1879, to January 1, 1880	1,478 51
	267,217 72	November 1, 1879, to February 1, 1880	3,340 22
	267,217 72	February 1, 1880, to May 1, 1880	3,340 22
	49,283 90	January 1, 1880, to July 1, 1880	1,478 51
	267,217 72	May 1, 1880, to August 1, 1880	3,340 22
			16,317 90
Delaware school fund	11,000 00	August 1, 1879, to November 1, 1879	137 50
	11,000 00	November 1, 1879, to February 1, 1880	137 50
	11,000 00	February 1, 1880, to May 1, 1880	137 50
	11,000 00	May 1, 1880, to August 1, 1880	137 50
			550 00

E.—*Interest collected on United States bonds*—Continued.

Fund or tribe.	Face of bonds.	Period for which interest was collected.	Interest.
Iowas	$7,000 00	July 1, 1879, to October 1, 1879	$70 00
	42,780 07	August 1, 1879, to November 1, 1879	534 75
	7,000 00	October 1, 1879, to January 1, 1880	70 00
	42,780 07	November 1, 1879, to February 1, 1880	534 75
	7,000 00	January 1, 1880, to April 1, 1880	70 00
	7,000 00	April 1, 1880, to April 9, 1880	6 90
		Premium realized on sale of $7,000 4 per cent. bonds	493 60
	42,780 07	February 1, 1880, to May 1, 1880	534 75
	42,780 07	May 1, 1880, to August 1, 1880	534 75
			2,849 50
Kansas schools	14,430 16	July 1, 1879, to October 1, 1879	144 30
	12,744 25	August 1, 1879, to November 1, 1879	159 30
	14,430 16	October 1, 1879, to January 1, 1880	144 30
	12,744 25	November 1, 1879, to February 1, 1880	159 30
	14,430 16	January 1, 1880, to April 1, 1880	144 30
	14,430 16	April 1, 1880, to April 9, 1880	14 23
		Premium realized on sale of $14,430.16 4 per cent. bonds	1,017 52
	12,744 25	February 1, 1880, to May 1, 1880	159 30
	12,744 25	May 1, 1880, to August 1, 1880	159 30
			2,101 85
Kickapoos	128,569 91	August 1, 1879, to November 1, 1879	1,607 12
	128,569 91	November 1, 1879, to February 1, 1880	1,607 12
	128,569 91	February 1, 1880, to May 1, 1880	1,607 12
	128,569 91	May 1, 1880, to August 1, 1880	1,607 12
			6,428 48
Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Piankeshaws.	3 85	July 1, 1879, to October 1, 1879	04
	2,739 01	August 1, 1879, to November 1, 1879	34 24
	3 85	October 1, 1879, to January 1, 1880	04
	2,739 01	November 1, 1879, to February 1, 1880	34 24
	3 85	January 1, 1880, to April 1, 1880	04
	3 85	April 1, 1880, to April 9, 1880	01
		Premium realized on sale of $3.85 4 per cent. bonds	26
	2,739 01	February 1, 1880, to May 1, 1880	34 24
	2,739 01	May 1, 1880, to August 1, 1880	34 24
			137 35
Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Piankeshaws, school fund.	20,711 97	August 1, 1879, to November 1, 1879	258 90
	20,711 97	November 1, 1879, to February 1, 1880	258 90
	20,711 97	February 1, 1880, to May 1, 1880	258 90
	20,711 97	May 1, 1880, to August 1, 1880	258 90
			1,035 60
Menomonees	134,039 38	August 1, 1879, to November 1, 1879	1,675 49
	134,039 38	November 1, 1879, to February 1, 1880	1,675 49
	134,039 38	February 1, 1880, to May 1, 1880	1,675 49
	134,039 38	May 1, 1880, to August 1, 1880	1,675 49
			6,701 96
Osage schools	39,911 53	August 1, 1879, to November 1, 1879	498 89
	39,911 53	November 1, 1879, to February 1, 1880	498 89
	39,911 53	February 1, 1880, to May 1, 1880	498 89
	39,911 53	May 1, 1880, to August 1, 1880	498 89
			1,995 56
Ottawas and Chippewas	14,745 00	August 1, 1879, to November 1, 1879	184 31
	14,745 00	November 1, 1879, to February 1, 1880	184 31
	14,745 00	February 1, 1880, to May 1, 1880	184 31
	14,745 00	May 1, 1880, to August 1, 1880	184 31
			737 24
Pottawatomies, education	72,947 12	August 1, 1879, to November 1, 1879	911 84
	72,947 12	November 1, 1879, to February 1, 1880	911 84
	72,947 12	February 1, 1880, to May 1, 1880	911 84
	72,947 12	May 1, 1880, to August 1, 1880	911 84
			3,647 36

E.—*Interest collected on United States bonds*—Continued.

Fund or tribe.	Face of bonds.	Period for which interest was collected.	Interest.
Pottawatomies, mills	$17,066 44	August 1, 1879, to November 1, 1879	$213 33
	17,066 44	November 1, 1879, to February 1, 1880	213 33
	17,066 44	February 1, 1880, to May 1, 1880	213 33
	17,066 44	May 1, 1880, to August 1, 1880	213 33
			853 32
Pottawatomies, general fund	89,618 57	August 1, 1879, to November 1, 1879	1,120 23
	89,618 57	November 1, 1879, to February 1, 1880	1,120 23
	89,618 57	February 1, 1880, to May 1, 1880	1,120 23
	89,618 57	May 1, 1880, to August 1, 1880	1,120 23
			4,480 92
Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri	7,000 00	July 1, 1879, to October 1, 1879	70 00
	14,659 12	August 1, 1879, to November 1, 1879	183 24
	7,000 00	October 1, 1879, to January 1, 1880	70 00
	14,659 12	November 1, 1879, to February 1, 1880	183 24
	7,000 00	January 1, 1880, to April 1, 1880	70 00
	7,000 00	April 1, 1880, to April 9, 1880	6 90
		Premium realized on sale of $7,000 4 per cent. bonds	493 60
	14,659 12	February 1, 1880, to May 1, 1880	183 24
	14,659 12	May 1, 1880, to August 1, 1880	183 24
			1,443 46
Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi.	54,200 00	July 18, 1879, to October 1, 1879	445 48
	858 21	August 1, 1879, to November 1, 1879	10 73
	54,200 00	October 1, 1879, to January 1, 1880	542 00
	858 21	November 1, 1879, to February 1, 1880	10 73
	54,200 00	January 1, 1880, to April 1, 1880	542 00
	54,200 00	April 1, 1880, to April 9, 1880	53 46
		Premium realized on sale of $54,200 4 per cent. bonds	3,821 84
	858 21	February 1, 1880, to May 1, 1880	10 73
	858 21	May 1, 1880, to August 1, 1880	10 73
			5,447 70
Senecas	40,979 60	August 1, 1879, to November 1, 1879	512 25
	40,979 60	November 1, 1879, to February 1, 1880	512 25
	40,979 60	February 1, 1880, to May 1, 1880	512 25
	40,979 60	May 1, 1880, to August 1, 1880	512 25
			2,049 00
Senecas, Tonawanda band	86,950 00	August 1, 1879, to November 1, 1879	1,086 88
	86,950 00	November 1, 1879, to February 1, 1880	1,086 88
	86,950 00	February 1, 1880, to May 1, 1880	1,086 88
	86,950 00	May 1, 1880, to August 1, 1880	1,086 88
			4,347 52
Senecas and Shawnees	6,761 12	July 1, 1879, to October 1, 1879	67 61
	1,000 00	July 18, 1879, to October 1, 1879	8 21
	7,379 30	August 1, 1879, to November 1, 1879	92 24
	7,761 12	October 1, 1879, to January 1, 1880	77 61
	7,379 30	November 1, 1879, to February 1, 1880	92 24
	7,761 12	January 1, 1880, to April 1, 1880	77 61
	7,761 12	April 1, 1880, to April 9, 1880	7 65
		Premium realized on sale of $7,761.12 4 per cent. bonds	547 27
	7,379 30	February 1, 1880 to May 1, 1880	92 24
	7,379 30	May 1, 1880, to August 1, 1880	92 24
			1,154 92
Shawnees	4,835 65	August 1, 1879, to November 1, 1879	60 44
	4,835 65	November 1, 1879, to February 1, 1880	60 44
	4,835 65	February 1, 1880, to May 1, 1880	60 44
	4,835 65	May 1, 1880, to August 1, 1880	60 44
			241 76
Eastern Shawnees	11,079 12	August 1, 1879, to November 1, 1879	138 49
	11,079 12	November 1, 1879, to February 1, 1880	138 49
	11,079 12	February 1, 1880, to May 1, 1880	138 49
	11,079 12	May 1, 1880, to August 1, 1880	138 49
			553 96

F.—*Interest collected on certain State bonds, the interest on which is regularly paid.*

Fund or tribe.	Face of bonds.	Period for which interest is regularly paid.	Amount collected.
Maryland 6 per cent. bonds.			
Chickasaw national fund	$8, 350 17	July 1, 1879, to July 1, 1880	*$485 34

* Less State tax, $15.66.

G.—*Collections of interest made since November 1, 1879, falling due since July 1, 1879.*

Fund or tribe.	Amount collected.	Period.		On what amount of bonds.	Kind of bonds.	Amount carried to the credit of Indian tribes.
		From—	To—			
Chickasaw national fund	$3, 933 33	July 1, 1879	Feb. 25, 1880	$100, 000	Virginia, Richmond and Danville Railroad.	$3, 933 33
Chickasaw national fund	30, 720 00	July 1, 1879	July 1, 1880	512, 000	Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad.	30, 720 00
Chickasaw incompetents	100 00	July 1, 1879	July 1, 1880	2, 000	Indiana	100 00
Creek orphans	137 67	July 1, 1879	Feb. 25, 1880	3, 500	Virginia, Richmond and Danville Railroad.	137 67
Pottawatomies, education	200 00	July 1, 1879	July 1, 1880	4, 000	Indiana	200 00
Total	35, 091 00			621, 500		35, 091 00

Recapitulation of interest collected, as per tables hereinbefore given.

Interest on United States bonds (Table E)	$176,498 57
Interest on paying State stocks (Table F)	485 34
Interest collected on paying bonds due since July 1, 1879 (Table G)	35,091 00
Total interest collected during the time specified and carried to the credit of trust-fund interest due various Indian tribes	212,074 91

Statement of appropriations made by Congress for the year ending June 30, 1880, on non-paying stocks held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior for various Indian tribes.

Bonds.	Per cent.	Principal.	Annual interest appropriated.
Arkansas	6	$168,000 00	$10,080 00
Florida	7	132,000 00	9,240 00
North Carolina	6	192,000 00	11,520 00
South Carolina	6	125,000 00	7,500 00
Tennessee	6	104,000 00	6,240 00
Tennessee	5¼	66,666 66⅔	3,500 00
Tennessee	5	165,000 00	8,250 00
Virginia	6	594,800 00	35,688 00
Louisiana	6	37,000 00	2,220 00
Total amount appropriated			94,238 00

Statement showing the appropriations, whether in accordance with treaty stipulations or otherwise, for the several Indian tribes and the Indian service, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881; also the principal of bonds held in trust for Indian tribes by the Treasurer of the United States, and of funds placed in the Treasury of the United States to their credit, and the amount of interest annually arising from such bonds and funds.

Tribes and funds.	Principal—		Interest on trust funds collected by the Treasury.	Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, in addition to interest on stock and funds held in trust.			Total.
	Of stocks and bonds held in trust.	Of funds in the Treasury to their credit.		Interest on funds in the Treasury.	Fulfilling treaties.	Special.	
Assinaboines						$25,000 00	$25,000 00
Apaches of Arizona and New Mexico						320,000 00	320,000 00
Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches					$52,700 00		52,700 00
Arapahoes, Cheyennes, Apaches, Kiowas, Comanches, and Wichitas						305,000 00	305,000 00
Arickarees, Gros Ventres, and Mandans						50,000 00	50,000 00
Blackfeet, Bloods, and Piegans						40,000 00	40,000 00
Cheyennes and Arapahoes					40,600 00		40,600 00
Chickasaws	$1,208,664 81⅔	$100,030 81	$73,529 95		3,000 00		76,529 95
Chippewas, Bois Fort band					14,100 00		14,100 00
Chippewas of Lake Superior						16,800 00	16,800 00
Chippewas of the Mississippi					25,300 00		25,300 00
Chippewas and Christian Indians	15,997 98	26,562 38	2,128 02				2,128 62
Chippewa, Pillager, and Lake Winnebagoshish bands					25,466 66		25,466 66
Chippewas of Red Lake and Pembina tribe of Chippewas						20,000 00	20,000 00
Choctaws	501,734 50	391,685 12	29,658 08	$19,512 89	10,520 00		59,690 97
Crows					27,000 00	65,000 00	92,000 00
Creeks		875,168 00		43,758 40	26,210 00		69,968 40
Creek orphans	73,493 66	3,500 00	4,357 68				4,357 68
Cherokees	*1,473,210 01	1,102,159 20	†134,945 62				134,945 62
Confederated tribes and bands of Indians in Middle Oregon						8,000 00	8,000 00
D'Wamish and other allied tribes in Washington Territory						11,000 00	11,000 00
Delawares	467,501 62	406,571 28	46,126 47				46,126 47
Flatheads and other confederated tribes					6,000 00	13,500 00	19,500 00
Flatheads removed to Jocko Reservation; special improvements in lieu of proceeds of lands						5,000 00	5,000 00
Indians at Fort Peck Agency						100,000 00	100,000 00
Iowas	97,780 07	131,235 00	9,345 75	2,875 00			12,220 75
Kansas Indians	12,744 25	214,430 16	1,358 71	10,000 00		8,000 00	19,358 71
Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, &c	121,450 98	14,865 13	8,165 79				8,165 79
Kickapoos	128,569 91	93,581 88	6,428 53	4,679 05		5,000 00	16,107 58
Klamaths and Modocs					14,700 00		14,700 00
L'Anse and Vieux de Sert Chippewas		20,000 00	1,000 00				1,000 00
Modocs in Indian Territory						5,000 00	5,000 00
Makahs						7,000 00	7,000 00

* $83,000 abstracted bonds included. † $4,980 interest appropriated on same included.

Statement showing the appropriations, whether in accordance with treatg stipulations or otherwise, for the several Indian tribes, &c.—Continued.

Tribes and funds.	Principal— Of stocks and bonds held in trust.	Principal— Of funds in the Treasury to their credit.	Interest on trust funds collected by the Treasury.	Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, in addition to interest on stock and funds held in trust. Interest on funds in the Treasury.	Fulfilling treaties.	Special.	Total.
Malheur Reservation, Indians on						$15, 000 00	$15, 000 00
Menomonees	$153, 039 38		$7, 651 97		$16, 179 06		23, 831 03
Miamies of Eel River					1, 100 00		1, 100 00
Miamies of Indiana		$221, 257 86		$11, 062 89			11, 062 89
Miamies of Kansas		21, 884 81		1, 094 24	3, 956 77		5, 051 01
Molels					3, 000 00		3, 000 00
Mixed Shoshones, Bannacks, and Sheepeaters						25, 000 00	25, 000 00
Navajoes					2, 000 00	26, 000 00	28, 000 00
Nez Percés					6, 500 00		6, 500 00
Nez Percés of Joseph's band						15, 000 00	15, 000 00
Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes					53, 000 00		53, 000 00
Omahas					20, 000 00		20, 000 00
Osages	39, 911 53	2, 362, 092 78	1, 995 57	118, 104 64			120, 100 21
Ottoes and Missourias		129, 695 90	6, 484 79		9, 000 00		15, 484 79
Ottawas and Chippewas	18, 745 00	2, 211 25	1, 077 81				1, 077 81
Pawnees					50, 000 00		50, 000 00
Poncas					18, 000 00	35, 000 00	53, 000 00
Pottawatomies	183, 632 13	230, 526 64	9, 204 73	11, 503 21	9, 144 44		29, 852 38
Pottawatomies of Huron					400 00		400 00
Quapaws					2, 060 00		2, 060 00
Quinaielts and Quillehutes						6, 000 00	6, 000 00
Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi	858 21	1, 054, 200 00	2, 752 91	50, 000 00	1, 000 00		53, 752 91
Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri	14, 659 12	164, 400 00	1, 082 96	7, 870 00	200 00		9, 152 96
Seminoles		570, 000 00		28, 500 00			28, 500 00
Senecas	40, 979 60		2, 048 98		3, 690 00		5, 738 98
Senecas of New York		118, 050 00		5, 902 50	6, 000 00		11, 902 50
Eastern Shawnees	7, 379 30	7, 761 12	757 01		1, 030 00		1, 787 01
Senecas, Tonawanda band	86, 950 00		4, 347 50				4, 347 50
Shawnees	4, 835 65	40, 000 00	241 78	2, 000 00	3, 000 00		5, 241 78
Shawnees, eastern band	11, 079 12		553 95				553 95
Shoshones					11, 000 00		11, 000 00
Shoshones and Bannocks					49, 437 00		49, 437 00
Six Nations of New York					4, 500 00		4, 500 00
Sioux of different tribes, including Santee Sioux in the State of Nebraska					382, 300 00	1, 000, 000 00	1, 382, 300 00
Sisseton and Wahpeton and Santee Sioux of Lake Traverse and Devil's Lake					80, 000 00		80, 000 00
Sioux, Yankton tribe					25, 000 00	45, 000 00	70, 000 00

Snakes, Wall-pah-pee tribe					1,200 00		1,200 00
S'Klallams						8,000 00	8,000 00
Stockbridges and Munsees		75,804 46	3,790 22				3,790 22
Utes, Tabequache band					720 00		720 00
Tabequache, Muache, Capote, Weeminuche, Yampa, Grand River, and Uintah bands of Utes		1,750,000 00	75,000 00		73,020 00		148,020 00
Walla-Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla tribes						14,000 00	14,000 00
Winnebagoes		883,249 58		44,162 47			44,162 47
Wichitas, and other affiliated bands, for colonizing and support						20,000 00	
Yakamas						22,000 00	
Indian service in Arizona						36,000 00	
Indian service in California						32,000 00	
Indian service in Colorado						4,000 00	
Indian service in Dakota Territory						12,000 00	
Indian service in Idaho Territory						4,000 00	
Indian service in Montana Territory						6,000 00	
Indian service in Nevada						13,500 00	
Indian service in New Mexico						18,000 00	
Indian service in Oregon						24,000 00	
Indian service in Utah Territory						11,000 00	
Indian service in Washington Territory						20,000 00	
Indian service in Wyoming Territory						2,000 00	
For Indian civilization and subsistence in Central Superintendency						18,000 00	
For contingencies, Indian Department						32,500 00	
For building and repairs at Indian agencies						15,000 00	
For pay of Indian agents						99,200 00	
For pay of Indian inspectors						15,000 00	
For pay of interpreters						26,800 00	
For expenses of Indian inspectors						5,000 00	
For expenses of Indian commissioners						10,000 00	
Transportation of Indian supplies						225,000 00	
Salary of Ouray, head chief of the Ute Nation						1,000 00	
Support of Tonkawas at Fort Griffin						4,800 00	
Support of schools not otherwise provided for						75,000 00	
For support of Chippewas on White Earth Reservation						5,000 00	
Telegraphing and purchase of Indian supplies						30,000 00	
Vaccination of Indians						500 00	
Settlement, subsistence, and support of Shoshones and Bannacks and other bands in Idaho and Southeastern Oregon						25,000 00	
Support of Gros Ventres in Montana						25,000 00	
Pay of Indian police						70,000 00	907,300 00
Total	4,663,216 83⅔	11,010,923 39	434,034 78	361,025 29	1,082,033 93	3,100,600 00	4,977,694 00

The receipts and disbursements since November 1, 1879, as shown by the books of this office, on account of sales of Indian lands, including receipts from sales made under the direction of the General Land Office, are exhibited in the following statement:

Appropriations.	Acts and treaties.	On hand November 1, 1879.	Amount received during year.	Disbursed during the year.	On hand November 1, 1880.
Proceeds of Sioux Reservations in Minnesota and Dakota.	12 Stat., 819, act March 3, 1863.	$77, 613 20	$44, 716 61	$4, 911 87	$117, 417 94
Proceeds of Winnebago Reservations in Minnesota.	Secs. 2 and 3, act of Feb. 21, 1863.	1, 779 25	....	....	1, 779 25
Fulfilling treaty with Cherokees, proceeds of lands.	Cherokee strip....	24, 735 44	78, 950 55	103, 685 99	....
Fulfilling treaty with Cherokees, proceeds of school-lands.	Treaties of Feb, 27, 1819, and Dec. 29, 1835.	523 62	100, 09	....	623 71
Payment to L'Anse and Vieux de Sert Chippewas for lands.	Act of June 22, 1874. 18 Stat., 140.	20, 000 00	....	20, 000 00	....
Fulfilling treaty with Iowas, proceeds of lands.	Royalty on coal...	28 30	....	....	28 30
Fulfilling treaty with Kansas, proceeds of lands.	Art. 4, treaty of Oct 5, 1859, 12 Stat., 1112.	7, 157 08	48, 694 19	....	55, 851 27
Fulfilling treaty with Kaskaskias, proceeds of lands.	Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867 (10 sections).	96 78	....	....	96 78
Fulfilling treaty with Menomonees, proceeds of lands.	Treaty of Feb. 11, 1856, 11 Stat., 679.	430 72	....	430 72	....
Fulfilling treaty with Miamies of Kansas, proceeds of lands.	Act of March 3, 1872.	10, 880 23	60	1, 664 85	9, 215 98
Fulfilling treaty with Omahas, proceeds of lands.	Act of July 31, 1872.	712 26	....	....	712 26
Fulfilling treaty with Osages, proceeds of trust lands.	2d art. treaty Sept. 29, 1865, 2 sec., act July 15, 1870.	1, 483, 372 79	966, 012 65	149, 442 21	2, 299, 943 23
Proceeds of New York Indian lands in Kansas.	Acts of Feb. 19, 1873, and June 23, 1874.	4, 058 06	....	....	4, 058 06
Fulfilling treaty with Pottawatomies, proceeds of lands.	Treaty Feb. 27, 1867, 15 Stat., 532.	32, 767 63	....	....	32, 767 63
Fulfilling treaty with Stockbridges, proceeds of lands.	Treaty Feb. 11, 1856, 11 Stat., 679; act of Feb. 6, 1871, 16 Stat., 404.	81 58	....	....	81 58
Fulfilling treaty with Winnebagoes, proceeds of lands.	2d art. treaty 1859, act Feb. 2, 1863.	20, 621 61	....	....	20, 621 61
On account of claims of settlers on Round Valley Indian Reservation in California, restored to public lands.	Act of March 3, 1873, 17 Stat., 633.	594 37	....	....	594 37
Fulfilling treaty with Cherokees, proceeds of Osage diminished reserve lands in Kansas.	Transfer for sale of lands to Osages. (See Osages.)	721, 748 80	2, 388 61	....	724, 137 41
Fulfilling treaty with Delawares, proceeds of lands. (Refundment by Agent Pratt.)	2d art. treaty July 4, 1866, 14 Stat., 794.	105 64	....	....	105 64
Fulfilling treaty with Kickapoos, proceeds of lands.	Treaty of June 28, 1862, 13 Stat., 623.	1 08	....	....	1 08
Fulfilling treaty with Sacs and Foxes of Missouri, proceeds of lands.	Treaty Mar. 6, 1861, 12 Stat., 1171, act August 15, 1876.	13, 930 52	11, 308 85	8, 231 00	17, 008 37
Fulfilling treaty with Shawnees, proceeds of lands.	Acts of April 7, 1869, and Jan, 11, 1875.	227 86	....	186 60	41 26
Fulfilling treaty with Ottawas of Blanchard's Fork and Roche de Bœuf proceeds of lands.	Refundment......	43 49	....	....	43 49
Fulfilling treaty with Chippewas of Saginaw, proceeds of lands.	....do	400 00	....	....	400 00
Fulfilling treaty with Ottoes and Missourias, proceeds of lands.	Act Aug. 15, 1876..	111, 326 90	69, 489 12	53, 955 60	126, 860 42
Total..................	....	2, 533, 237 21	1, 221, 661 27	342, 508 84	3, 412, 389 64

EXECUTIVE ORDERS AFFECTING INDIAN RESERVATIONS FROM JANUARY 6, 1880, TO JULY 23, 1880.

ARIZONA.

Suppia Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *June* 8, 1880.

It is hereby ordered that the following described country, lying within the boundaries of the Territory of Arizona, viz, beginning at a point in the middle of Cataract Creek, two miles below the lowest fall, south of the settlement of the Suppia Indians; thence due east two and one-half miles; thence in a northerly direction twelve miles to a point two and one-half miles due east of the middle of said creek; thence due west five miles; thence in a southerly direction twelve miles to a point two and one-half miles due west of the middle of said creek; thence due east two and one-half miles to the place of beginning, to embrace the settlements and improvements of the Suppia Indians, be, and the same is hereby, withdrawn from sale and settlement and set apart for the use and occupancy of said Suppia Indians.

R. B. HAYES.

CALIFORNIA.

Aqua Calienta and Santa Ysabel Reserves.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *January* 17, 1880.

It is hereby ordered that so much of the order of December 27, 1875, as relates to the Aqua Calienta Indian Reservation in California be, and the same is hereby, canceled.

It is also hereby ordered that said order of December 27, 1875, so far as the same relates to the Santa Ysabel Indian Reservation, be, and the same is hereby, canceled to the following extent, viz:

All that portion of sections numbered 25, 26, and 27, township 11 south, range 3 east, lying north of the following line, viz, beginning on the north boundary line of section 25, township 11 south, range 3 east, of San Bernardino meridian, at a point 51.59 chains west of the northeast corner of said section 25; thence according to the true meridian south 25½° west, 56.50 chains, to a granite stone marked "P," at the north side of a granite bowlder 8 feet high; thence south 74° west, 34.60 chains to a black oak marked "P XXI"; thence north 56° west, 52 chains to a granite stone marked "P" in stone mound; thence north 39° west, 40.46 chains to a point on the north boundary of section 27; thence east along the north boundaries of section 27, 26, and 25, of township 11 south, range 3 east, to the place of beginning.

R. B. HAYES.

DAKOTA.

Fort Berthold Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *July* 13, 1880.

It is hereby ordered that all that portion of the Arickaree, Gros Ventre, and Mandan Reservations set aside by Executive order dated April 12, 1870, and known as the Fort Berthold Reservation, and situated in the Territories of Dakota and Montana, respectively, lying within the following boundaries, viz, beginning at a point where the northern forty-mile limit of the grant to the Northern Pacific Railroad intersects the present southeast boundary of the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation; thence westerly with the line of said forty-mile limit to its intersection with range line, between ranges 92 and 93 west of the fifth principal meridian; thence north along said range line to its intersection with the south bank of the Little Missouri River; thence northwesterly along and up the south bank of said Little Missouri River, with the meanders thereof to its intersection with the range line between ranges 96 and 97 west of the fifth principal meridian; thence westerly in a straight line to the southeast corner of the Fort Buford Military Reservation; thence west along the south boundary of said military reservation to the south bank of the Yellowstone River, the present

northwest boundary of the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation; thence along the present boundary of said reservation and the south bank of the Yellowstone River to the Powder River; thence up the Powder River to where the Little Powder River unites with it; thence northeasterly in a direct line to the point of beginning, be, and the same hereby is, restored to the public domain.

And it is further ordered that the tract of country in the Territory of Dakota, lying within the following-described boundaries, viz, beginning on the most easterly point of the present Fort Berthold Indian Reservation (on the Missouri River); thence north to the township line between townships 158 and 159 north; thence west along said township line to its intersection with the White Earth River; thence down the said White Earth River to its junction with the Missouri River; thence along the present boundary of the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation and the left bank of the Missouri River to the mouth of the Little Knife River; thence southeasterly in a direct line to the point of beginning, be, and the same hereby is, withdrawn from sale and set apart for the use of the Arickaree, Gros Ventre, and Mandan Indians, as an addition to the present reservation in said Territory.

R. B. HAYES.

"DRIFTING GOOSE" RESERVE.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *July* 13, 1880.

It is hereby ordered that townships Nos. 119, 120, and 121, north of range 63 west, in the Territory of Dakota, set apart by Executive order, dated June 27, 1879, for the use of Mag-a-bo-da's or "Drifting Goose" band of Yanktonais Sioux Indians, be, and the same are hereby, restored to the public domain.

R. B. HAYES.

BLACKFEET RESERVE.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *July* 13, 1880.

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country in the Territory of Montana, being a portion of the tract of country which was set aside by Executive order of the 13th April, 1875, as an addition to the then existing reservation for the Gros Ventre, Piegan, Blood, Blackfeet, and Crow Indians, known as the Blackfeet Reservation, and lying within the following-described boundaries, viz, beginning at a point where the south boundary of the Fort Buford Military Reserve intersects the right bank of the Yellowstone River; thence according to the true meridian west along the south boundary of said military reserve to its western boundary; thence continuing west to the right bank of the Missouri River; thence up and along said right bank, with the meanders thereof, to the middle of the main channel of the Muscleshell River; thence up and along the middle of the main channel of the Muscleshell River, with the meanders thereof, to its intersection with the forty-seventh parallel of north latitude; thence east along said parallel to its intersection with the right-bank of the Yellowstone River; thence down and along said right bank, with the meanders thereof. to the place of beginning, be, and the same hereby is, restored to the public domain.

R. B. HAYES.

NEW MEXICO.

Navajo Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *January* 6, 1880.

It is hereby ordered that the following-described country lying within the boundaries of the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona, viz, commencing in the middle of the channel of the San Juan River, where the east line of the Navajo Reservation in the Territory of New Mexico, as established by the treaty of June 1, 1868 (15 Stat., 667), crosses said river; thence up and along the middle channel of said river to a point 15 miles due east of the eastern boundary line of said reservation; thence due south to a point due east of the present southeast corner of said reservation; thence due south 6 miles; thence due west to the one hundred and tenth degree of west longitude; thence north along said degree to the southwest corner of said reservation

in the Territory of Arizona, as defined by Executive order dated October 29, 1878, be, and the same is hereby, withdrawn from sale and settlement and set apart as an addition to the present Navajo Reservation in said Territories.

R. B. HAYES.

OREGON.

Malheur Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *Washington, July* 23, 1880.

The Executive order dated December 5, 1872, creating the "Fort Harney Military Reservation," in Oregon, is hereby canceled, and the lands embraced therein and as shown on the accompanying plat are hereby made subject to the Executive order dated September 12, 1872, establishing the Malheur Indian Reservation. The Secretary of the Interior will cause the same to be noted in the General Land Office.

R. B. HAYES.

WASHINGTON.

Columbia Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *March* 6, 1880.

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country in Washington Territory lying within the following-described boundaries, viz, commencing at a point where the south boundary-line of the reservation created for Chief Moses and his people by Executive order dated April 19, 1879, intersects the Okinakane River, thence down said river to its confluence with the Columbia River, thence across and down the east bank of said Columbia River to a point opposite the river forming the outlet to Lake Chelan, thence across said Columbia River and along the south shore of said outlet to Lake Chelan, thence following the meanderings of the south bank of said lake to the mouth of Shehe-kin Creek, thence up and along the south bank of said creek to its source, thence due west to the forty-fourth degree of longitude west from Washington, thence north along said degree to the south boundary of the reservation created by Executive order of April 19, 1879, thence along the south boundary of said reservation to the place of beginning, be, and the same is hereby, withdrawn from sale and settlement and set apart for the permanent use and occupancy of Chief Moses and his people, and such other friendly Indians as may elect to settle thereon with his consent and that of the Secretary of the Interior, as an addition to the reservation set apart for said Chief Moses and his people by Executive order dated April 19, 1879.

R. B. HAYES.

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, denomination nominating agents, tribes occupying or belonging to the reservation, area of each reservation in square miles and acres, and reference to treaty, law, or other authority by which reservations were established.

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Denomination.	Name of tribe occupying reservation.	Square miles.	Area in acres.	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
ARIZONA TERRITORY.						
Colorado River (*a*)	Colorado River	Reformed	Hwalapai (*b*), Kemahwivi (Tantawait), Koahualla, Kokopa (*b*), Mohavi, and Yuma.	470	*300, 800	Act of Congress approved March 3, 1865, vol. 13, p. 559; Executive orders, November 22, 1873, November 16, 1874, and May 15, 1876. Part of this reserve located in California.
Gila River	Pima, Maricopa, and Papago.	do	Marikopa and Pima	243	*155, 440	Act of Congress approved February 28, 1859, vol. 11, p. 401; Executive orders, August 31, 1876, January 10, 1879, and June 14, 1879.
Moqui Pueblo	Navajo		Moqui (Shinumo)			Executive order, October 29, 1878; included in addition to Navajo reserve.
Papago	Pima, Maricopa, and Papago.	Reformed	Papaho	109½	*70, 080	Executive order, July 1, 1874.
White Mountain	San Carlos	do	Aravapai, Chilion, Chirikahwa, Koiotero, Mienbre, Mogollon, Mohavi, Pinal, Tonto, and Yuma-Apache.	3, 950	2, 528, 000	Executive orders, November 9, 1871, December 14, 1872, August 5, 1873, July 21, 1874, April 27, 1876, January 26 and March 31, 1877.
Suppai			Suppai	60	38, 400	Executive order, June 8, 1880.
Total				4, 832½	3, 092, 720	
CALIFORNIA.						
Hoopa Valley	Hoopa Valley	Methodist	Hunsatung, Hupâ, Klamath River, Miskut, Redwood, Saiaz, Sermalton, and Tishtanatan.	140	†89, 572	Act of Congress approved April 8, 1864, vol. 13, p 39; Executive order, June 23, 1876.
Mission	Mission		Klamath River (*b*), Mission, and Temekula.	203	*130, 000	Executive orders, December 27, 1875, May 15, 1876, May 3, August 25, and September 29, 1877.
Round Valley	Round Valley	Methodist	Konkau, Little Lake, Pitt River, Potter Valley, Redwood, Wailakki, and Yuki.	324	*207, 360	Acts of Congress approved April 8, 1864, vol. 13 p. 39, and March 3, 1873, vol. 17, p. 634; Executive orders, March 30, 1870, April 8, 1873, May 18, 1875, and July 26, 1876.
Tule River	Tule River	do	Kawia, Kings River, Monache, Tehon, Tule, and Wichumni.	76	†48, 551	Executive orders, January 9, 1873, October 3, 1873, and August 3, 1878.
Klamath River			Klamath River	40	25, 600	Executive order, November 16, 1855.
Total				783	501, 083	

COLORADO.						
Ute	Los Pinos	Unitarian	Denver, Grand River, Uinta, and Yampa Ute, Kapoti, Muachi, Tabikwachi, and Wiminuchi Ute.	19,480	†12,467,200	Treaties of October 7, 1863, vol. 13, p. 673, and March 2, 1868, vol. 15, p. 619; act of Congress approved April 29, 1874, vol. 18, p. 36; Executive orders, November 22, 1875, August 17, 1876, and February 7, 1879.
Do	Southern Ute	Ev. Lutheran				
Total				19,480	12,467,200	
DAKOTA TERRITORY.						
Crow Creek	Crow Creek	Episcopal	Lower Yanktonai and Minnekonjo Sioux.	318	‡203,397	Order of department, July 1, 1863 (see annual report, 1863, p. 318); treaty of April 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635.
Devil's Lake	Devil's Lake	Catholic	Cuthead, Sissiton, and Wahpeton Sioux.	360	*230,400	Treaty of February 19, 1867, vol. 15, p. 505; agreement, September 20, 1872, confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 167.
Flandreau	Santee and Flandreau.		Santee Sioux			Land selected by eighty-five Indian families as homesteads, under 6th article of treaty of April 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 637.
Fort Berthold	Fort Berthold	Congregational	Arikare, Gros Ventre, and Mandan	4,550	2,912,000	Unratified agreement of September 17, 1851, and July 27, 1866; Executive orders April 12, 1870, and July 13, 1880.
Lake Traverse	Sissiton	do	Sissiton and Wahpeton Sioux	1,435	‡918,780	Treaty of February 19, 1867, vol. 15, p. 505; agreement, September 20, 1872; confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 167.
Old Winnebago	Crow Creek	Episcopal	Two kettle and Yanktonai Sioux	652	416,915	Order of department, July 1, 1863 (see annual report, 1863, p. 318); treaty of April 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635.
Ponca§				150	*96,000	Treaty of March 12, 1858, vol. 12, p. 997; and supplemental treaty, March 10, 1865, vol. 14, p. 675.
Sioux	Cheyenne River	Episcopal	Blackfeet, Minnekonjo, Sans Arcs, and Two Kettle Sioux.	49,076	*31,408,551	Treaty of April 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635; and Executive orders, January 11, March 16, and May 20, 1875, and November 28, 1876; agreement, ratified by act of Congress approved February 28, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254; Executive order, August 9, 1879.
Do	Lower Brulé	do	Lower Brulé Sioux			
Do	Red Cloud (Pine Ridge).	do	Northern Arapahoe, and Cheyenne and Ogalalla Sioux.			
Do	Spotted Tail (Rosebud).	do	Minnekonjo, Ogalalla, and Upper Brulé Sioux.			
Do	Standing Rock	Catholic	Blackfeet, Unkpapa, Lower and Upper Yanktonai Sioux.			
Yankton	Yankton	Episcopal	Yankton Sioux	672½	‡430,405	Treaties of April 19, 1858, vol. 11, p. 744, and of April 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635.
Total				57,213½	36,616,448	
IDAHO TERRITORY.						
Cœur d'Alène	Colville		Cœur d'Alène, Kutenay, Pend d'Oreille, and Spokane.	1,150	*736,000	Executive orders, June 14, 1867, and November 8, 1873.

(*a*) Partly in California. (*b*) Not on reservation. * Partly surveyed. † Outboundaries surveyed. ‡ Surveyed. § Indians removed to Indian Territory.

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, &c.—Continued.

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Denomination.	Name of tribe occupying reservation.	Square miles.	Area in acres.	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
IDAHO TERRITORY—Continued.						
Fort Hall	Fort Hall	Methodist	Boisé and Brunau Bannak (Panaiti), and Shoshoni.	1, 878	*†1, 202, 330	Treaty of July 3, 1868, vol. 15, p. 673; Executive orders, June 14, 1867, and July 30, 1869.
Lapwai	Nez Percé	Presbyterian	Nez Percé	1, 167	*†746, 651	Treaty of June 9, 1863, vol. 14, p. 647.
Lemhi	Lemhi	Methodist	Bannak (Panaiti), Sheepeater, and Shoshoni.	100	64, 000	Unratified treaty of September 24, 1868; and Executive order, February 12, 1875.
Total				4, 295	2, 748, 981	
INDIAN TERRITORY.						
Arapaho and Cheyenne	Cheyenne and Arapaho.		Apache, Southern Arapaho, and Northern and Southern Cheyenne.	6, 715	‡4, 297, 771	Executive order, August 10, 1869; unratified agreement with Wichita, Caddo, and others, October 19, 1872. (See annual report 1872, p. 101.)
Cherokee	Union	Baptist	Cherokee	7, 861	†5, 031, 351	Treaties of February 14, 1833, vol. 7, p. 414, of December 29, 1835, vol. 7, p. 478, and of July 19, 1866, vol. 14, p. 799.
Chickasaw	...do	...do	Chickasaw	7, 267	‡4, 650, 935	Treaty of June 22, 1855, vol. 11, p. 611.
Choctaw	...do	...do	Choctaw (Chahta)	10, 450	†6, 688, 000	Do.
Creek	...do	...do	Creek	5, 024	†3, 215, 495	Treaties of February 14, 1833, vol. 7, p. 417, and of June 14, 1866, vol. 14, p. 785.
Kansas	Osage		Kansas or Kaw	156½	100, 137	Act of Congress approved June 5, 1872, vol. 17, p. 228.
Kiowa and Comanche	Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita.		Apache, Comanche (Komantsu), Delaware, and Kiowa.	4, 639	‡2, 968, 893	Treaty of October 21, 1867, vol. 15, pp. 581 and 589.
Modoc	Quapaw		Modok	6	‡4, 040	Agreement with Eastern Shawnees, made June 23, 1874, and confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved March 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 447.
Nez Percé**	Ponca			142	‡90, 735	
Osage	Osage		Great and Little Osage	2, 297	1, 470, 059	Article 16, Cherokee treaty of July 19, 1866, vol. 14, p. 804; order of Secretary of the Interior, March 27, 1871; act of Congress approved June 5, 1872, vol. 17, p. 228.
Ottawa	Quapaw		Ottawa of Blanchard's Fork and Roche de Bœuf.	23½	†14, 860	Treaty of February 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513.
Pawnee	Pawnee	Friends	Pawnee (Pâni)	442	‡283, 026	Act of Congress approved April 10, 1876, vol. 19, p. 29. (Of this 230.014 acres are Cherokee, and 53,012 acres are Creek lands.)
Peoria	Quapaw		Kaskaskia, Miami, Peoria, Piankasha, and Wea.	78½	‡50, 301	Treaty of February 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513.

Ponca**	Ponca			175	‡101, 894	
Pottawatomie	Sac and Fox		Absentee Shawnee (Shawano), and Pottawatomi.	900	‡575, 877	Treaty of February 27, 1867, vol. 15, p. 531; act of Congress approved May 23, 1872, vol. 17, p. 159.
Quapaw	Quapaw		Kwapa	88½	6, 685	Treaties of May 13, 1833, vol. 7, p. 424, and of February 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513.
Sac and Fox	Sac and Fox		Mexican Kickapoo, Sac (Sauk), and Fox of the Mississippi, including Mokohoko's band. (*a*)	750	‡479,	eaty of February 18, 1867, vol. 15, p. 495.
Seminole	Union	Baptist	Seminole	312½	†200, 000	Treaty of March 21, 1866, vol. 14, p. 755.
Seneca	Quapaw		Seneca	81	*51, 958	Treaties of February 28, 1831, vol. 7, p. 348, of December 29, 1832, vol. 7, p. 411, and of February 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513.
Shawnee	do		Eastern Shawnee (Shawano)	21	048	Treaties of July 20, 1831, vol. 7, p. 351, of December 29, 1832, vol. 7, p. 411, of February 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513; and agreement with Modocs, made June 23, 1874, confirmed by Congress in Indian appropriation act approved March 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 447.
Wichita	Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita.		Comanche (Komantsu), Delaware, Ion-ie, Kaddo, Kichai, and Tawakanay, Wako, and Wichita.	1, 162	‡743, 610	Unratified agreement, October 19, 1872. (See annual report, 1872, p. 101.)
Wyandotte	Quapaw		Wyandotte	33½	‡21, 406	Treaty of February 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513.
				3, 562	‡2, 279, 618	Cherokee lands between Cimarron River and one hundredth meridian.
				165		Cherokee lands embraced within Arapahoe and Cheyenne treaty reservation (treaty of October 28, 1867, vol. 15, p. 593), east of Pawnee reservation.
				5, 883½	‡3, 765, 488	Cherokee lands embraced within Arapahoe and Cheyenne treaty reservation (treaty of October 28, 1867, vol. 15, p. 593), west of Pawnee reservation.
				1, 067	‡683, 139	Creek lands embraced within Arapahoe and Cheyenne treaty reservation (treaty of October 28, 1867, vol. 15, p. 593), north of Cimarron River, exclusive of Pawnee reservation.
				2, 571½	‡1, 645, 890	Unoccupied Creek and Seminole ceded lands east of ninety-eighth meridian.
				2, 362	‡1, 511, 576	Unoccupied Chickasaw and Choctaw leased lands west of the north fork of the Red River.
Total				64, 236	41, 100, 915	
IOWA.						
Sac and Fox	Sac and Fox		Pottawatomi Sac (Sauk), and Fox of the Mississippi, and Winnebago.	1	‡692	By purchase. (See act of Congress approved March 2, 1867, vol. 14, p. 507.) Deeds November, 1876.
Total				1	692	

* Partly surveyed. ‡ Surveyed. † Outboundaries surveyed. (*a*) Not on reservation.

** By purchase from Cherokees under article 16, treaty of July 19, 1866, Stat. 14, page 804, and act of Congress of May 27, 1878, United States Statutes, vol. 20, page 76.

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, &c.—Continued.

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Denomination.	Name of tribe occupying reservation.	Square miles.	Area in acres.	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
KANSAS.						
Black Bob	None		Black Bob's band of Shawnee (Shawano), straggling Pottawatomi.	52	*33, 393	Treaty of May 10, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1053.
Chippewa and Munsee			Chippewa and Munsi	6½	*4, 395	Treaty of July 16, 1859, vol. 12, p. 1105.
Kickapoo	Kansas		Kickapoo	32	*20, 273	Treaty of June 28, 1862, vol. 13, p. 623.
Miami			Miami (*a*)	3½	*2, 328	Treaty of June 5, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1093; act of Congress approved March 3, 1873, vol. 17, p. 631.
Pottawatomie	Kansas		Prairie band of Pottawatomi	121	*77, 358	Treaties of June 5, 1846, vol. 9, p. 853; of November 15, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1191; treaty of relinquishment, February 27, 1867, vol. 15, p. 531.
Total				215	137, 747	
MICHIGAN.						
Isabella	Mackinac	Methodist	Chippewas of Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River.	17½	*11, 097	Executive order, May 14, 1855; treaties of August 2, 1855, vol. 11, p. 633, and of October 18, 1864, vol. 14, p. 657.
L'Anse	do	do	L'Anse and Vieux de Sert bands of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	82½	*52, 684	Treaty of September 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109.
Ontonagon	do	do	Ontonagon band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	4	*2, 551	Sixth clause, second article, treaty of September 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; Executive order, September 25, 1855.
Total				104	66, 332	
MINNESOTA.						
Bois Forte	La Pointe ǀ	Congregational	Bois Forte band of Chippewas	168	‡107, 509	Treaty of April 7, 1866, vol. 14, p. 765.
Fon du Lac	do	do	Fon du Lac band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	156	*100, 121	Treaty of September 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; act of Congress approved May 29, 1872, vol. 17, p. 190.
Grand Portage (Pigeon River).	do	do	Grand Portage band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	81	*51, 840	Treaty of September 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109.
Leech Lake	White Earth (consolidated).	Episcopal	Pillager and Lake Winnebagoshish bands of Chippewa.	148	*94, 440	Treaties of February 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1165, of May 7, 1864, vol. 13, p. 693, of March 19, 1867, vol. 16, p. 719; Executive orders, November 4, 1873, and May 26, 1874.
Mille Lac	do	do	Mille Lac and Snake River (*a*) bands of Chippewa.	95	*61, 014	Treaties of February 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1165, and article 12, of May 7, 1864, vol. 13, pp. 693, 695.
Red Lake	do	do	Red Lake and Pembina bands of Chippewas.	5, 000	‡3, 200, 000	Treaty of October 2, 1863, vol. 13, p. 667.
White Earth	do	do	Chippewas of the Mississippi, Gull Lake, Pembina, and Otter Tail, Pillager, Chippewas.	1, 705	§1, 091, 523	Treaty of March 19, 1867, vol. 16, p. 719; Executive order, March 18, 1879.

Winnebagoshish (White Oak Point).	....do	....do	Lake Winnebagoshish and Pillager bands of Chippewas, and White Oak Point band of Mississippi Chippewas.	500	§320, 000	Treaty of February 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1165; Executive orders, October 29, 1873, and May 26, 1874.
Total				7, 853	5, 026, 447	
MONTANA TERRITORY.						
Blackfeet	Blackfeet	Methodist	Blackfeet, Blood, and Piegan	33, 830	21, 651, 200	Treaty of October 17, 1855, vol. 11, p 657; unratified treaties of July 18, 1866, and of July 13 and 15, and September 1, 1868; Executive orders, July 5, 1873, and August 19, 1874; act of Congress approved April 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 28; Executive orders, April 13, 1875, and July 13, 1880.
Do	Fort Peck	....do	Brulé, Santee, Teton, Unkpapa, and Yanktonai Sioux.			
Do	Gros Ventres		Gros Ventres, Assinaboine and River Crow.			
Crow	Crow	Methodist	Mountain and River Crow	9, 800	6, 272, 000	Treaty of May 7, 1868, vol. 15, p, 649.
Jocko	Flathead	Catholic	Flathead, Kutenay, and Pend d'Oreille.	2, 240	1, 433, 600	Treaty of July 16, 1855, vol. 12, p. 975.
Total				45, 870	29, 356, 800	
NEBRASKA.						
Iowa¶	Great Nemaha	Friends	Iowa	25	(b)‡16, 000	Treaties of May 18, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1074, and of March 6, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1171.
Niobrara	Santee and Flandreau.	....do	Santee Sioux	180	*115, 076	Act of Congress approved March 3, 1863, vol. 12, p. 819; 4th paragraph, sec. 6, treaty of April 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 637; Executive orders, February 27, 1866; July 20, 1866, November 16, 1867, August 31, 1869, and December 31, 1873.
Omaha	Winnebago and Omaha.		Omaha	224	*143, 225	Treaty of March 16, 1854, vol. 10, p 1043; selections by Indians with President's approval, May 11, 1855; treaty of March 6, 1865, vol. 14, p. 667; acts of Congress approved June 10, 1872, vol. 17, p. 391, and of June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 170; deed to Winnebago Indians, dated July 31, 1874.
Otoe¶	Otoe	Friends	Otoe and Missouria	69	(c)*44, 093	Treaty of December 9, 1854, vol. 11, p. 605; acts of Congress approved June 10, 1872, vol. 17, p. 391, and of August 15, 1876, vol. 19, p. 208.
Sac and Fox¶	Great Nemaha		Sac (Sauk) and Fox of the Missouri	13	(d)*8, 014	Treaties of May 18, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1074, and of March 6, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1171; acts of Congress approved June 10, 1872, vol. 17, p. 391, and August 15, 1876, vol. 19, p. 208.
Winnebago	Winnebago and Omaha.		Winnebago	171	*109, 844	Treaty of March 8, 1865, vol. 14, p. 671; act of Congress approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 170; deed from Omaha Indians, dated July 31, 1874.
Total				682	436, 252	

(a) Not on reservation. † In Minnesota and Wisconsin. ¶ In Kansas and Nebraska. (b) Includes 5,120 acres in Kansas. (c) Includes 9,002.98 acres in Kansas. (d) Includes 2,862.93 acres in Kansas. * Surveyed. § Partly surveyed. ‡ Out boundaries surveyed.

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, &c.—Continued.

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Denomination.	Name of tribe occupying reservation.	Square miles.	Area in acres.	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
NEVADA.						
Duck Valley (*a*)	Western Shoshone		Western Shoshone	380	243, 200	Executive order, April 16, 1877.
Moapa River	Nevada	Baptist	Kai-bab-bit, Kemahwivi (Tantawait), Pawipit, Pai-Ute, and Shiwits.	2	*1, 000	Executive orders, March 12, 1873, and February 12, 1874; act of Congress approved March 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 445; selection approved by Secretary of Interior, July 3, 1875.
Pyramid Lake	do	do	Pah-Ute (Paviotso)	503	*322, 000	Executive order, March 23, 1874.
Walker River	do	do	do	498	*318, 815	Executive order, March 19, 1874.
Total				1, 383	885, 015	
NEW MEXICO TERRITORY.						
	Abiquiu	Presbyterian	Jicarilla Apache, Kapoti, and Wiminuchi Ute.			No reservation.
Jicarilla Apache			Jicarilla Apache	480	307, 200	Executive order, September 21, 1880.
Mescalero Apache (Fort Stanton).	Mescalero	Presbyterian	Mescalero and Mimbre Apache	891	*570, 240	Executive orders, May 29, 1873, February 2, 1874, and October 20, 1875.
Navajo (*b*)	Navajo	do	Navajo	8, 544	†5, 468, 160	Treaty of June 1, 1868, vol. 15, p. 667, and Executive orders, October 29, 1878, and January 6, 1880.
Pueblos: Jemez	Pueblo	Presbyterian	Pueblo	1, 044	*17, 510	Confirmed by United States patents in 1864, under old Spanish grants; acts of Congress approved December 22, 1858, vol. 11, p. 374, and June 21, 1860, vol. 12, p. 71; and Executive order March 16, 1877. (See General Land Office Report for 1876, p. 242.)
Acoma					*95, 792	
San Juan					*17, 545	
Picuris					*17, 461	
San Felipe					*34, 767	
Pecos					*18, 763	
Cochiti					*24, 256	
Santo Domingo.					*74, 743	
Taos					*17, 361	
Santa Clara					*17, 369	
Tesuque					*17, 471	
San Ildefonso					*17, 293	
Pojoaque					*13, 520	
Zia					*17, 515	
Sandia					*24, 187	
Isleta					*110, 080	
Nambe					*13, 586	
Laguna					*101, 511	
Santa Ana					*17, 361	
Zuni	Pueblo	do	Pueblo	336	215, 040	Executive order March 6, 1879.
Total				11, 295	7, 228, 731	

NEW YORK.						
Allegany	New York		Onondaga and Seneca	$47\frac{1}{2}$	*30,469	Treaty of May 20, 1842, vol. 7, p. 587.
Cattaraugus	....do		Cayuga, Onondaga, and Seneca	34	*21,680	Treaties of June 30, 1802, vol. 7, p. 70, and of May 20, 1842, vol. 7, p. 587.
Oil Spring	....do		Seneca	1	640	By arrangement with the State of New York.
Oneida	....do		Oneida	$\frac{1}{2}$	288	Treaty of November 11, 1794, vol. 7, p. 44, and arrangement with the State of New York.
Onondaga	....do		Oneida and Onondaga	$9\frac{1}{2}$	6,100	Do.
Saint Regis	....do		Saint Regis	23	14,640	Treaty of May 31, 1796, vol. 7, p. 55.
Tonawanda	....do		Cayuga and Tonawanda band of Senecas.	$11\frac{3}{4}$	‡7,549	Treaty of November 5, 1857, vol. 12, p. 991; purchased by Indians, and held in trust by the comptroller of New York; deed dated February 14, 1862.
Tuscarora	....do		Onondaga and Tuscarora	$7\frac{3}{4}$	5,000	Treaty of January 15, 1838, vol. 7, p. 551, and arrangement between the Indians and the State of New York.
Total				135	86,366	
NORTH CAROLINA.						
Cheoah Boundary			Eastern band of North Carolina Cherokees.	24	15,211	Held by deed to Indians under United States circuit court for western district of North Carolina, entered at November term, 1874, confirming the award of Rufus Barringer and others, dated October 23, 1874, and act of Congress approved August 14, 1876, vol. 19, p. 139, and deed to Indians from Johnston and others, dated October 9, 1876.
Qualla Boundary			......do	78	50,000	
Total				102	65,211	
OREGON.						
Grand Ronde	Grand Ronde	Catholic	Kalapuya, Klakama, Molele, Rogue River, Tumwater, and Umqua.	96	†61,440	Treaties of January 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1143, and of December 21, 1855, vol. 12, p. 982; Executive order June 30, 1857.
Klamath	Klamath	Methodist	Klamath, Modok, Pai-Ute, Walpape, and Yahuskin band of Snake (Shoshoni).	1,650	†1,050,000	Treaty of October 14, 1864, vol. 16, p. 707.
Malheur	Malheur	Christian Union	Pai-Ute and Snake (Shoshoni)	2,779	†*1,778,560	Executive orders March 14, 1871, September 12, 1872, May 15, 1875, and January 28, 1876.
Siletz	Siletz	Methodist	Alsiya, Kusa, Rogue River, Skoton-Shasta, Saiustkla, Umqua, and thirteen others.	352	†225,000	Unratified treaty August 11, 1855; Executive orders November 9, 1855, and December 21, 1865; and act of Congress approved March 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 446.
Umatilla	Umatilla	Catholic	Cayuse, Umatilla, and Walla-Walla	420	†268,800	Treaty of June 9, 1855, vol. 12, p. 945.
Warm Springs	Warm Springs	United Presbyterian.	Tenino, Warm Spring, and Wasko	725	464,000	Treaty of June 25, 1855, vol. 12, p. 963.
Total				6,022	3,853,800	

(a) Partly in Idaho. * Outboundaries surveyed. † Partly surveyed. ‡ Surveyed. (b) Partly in Arizona.

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, &c.—Continued.

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Denomination.	Name of tribe occupying reservation.	Square miles.	Area in acres.	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
UTAH TERRITORY.						
Uinta Valley	Uinta	Presbyterian	Gosi Ute, Pavant, and Uinta Ute	3, 186	*†2, 039, 040	Executive order October 3, 1861; act of Congress approved May 5, 1864, vol. 13, p. 63.
Total				3, 186	2, 039, 040	
WASHINGTON TERRITORY.						
Chehalis	Nisqually		Klatsop, Tsihalis, and Tsinuk	6½	‡4, 225	Order of the Secretary of the Interior, July 8, 1864.
Colville	Colville	Catholic	Cœur d'Aléne, Colville, Kalispelm, Kinikane, Lake, Methau, Nepeelium, Pend d'Orielle, San Poel, and Spokane.	4, 375	2, 800, 000	Executive orders April 9, 1872, and July 2, 1872.
Makah	Neah Bay	Methodist	Makah	36	23, 040	Treaty of Neah Bay, January 31, 1855, vol. 12, p. 939; Executive orders, October 26, 1872, January 2 and October 21, 1873.
Nisqually	Nisqually		Muckleshoot, Niskwalli, Puyallup, Skwawksnamish, Stailakoom, and five others.	7	‡4, 717	Treaty of Medicine Creek, December 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132; Executive order, January 20, 1857.
Puyallup	do		do	28	‡18, 062	Treaty of Medicine Creek, December 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132; Executive orders, January 20, 1857, and September 6, 1873.
Shoalwater	do		Shoalwater and Tsihalis	½	‡335	Executive order, September 22, 1866.
Squaxin Island (Klah-che-min).	do		Niskwalli, Puyallup, Skwawksnamish, Stailakoom, and five others.	2	‡1, 494	Treaty of Medicine Creek, December 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132.
Lummi (Chah-choo-sen)	Tulalip	Catholic	Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swiwamish.	20	‡12, 312	Treaty of Point Elliott, January 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive order, November 22, 1873.
Muckleshoot	do	do	Muckleshoot	5	‡3, 367	Executive orders, January 20, 1857, and April 9, 1874.
Port Madison	do	do	Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swiwamish.	11	‡7, 284	Treaty of Point Elliott, January 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; order of the Secretary of the Interior, October 21, 1864.
Snohomish or Tulalip	do	do	do	35	‡22, 490	Treaty of Point Elliott, January 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive order, December 23, 1873.
Swinomish (Perry's Island).	do	do	do	12	‡7, 195	Treaty of Point Elliott, January 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive order, September 9, 1873.
Quinaielt	Quinaielt	Methodist	Hoh, Kweet, Kwillehiut, and Kwinaiutl	350	224, 000	Treaties of Olympia, July 1, 1855, and January 25, 1856, vol. 12, p. 971; Executive order, November 4, 1873.
Skokomish	S'Kokomish	Congregational	Klallam, Skokomish, and Twana	8	‡4, 987	Treaty of Point-no-Point, January 26, 1855, vol. 12, p. 933; Executive order, February 25, 1874.
Yakama	Yakama	Methodist	Yakama	1, 250	*800, 000	Treaty of Walla Walla, June 9, 1855, vol. 12, p. 951.

Columbia	Columbia		Chief Moses and his people	4, 675	2, 992, 240	Executive orders, April 19, 1879, and March 6, 1880.
Total				10, 821	6, 925, 748	
WISCONSIN.						
Lac Court Oreilles	La Pointe§	Congregational	Lac Court d'Oreille band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	108	‡69, 136	Treaty of September 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; act of Congress approved May 29, 1872, vol. 17, p. 190.
Lac de Flambeau	do	do	Lac de Flambeau band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	109	‡69, 824	Do.
La Pointe (Bad River)	do	do	La Pointe band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	194½	‡124, 333	Treaty of September 30, 1854, vol. 10, p., 1109.
Red Cliff	do	do	La Pointe band (Buffalo Chief) of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	22	‡13, 993	Treaty of September 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; Executive order, February 21, 1856 (lands withdrawn by General Land Office, May 8, 1863).
Menomonee	Green Bay	do	Menomonee	362	*231, 680	Treaties of October 18, 1848, vol. 9, p. 952, of May 12, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1064, and of February 11, 1856, vol. 11, p. 679.
Oneida	do	do	Oneida	102½	‡65, 540	Treaty of February 3, 1838, vol. 7, p. 566.
Stockbridge	do	do	Stockbridge	18	‡11, 520	Treaties of November 24, 1848, vol. 9, p. 955, of February 5, 1856, vol. 11, p. 663, and of February 11, 1856, vol. 11, p. 679; act of Congress approved February 6, 1871, vol. 16, p. 404.
Total				916	586, 026	
WYOMING TERRITORY.						
Wind River	Shoshone and Bannock.	Episcopal	Eastern band of Shoshoni	2, 375	*1, 520, 000	Treaty of July 3, 1868, vol. 15, p. 673; acts of Congress approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 166, and December 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 291.
Total				2, 375	1, 520, 000	
Grand total				241, 764	154, 741, 554	

* Partly surveyed. † Outboundaries surveyed. ‡ Surveyed. § In Minnesota and Wisconsin.

NOTE.—The spelling of the tribal names in the column "Name of tribe occupying reservation" has been submitted to Maj. J. W. Powell, and revised by him where the correct name of such tribe is known. In many cases corrupted names have come into such general use as to make it impolitic to change them.

Table of statistics relating to population, education

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Number of Indians who wear citizens' dress.	Number of Indian families engaged in agriculture.	Number of mixed-blood families engaged in agriculture.	Number of male Indians engaged in civilized pursuits.	Number of Indian apprentices.	Number of houses occupied by Indians.	Number of Indian houses built during the year.
ARIZONA.								
Colorado River Agency.								
Mohave	838	25	300	......	200	3	......	......
Chimehueva	200							
Coahuila *a*	150							
Cocopah *a*	180							
Pima, Maricopa, and Papago Agency.								
Pima	4,500	*b*4,400	*b*2,000	......	......	......	2	2
Maricopa	500							
Papago	6,000							
Moquis Pueblo Agency.								
Moquis Pueblo	*c*1,790	*c*21	*c*400	......	*c*450	......	*c*400	......
San Carlos Agency.								
San Carlos, White Mountain, Coyotero, Tonto, Chiricahua, Southern and Ojo Caliente Apache, and Apache Yuma and Mohave.	4,878	......	*b*300	......	*b*800	2	......	......
Indians in Arizona not under an agent.								
Hualapai	620	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Yuma	930	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Mohave	700	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Suppai	75	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
CALIFORNIA.								
Hoopa Valley Agency.								
Hoopa	414	414	26	1	9	......	70	......
Round Valley Agency.								
Potter Valley	27	534	100	4	150	8	68	7
Pit River	21							
Ukie and Wylackie	183							
Red Wood	37							
Concow	117							
Little Lake	149							
Mission Agency.								
Mission Indians	3,000	3,000	400	30	1,600	......	13	10
Tule River Agency.								
Tule and Tejon	160	160	30	1	61	1	40	......
Wichumni, Kaweah, and King's River *c*	540	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Indians in California not under an agent.								
Klamath	1,125	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Indians in—								
Sierra County	5	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Alpine County	10	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Amador County	30	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Colusa County	250	......	......	......	......	......	......	......

a Not on reservations. *b* From report of 1879.

&c., by tribes and their respective agencies.

Educational.													Religious.			Vital.	
Number of children of school age.	Number who can be accommodated in schools.		No. of schools.		Number attending school one month or more during the year.		Average attendance.	Number of months during which school has been maintained.	Amount expended for education during the year.		Number of Indians who can read.	Number who have learned to read during the year.	Number of church buildings.	Number of missionaries.	Amount contributed by religious societies.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.
	Boarding.	Day.	Boarding.	Day.	Males.	Females.			By government.	By religious societies.							
218	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	25
1, 000	...	72	...	1	28	20	32	8¼	$1, 610	...	25	12	...	1	...	5	
c413	c40	c50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	c15	...	...	...	...	...	...
1, 000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
74	...	100	...	1	33	18	46	12	...	...	50	13	...	...	...	1	1
75	...	70	...	1	25	25	46	11½	1, 372	...	73	10	...	1	$400	13	26
500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	45	...	...	...	45	35
26	26	...	1	...	16	10	18	8	960	...	60	2	...	...	d12	7	7
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

c From report of 1878. d By agent.

Table of statistics relating to population, education,

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Number of Indians who wear citizens' dress.	Number of Indian families engaged in agriculture.	Number of mixed-blood families engaged in agriculture.	Number of male Indians engaged in civilized pursuits.	Number of Indian apprentices.	Number of houses occupied by Indians.	Number of Indian houses built during the year.
CALIFORNIA—Continued.								
Indians in California not under an agent—Continued.								
Indians in—								
Sonoma County	150	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Eldorado County	187	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Tolo County	50	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Mendocino County	1,181	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Placer County	384	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Shasta County	921	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Napa County	62	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Sutter County	6	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Solano County	15	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Tehama County	126	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Lassen County	200	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Butte County	339	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Lake County	646	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Humboldt County	224	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Nevada County	50	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Marin County	60	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
COLORADO.								
Los Pinos Agency.								
Ute	1,200	800	75	......	75	......	1	......
Southern Ute Agency.								
Southern Ute	1,330	25	......	......	......	......	......	......
DAKOTA.								
Cheyenne River Agency.								
Blackfeet Sioux	239							
Sans Arc Sioux	322	880	322	25	450	3	280	22
Minneconjou Sioux	523							
Two Kettle Sioux	680							
Crow Creek Agency.								
Lower Yanktonnais Sioux	969	450	170	15	220	5	155	54
Devil's Lake Agency.								
Sisseton Sioux	428							
Wahpeton Sioux	411	1,089	250	3	270	6	152	......
Cut Head Sioux	250							
Fort Berthold Agency.								
Arickaree	724							
Gros Ventre	450	157	300	5	......	......	*a*145	43
Mandan	228							
Lower Brulé Agency.								
Lower Brulé Sioux	1,300	1,100	87	4	165	3	185	86
Pine Ridge Agency.								
Ogalala Sioux	7,200	3,250	500	24	800	7	500	390

a From report of 1879.

&c., by tribes and their respective agencies—Continued.

Educational.													Religious.			Vital.	
Number of children of school age.	Number who can be accommodated in schools.		No. of schools.		Number attending school one month or more during the year.		Average attendance.	Number of months during which school has been maintained.	Amount expended for education during the year.		Number of Indians who can read.	Number who have learned to read during the year.	Number of church buildings.	Number of missionaries.	Amount contributed by religious societies.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.
	Boarding.	Day.	Boarding.	Day.	Males.	Females.			By government.	By religious societies.							
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250	......	......	....	....	......	......	....	......	......	......	10	......	....	....	......	80	70
300	......	......	....	....	......	......	....	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	......	33	10
400	20	345	1	4	80	125	81	8	......	$5,420	320	30	6	2	$5,952	99	68
120	48	80	1	....	13	16	28	10	......	......	*a*40	10	....	....	......	....	....
184	100	......	1	....	51	40	66	12	$6,962	540	109	12	1	2	1,150	62	49
300	......	86	....	1	51	5	19	10	1,056	290	26	16	....	3	2,600	29	31
200	......	50	....	4	23	14	36	10	......	......	115	30	1	1	......	28	16
1,000	......	90	....	3	40	40	59	10	1 080	280	50	35	....	3	2,000	177	17

Table of statistics relating to population, education,

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Number of Indians who wear citizens' dress.	Number of Indian families engaged in agriculture.	Number of mixed-blood families engaged in agriculture.	Number of male Indians engaged in civilized pursuits.	Number of Indian apprentices.	Number of houses occupied by Indians.	Number of Indian houses built during the year.
DAKOTA—Continued.								
Rosebud Agency.								
Brulé Sioux	3, 566							
Loafer Sioux	1, 564							
Wahzahzah Sioux	1, 164	504	......	200	......	......	200	181
Northern Sioux	500							
Mixed Sioux	520							
Sisseton Agency.								
Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux	1, 500	1, 500	235	44	240	5	235	19
Standing Rock Agency.								
Upper Yanktonnais Sioux	488							
Lower Yanktonnais Sioux	882	380	385	7	385	13	180	100
Uncapapa Sioux	521							
Blackfeet Sioux	720							
Yankton Agency.								
Yankton Sioux	2, 019	735	480	70	425	15	391	62
IDAHO.								
Fort Hall Agency.								
Bannack	460	*a*132	125	1	325	6	7	4
Shoshone	1, 040							
Lemhi Agency.								
Shoshone, Bannack, and Sheepeater	712	17	5	......	......	......	......	......
Nez Percé Agency.								
Nez Percé	1, 208	886	170	5	305	1	*a*175	9
Indians in Idaho not under an agent.								
Pend d'Oreille and Kootenai	600	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
INDIAN TERRITORY.								
Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency.								
Cheyenne	3, 767	430	565	21	300	4	6	......
Arapaho	2, 132							
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency.								
Kiowa	1, 139							
Comanche	1, 413							
Apache	334							
Wichita	198							
Waco	47							
Towaconie	146	600	750	10	500	4	143	15
Keechie	75							
Caddo	538							
Delaware	78							
Penetethka Comanche	155							

a From report of 1879.

&c., by tribes and their respective agencies—Continued.

Educational.													Religious.			Vital.	
Number of children of school age.	Number who can be accommodated in schools.		No. of schools.		Number attending school one month or more during the year.		Average attendance	Number of months during which school has been maintained.	Amount expended for education during the year.		Number of Indians who can read.	Number who have learned to read during the year.	Number of church buildings.	Number of missionaries.	Amount contributed by religious societies.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.
	Boarding.	Day.	Boarding.	Day.	Males.	Females.			By government.	By religious societies.							
......	......	125	....	1	54	49	23	10	$430	$350	......	22	....	....	$3,686	300	50
135	80	150	2	1	62	42	81	10	2,950	1,250	258	19	5	2	1,929	42	36
450	93	......	3	....	57	36	90	12	6,460	1,500	70	30	1	10	2,700	111	97
500	40	180	1	7	205	99	120	10	1,500	5,656	350	52	6	6	12,940	93	84
250	40	......	1	....	16	11	24	5	910	......	10	7	....	....	......	....	....
156	......	......	....	....	......	......	....	......	......	......	1	......	....	....	......	18	16
250	17	34	2	2	22	12	33	10	6,082	1,000	110	30	2	1	1,668	....	....
......	......	......	....	....	......	......	....	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	......	....	....
1,223	245	......	2	....	167	141	283	10	9,493	......	249	63	....	....	475	....	....
800	250	......	2	....	171	59	183	8	5,614	......	143	40	1	1	*b*272	105	99

b Also one barrel clothing and three boxes, and presents for school children.

Table of statistics relating to population, education,

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Number of Indians who wear citizens' dress.	Number of Indian families engaged in agriculture.	Number of mixed-blood families engaged in agriculture.	Number of male Indians engaged in civilized pursuits.	Number of Indian apprentices.	Number of houses occupied by Indians.	Number of Indian houses built during the year.
INDIAN TERRITORY—Continued.								
Osage Agency.								
Osage	2,008	278	*a*600	*a*70	*a*620	5	190	22
Kaw	397							
Pawnee Agency.								
Pawnee	1,306	250	400	......	35	21	*a*42	......
Ponca Agency.								
Ponca	530	27	40	20	50	8	79	15
Nez Percé	344	36	45	1	......	......	4	4
Quapaw Agency.								
Seneca	224	224	26	23	63	1	107	18
Eastern Shawnee	77	77	10	7	23	......	30	......
Wyandotte	251	251	3	58	3	......	152	2
Confederated Peoria and Miami	146	146	37	12	28	......	67	......
Quapaw	35	35	9	......	9	......	10	4
Ottawa	114	114	16	9	23	......	42	1
Modoc	99	99	23	......	33	1	*a*22	14
Western Miami	64	64	2	19	3	......	36	......
Cherokee Shawnees	25	......	......	......	......	......	......	2
Pottawatomie	27	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Sac and Fox Agency.								
Absentee Shawnee	660	630	100	32	......	......	132	7
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi	421	32	50	17	80	2	59	9
Mexican Kickapoo	380	......	70	1	......	......	5	2
Citizen Pottawatomie	300	255	30	20	50	......	100	25
Mokohoko band of Sac and Fox	90	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Iowa	46	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Sac and Fox of the Missouri	32	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Black Bob Shawnee	60	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Kansas Pottawatomie and Kickapoo	50	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Union Agency.								
Chickasaw	6,000	6,000	......	......	......	......	......	......
Cherokee	19,720	19,720	......	......	......	......	......	......
Choctaw	15,800	15,800	......	......	......	......	......	......
Creek	15,000	15,000	......	......	......	......	......	......
Seminole	2,667	2,667	......	......	......	......	......	......
IOWA.								
Sac and Fox Agency.								
Sac and Fox	355	225	60	4	......	......	*a*31	......
KANSAS.								
Pottawatomie Agency.								
Pottawatomie (prairie band)	450	450	102	4	150	1	106	15
Kickapoo	234	234	64	......	80	1	72	29
Chippewa and Munsee	62	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
MICHIGAN.								
Mackinac Agency.								
Pottawatomie	600	*a*300	......	......	......	......	......	......
Chippewa of Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River on Isabella Reservation	848	848	316	......	300	......	176	11

&c., by tribes and their respective agencies—Continued.

Educational.													Religious.			Vital.	
Number of children of school age.	Number who can be accommodated in schools.		No. of schools.		Number attending school one month or more during the year.		Average attendance.	Number of months during which school has been maintained.	Amount expended for education during the year.		Number of Indians who can read.	Number who have learned to read during the year.	Number of church buildings.	Number of missionaries.	Amount contributed by religious societies.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.
	Boarding.	Day.	Boarding.	Day.	Males.	Females.			By government.	By religious societies.							
676	235	......	2	....	178	57	137	12	$7,458	......	......	......	....	1	......	77	108
325	a80	a55	1	1	95	25	65	11	......	......	a83	25	....	....	......	49	51
127	......	100	...	1	41	16	20	9	732	......	28	12	....	...	......	15	11
70	......	......	....	1	17	18	20	5	350	......	16	10	....	....	......	9	21
55					29	21	37		3,543	......	49	12	....	1	......	10	8
17	150	......	1	....	14	9	17	10	1,638	......	25	6	....	....	......	2	2
62					30	34	47		4,501	......	146	9	1	1	......	5	1
34	......	75	....	1	19	22	23	10	b1,956	......	62	5	....	1	......	10	8
13	75	......	1	....	8	6	12	10	1,056	......	18	2	....	....	......	2	3
19					8	16	18		1,584	......	65	3	1	....	......	2	2
17	......	40	....	1	12	14	17	10	910	......	21	5	....	3	......	1	2
18	......	50	....	1	9	11	9	8	b877	......	45	1	....	....	......	4	2
......	......	......	....	....	......	......	....	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	......	....	....
......	......	......	....	....	......	......	....	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	......	....	....
120	50	......	1	....	31	21	52	10	5,414	......	85	15	....	1	......	37	3
60	40	......	1	....	16	20	27	7	b1,521	......	130	20	1	1	......	17	18
40	......	......	....	....	......	......	....	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	......	10	6
68	43	25	1	1	10	12	20	8	360	......	150	20	1	7	......	15	10
......	......	......	....	....	......	......	....	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	......	....	....
......	......	......	....	....	......	......	....	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	......	....	....
......	......	......	....	....	......	......	....	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	......	....	....
......	......	......	....	....	......	......	....	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	......	....	....
......	400	600	4	9	a650		....	10	b58,000	......	3,600	......	6	6	......	....	....
5,413	......	......	3	106	1,740	1,308	1845	10	b60,803	......	a16,000	......	61	44	......	....	....
2,600	300	1,400	2	57	a1,400		....	10	b31,700	......	a11,000	......	34	12	......	....	....
3,431	161	......	2	34	a800		....	......	b28,356	......	a3,500	......	46	9	......	....	....
......	18	......	1	6	a200		....	......	b7,500 c3,500	......	450	......	7	3	......	....	....
75	......	10	...	1	9	4	6	12	300	......	115	5	....	....	......	25	15
55	40	......	1	....	18	9	20	12	2,865	......	165	13	....	....	......	20	24
48	40	......	1	....	17	13	21	12	2,915	......	110	5	2	....	......	10	11
......	......	......	....	....	......	......	....	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	......	....	....
......	......	......	....	....	......	......	....	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	......	....	....
200	......	180	....	3	42	59	....	10	1,225	......	119	15	2	1	$375	56	27

a From report of 1879. *b* Supported by tribal funds.
c For support of schools among Freedmen.

Table of statistics relating to population, education,

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Number of Indians who wear citizen's dress.	Number of Indian families engaged in agriculture.	Number of mixed-blood families engaged in agriculture.	Number of male Indians engaged in civilized pursuits.	Number of Indian apprentices.	Number of houses occupied by Indians.	Number of Indian houses built during the year.
MICHIGAN—Continued.								
Mackinac Agency.								
Ottawas and Chippewas	6,200	6,200	*a*700	*a*250	*a*1,000	......	680	69
Chippewa of Lake Superior in Delta County	141	121	12	......	34	......	6	3
Chippewa of Lake Superior on L'Anse Reserve	540	1,200	*a*220	*a*30	*a*200	......	225	25
Chippewa of Lake Superior at Ontanagon, Iroquois Point, &c	660							
Chippewa, Saginaw, Swan Creek and Black River, in Isabella, Midland, Saginaw Bay, Alpena and Iosco Counties	1,152	1,152	......	......	......	......	......	......
MINNESOTA.								
White Earth Agency (consolidated).								
Mississippi Chippewa	2,490	2,671	260	105	460	......	*a*323	33
Pillager Chippewa	2,112							
Pembina Chippewa	468							
Red Lake Chippewa	1,128							
MONTANA.								
Blackfeet Agency.								
Blackfeet, Blood, and Piegan	7,500	170	32	......	320	......	32	12
Crow Agency.								
Mountain and River Crow	3,470	136	21	......	15	2	8	4
Flathead Agency.								
Flathead	107	1,150	125	25	100	6	220	5
Pend d'Oreille	895							
Kootenai	336							
Fort Peck Agency.								
Yanktonnais Sioux	4,713	75	530	5	20	4	34	32
Assinaboine	1,430							
Northern Indians	1,116							
Fort Belknap Agency.								
Gros Ventre	1,148	......	25	......	20	......	......	......
Assinaboine	935							
NEBRASKA.								
Great Nemaha Agency.								
Iowa	176	176	27	15	34	1	41	4
Sac and Fox of Missouri	75	71	15	3	24	......	10	7
Otoe Agency.								
Otoe and Missouri *a*	*c*438	270	63	8	100	......	5	1
Santee Agency.								
Santee Sioux	764	764	191	15	250	12	150	10
Santee Sioux at Flandreau, in Dakota	304	304	86	2	90	......	88	......
Ponca *d*	103	......	......	......	......	......	......	......

a From report 1879.
b Not on reservation.
c Of these 216 are now at the Sac and Fox Agency, Ind. T.
d On an island in the Niobrara River.

&c., by tribes and their respective agencies.

Educational.													Religious.			Vital.	
Number of children of school age.	Number who can be accommodated in schools.		No. of schools.		Number attending school one month or more during the year		Average attendance.	Number of months during which school has been maintained.	Amount expended for education during the year.		Number of Indians who can read.	Number who have learned to read during the year.	Number of church buildings.	Number of missionaries.	Amount contributed by religious societies.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.
	Boarding.	Day.	Boarding.	Day.	Males.	Females.			By government.	By religious societies.							
1,060	......	125	....	2	40	60	120	10	$800	......	220	43	5	....	......	41	25
59	......	47	....	1	26	12	20	10	400	......	23	14	....	2	......	5	5
250	......	150	....	3	35	48	....	......	1,210	......	150	20	3	7	$600	19	10
......	......	......	....	....	30	20	....	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	......	....	....
1,118	172	105	3	3	129	121	154	8	8,500	......	548	60	6	16	8,200	50	75
1,200	......	100	....	1	87	86	75	9	1,500	......	24	14	....	....	......	12	48
710	15	40	1	....	19	11	25	9	1,140	......	9	4	....	....	......	85	60
450	70	150	1	....	26	38	60	10	4,000	......	100	40	1	10	......	50	47
2,500	......	75	....	2	40	50	28	5	1,034	......	7	4	....	1	2,100	250	100
250	......	50	....	1	30	18	17	11	660	......	18	18	....	....	......	80	50
50	......	50	....	1	21	27	32	9	*1,784	......	115	5	....	....	1,593	9	11
16	16	......	1	....	7	8	9	9½	*1,543	......	22	2	....	....	274	8	10
80	60	......	1	....	14	10	15	10	2,530	......	33	5	....	....	......	25	32
144	180	70	4	2	148	92	160	11	2,190	$8,430	300	25	5	3	15,919	34	22
64	......	38	....	1	17	19	16	10	784	......	107	10	2	....	......	25	18
......	......	......	....	....	......	......	....	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	......	....	....

* From tribal funds.

Table of statistics relating to population, education,

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Number of Indians who wear citizen's dress.	Number of Indian families engaged in agriculture.	Number of mixed-blood families engaged in agriculture.	Number of male Indians engaged in civilized pursuits.	Number of Indian apprentices.	Number of houses occupied by Indians.	Number of Indian houses built during the year.
NEBRASKA—Continued.								
Winnebago and Omaha Agency.								
Omaha	1, 120	223	200	9	240	4	111	......
Winnebago	1, 429	470	200	50	200	7	105	11
NEVADA.								
Nevada Agency.								
Pi-Utes	2, 500	3, 000	75	......	800	......	6	1
Pah-Utes	500							
Western Shoshone Agency.								
Western Shoshone	3, 700	3, 775	220	10	1, 000	......	7	7
Gosh-Ute	100							
NEW MEXICO.								
Abiquiu.								
Jicarilla Apache	752	7	......	......	......	......	......	......
Mescalero Agency.								
Mescalero Apache	*a*1, 200	....	......	......	1	......	......	......
Navajo Agency.								
Navajo	*b*12, 000	....	2, 500	3	5, 000	......	6	......
Pueblo Agency.								
Taos								
Picuris								
San Juan								
Santa Clara								
San Ildefonso								
Pojoaque								
Nambe								
Tesuque								
Cochiti								
Santo Domingo	9, 500	1, 130	1, 800	100	1, 900	......	1, 900	......
San Felipe								
Jemez								
Zia								
Santa Ana								
Sandia								
Isleta								
Laguna								
Acoma								
Zuni								
NEW YORK.								
New York Agency.								
Allegany reserve: Tonawanda	7	7			7			
Allegany reserve: Seneca	806	806	170	10	806	7	185	6
Allegany reserve: Onondaga	110	110			110			
Cattaraugus reserve: Seneca	1, 436	1, 436			1, 36			
Cattaraugus reserve: Cayuga	156	156			156			
Cattaraugus reserve: Onondaga	48	48	222	10	48	15	277	7
Cattaraugus reserve: Tonawanda	20	20			20			
Cattaraugus reserve: Tuscarora	4	4			4			

a From report of 1879.

&c., by tribes and their respective agencies—Continued.

Educational.													Religious.			Vital.	
Number of children of school age.	Number who can be accommodated in schools.		No. of schools.		Number attending school one month or more during the year.		Average attendance.	Number of months during which school has been maintained.	Amount expended for education during the year.		Number of Indians who can read.	Number who have learned to read during the year.	Number of church buildings.	Number of missionaries.	Amount contributed by religious societies.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.
	Boarding.	Day.	Boarding.	Day.	Males.	Females.			By government.	By religious societies.							
470	80	110	1	....	45	35	20	9	$1,800	....	131	20	1	1	......	45	40
300	100	100	1	1	65	35	60	10	8,300	....	245	30	....	....	......	40	34
800	......	30	....	1	16	8	12	9	600	....	8	7	....	....	......	250	135
470	......	......	....	....	......	......	....	......	....	....	......	......	....	....	......	35	19
200	......	......	....	....	......	......	....	......	....	....	......	......	....	....	......	12	6
*a*250	......	50	....	1	28	12	21	4	820	....	1	1	....	....	......	27	7
3,000	20	20	1	....	15	10	10	10	....	....	......	6	....	....	......	....	....
2,000	......	250	....	3	102	98	100	10	3,024	$900	175	22	21	2	$900	....	....
269	40	269	1	7	74	81	172	8	*c*2,010	5,160	348	15	1	2	5,760	28	29
520	100	520	1	9	201	196	345	8	*c*11,242	....	789	20	3	4	1,200	57	33

b Estimated. *c* From the State of New York.

Table of statistics relating to population, education,

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Number of Indians who wear citizen's dress.	Number of Indian families engaged in agriculture.	Number of mixed-blood families engaged in agriculture.	Number of male Indians engaged in civilized pursuits.	Number of Indian apprentices.	Number of houses occupied by Indians.	Number of Indian houses built during the year.
NEW YORK—Continued.								
New York Agency—Continued.								
Corn-planter reserve .... Seneca	93	93	28	......	25	1	19	1
Tonawanda reserve ...... Tonawanda Seneca	561	561	144	......	150	2	129	3
Oneida	8	8			2			
Cayuga	36	36			10			
Onondaga	2	2						
Tuscarora reserve .... Tuscarora	419	419	81	......	100	2	96	2
Onondaga	52	52			10			
Onondaga reserve .... Onondaga	326	326	72	......	25	2	82	1
Oneida	76	76			20			
Tonawanda Seneca	6	6			2			
Oneida reserve .... Oneida	186	186	30	......	50	1	25	1
St. Regis reserve .... St. Regis	785	785	129	......	116	2	141	2
Onondaga	2	2						
NORTH CAROLINA.								
Eastern Cherokee in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Tennessee *a*	2, 200	2, 200	......	......	......	......	305	......
OREGON.								
Grande Ronde Agency.								
Molel	60	869	121	7	121	3	301	28
Clackama	62							
Wappato Lake	70							
Oregon City	54							
Yam Hill	53							
Luckiamute	25							
Mary's River	35							
Santiam	74							
Calapooia	40							
Cow Creek	38							
Rogue River	94							
Shasta	30							
Umpqua	136							
Salmon River	12							
Nestucca	42							
Tillamook	19							
Alsea	25							
Klamath Agency.								
Klamath	707	1, 023	50	......	*b*204	6	85	10
Snake	165							
Modoc	151							
Siletz Agency.								
Tootootena	108	1, 086	250	5	546	9	*c*40	10
Alsea	137							
Joshua	108							
Coquell	84							
Sixes	72							
Chetco	63							
Euchre	59							
Nultnatna	57							
Rogue River	62							
Chasta Costa	47							
Neztucca	45							
Klamath	45							
Galise Creek	18							
Salmon River	14							
Siuselaw, Coos, Umpqua	200							

a From report of 1877.

b From report of 1879.

&c., by tribes and their respective agencies—Continued.

Educational.													Religious.			Vital.	
Number of children of school age.	Number who can be accommodated in schools.		No. of schools.		Number attending school one month or more during the year.		Average attendance.	Number of months during which school has been maintained.	Amount expended for education during the year.		Number of Indians who can read.	Number who have learned to read during the year.	Number of church buildings.	Number of missionaries.	Amount contributed by religious societies.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.
	Boarding.	Day.	Boarding.	Day.	Males.	Females.			By government.	By religious societies.							
48	......	48	....	1	17	18	24	8½	*d*$325	....	56	10	....	....	......	2	7
131	50	131	....	3	51	48	73	10	*e*866	....	204	13	2	1	$250	32	14
146	......	146	....	2	30	32	40	9	*e*527	....	186	10	2	1	200	25	21
138	......	138	....	2	40	42	40	8	*e*262	350	91	5	2	2	1,350	28	19
37	......	37	....	2	13	12	14	8	*e*396	....	54	2	1	1	100	8	8
182	......	182	....	3	36	38	25	8	*e*560	....	120	6	....	1	300	45	23
400	......	......	....	....	......	......	....	......	......	....	700	......	....	....	......	....	....
186	75	35	1	....	13	16	29	10	$2,380	....	182	22	1	4	......	57	30
278	50	......	1	....	25	17	28	10	4,100	....	60	10	1	1	......	38	20
250	......	75	....	1	40	32	37	11	1,455	....	150	10	....	....	......	37	24

c Good houses. Many inferior houses reported last year are not counted this year. *d* From the State of Pennsylvania. *e* From the State of New York.

Table of statistics relating to population, education,

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Number of Indians who wear citizen's dress.	Number of Indian families engaged in agriculture.	Number of mixed-blood families engaged in agriculture.	Number of male Indians engaged in civilized pursuits.	Number of Indian apprentices.	Number of houses occupied by Indians.	Number of Indian houses built during the year.
OREGON—Continued.								
Umatilla Agency.								
Walla Walla	290	600	*a*225	*a*20	*a*350	......	13	3
Cayuse	385							
Umatilla	225							
Mixed bloods	100							
Warm Springs Agency.								
Warm Spring	215	479	125	1	200	6	87	3
Wasco	218							
Tenino	76							
John Day	18							
Pi-Utes	27							
Indians in Oregon not under an agent.								
Indians roaming on Columbia River	800	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
UTAH.								
Uintah Valley Agency.								
Uintah Ute	450	36	85	......	100	......	9	1
Indians in Utah not under an agent.								
Pah-Vant *b*	134	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Goship Utes *b*	256	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
WASHINGTON.								
Colville Agency.								
Cœur d'Aléne	450	3,079	550	4	1,470	......	203	45
Spokane	685							
Colville	670							
Lake	253							
Calispel	400							
O'Kanagan	330							
San Poel	400							
Methow	315							
Neah Bay Agency.								
Makah	728	509	65	......	18	4	19	4
Quillehute	310							
Nisqually Agency.								
Cowlitz	66	66	......	......	......	......	......	......
Cowlitz Klikatat	105	105	......	......	......	......	......	......
Louis River Klikatat	104	104	......	......	......	......	......	......
Mud Bay	41	41	......	......	......	......	......	......
South Bay	30	30	......	......	......	......	......	......
Gig Harbor	46	46	......	......	......	......	......	......
Olympia	43	43	......	......	......	......	......	......
Puyallup	520	520	143	7	150	10	130	3
Nisqually	164	164	21	2	40	......	20	3
Squaxin	100	100	11	1	20	......	16	2
Chehalis	185	185	52	2	40	8	31	4

a From report of 1879.

&c., by tribes and their respective agencies—Continued.

Educational.													Religious.			Vital.	
Number of children of school age.	Number who can be accommodated in schools.		No. of schools.		Number attending school one month or more during the year.		Average attendance.	Number of months during which school has been maintained.	Amount expended for education during the year.		Number of Indians who can read.	Number who have learned to read during the year.	Number of church buildings.	Number of missionaries.	Amount contributed by religious societies.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.
	Boarding.	Day.	Boarding.	Day.	Males.	Females.			By government.	By religious societies.							
100	......	100	....	1	12	13	23	10	$1,000	......	15	6	....	....	......	....	12
142	......	80	....	1	44	18	55	8½	1,497	......	60	15	....	....	$1,500	21	16
......	......	......	....	....	......	......	....	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	......	....	....
60	......	......	....	....	......	......	....	......	......	......	23	......	....	....	......	14	10
......	......	......	....	....	......	......	....	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	......	....	....
......	......	......	....	....	......	......	....	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	......	....	....
300	110	40	2	....	23	48	71	10	6,500	......	134	25	8	6	......	....	....
370	75	......	1	....	36	33	46	12	3,898	......	37	4	....	....	......	32	27
......	......	......	....	....	......	......	....	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	......	....	....
......	......	......	....	....	......	......	....	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	......	....	....
......	......	......	....	....	......	......	....	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	......	....	....
......	......	......	....	....	......	......	....	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	......	....	....
......	......	......	....	....	......	......	....	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	......	....	....
......	......	......	....	....	......	......	....	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	......	....	....
104	60	20	1	....	44	30	45	11	6,447	......	80	30	2	....	100	14	11
24	......	......	....	....	......	......	....	......	......	......	2	1	2	....	200	4	5
16	......	......	....	....	......	......	....	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	......	5	7
41	30	11	1	...	13	9	17	9	3,697	......	17	4	....	....	......	3	4

b Taken from report of Messrs. Powell and Ingalls, 1873.

Table of statistics relating to population, education,

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Number of Indians who wear citizens' dress.	Number of Indian families engaged in agriculture.	Number of mixed-blood families engaged in agriculture.	Number of male Indians engaged in civilized pursuits.	Number of Indian apprentices.	Number of houses occupied by Indians.	Number of Indian houses built during the year.
WASHINGTON—Continued.								
Quinaielt Agency.								
Quinaielt	133							
Queet	116							
Hoh	83	} 591	30	......	200	......	36	4
Gray's Harbor	154							
Shoalwater Bay	105							
S'Kokomish Agency.								
S'Kokomish or Twana	250	250	40	......	80	9	40	......
S'Klallam or Clallam	525	525	30	......	90	......	60	20
Tulalip Agency.								
D'Wamish and allied tribes	2,898	2,898	360	33	965	......	240	10
Yakama Agency.								
Pantese, Pisquose, Wynatspham, Klinquit, Shyiks, Kowwassayee, Syawas, Seapcat, Skinpah, Wisham, Ochecholes, Kamiltpah, Bannacks, and Pi-Utes	3,930	3,320	*a*400	4	1,200	25	280	37
Indians in Washington Territory not under an agent.								
Moses's band on Columbia Reservation	150	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
WISCONSIN.								
Green Bay Agency.								
Oneida	1,492	1,492	200	200	*a*450	......	300	3
Menomonee	1,450	1,450	175	175	*a*400	2	250	20
Stockbridge	126	126	......	35	*a*60	......	30	......
La Pointe Agency.								
Chippewas at Red Cliff	726							
Chippewas at Bad River	736							
Chippewas at Lac Courte d'Oreilles	1,093							
Chippewas at Lac du Flambeau	542	} 2,934	859	386	1,577	5	296	......
Chippewas at Fond du Lac	404							
Chippewas at Grand Portage	271							
Chippewas at Boise Forte	797							
Indians in Wisconsin not under an agent.								
Winnebago	930	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Pottawatomie (Prairie band)	280	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
WYOMING.								
Shoshone Agency.								
Arapaho	913	......	100	......	300	......	......	......
Shoshone	1,150	29	200	......	300	......	15	1
INDIANS IN INDIANA, FLORIDA, AND TEXAS.								
Miami, Seminole, Lipan, Tonkawa	1,000	......	......	......	......	......	......	......

a From report of 1879.

&c., by tribes and their respective agencies—Continued.

Educational.													Religious.			Vital.	
Number of children of school age.	Number who can be accommodated in schools.		No. of schools.		Number attending school one month or more during the year.		Average attendance.	Number of months during which school has been maintained.	Amount expended for education during the year.		Number of Indians who can read.	Number who have learned to read during the year.	Number of church buildings.	Number of missionaries.	Amount contributed by religious societies.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.
	Boarding.	Day.	Boarding.	Day.	Males.	Females.			By government.	By religious societies.							
109	40	......	1	....	22	12	32	11	$2,896	......	30	10	....	....	......	8	4
35	30	10	1	....	17	18	25	10	2,460	......	45	5	....	1	$637	9	1
60	......	30	....	1	16	14	20	10	665	......	30	5	2	....	......	....	....
860	68	97	2	4	64	66	92	10	6,678	......	233	38	5	1	......	66	68
650	60	100	1	1	53	42	70	10	3,345	......	345	70	3	2	1,353	....	....
......	......	......	...	....	......	......	....	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	......	....	....
360	......	250	....	4	108	106	103	10	1,610	......	*a*290	60	2	....	......	45	25
300	60	......	1	....	88	32	69	10	3,781	......	300	68	2	1	......	39	34
23	......	25	....	1	14	12	10	10	475	......	75	7	1	....	......	4	4
438	25	252	1	4	91	81	44	......	3,235	......	1,003	85	3	6	......	48	39
......	......	......	....	....	......	......	....	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	......	....	....
......	......	......	....	....	......	......	....	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	......	....	....
300	......	......	....	1	33	6	31	2½	946	......	41	39	....	....	......	....	....
300	......	......	....	1	35	4	30	3½	655	......	20	20	....	....	......	....	....
......	......	......	....	....	......	......	....	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	......	....	....

Table of statistics relating to population, education,

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Number of Indians who wear citizen's dress.	Number of Indian families engaged in agriculture.	Number of mixed-blood families engaged in agriculture.	Number of male Indians engaged in civilized pursuits.	Number of Indian apprentices.	Number of houses occupied by Indians.	Number of Indian houses built during the year.
Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, Virginia: Sioux, Cheyenne, Pawnee, Menomonee, Gros Ventres, Arickaree, Mandan, Omaha, Shawnee	....	66	......	......	46	25	......	......
Indian Training School at Carlisle, Pa	....	196	......	......	129	52	......	......
Indian Training School at Forest Grove, Oreg	....	25	......	......	......	......	......	......

RECAPITU

Number of Indians in the United States, exclusive of those in Alaska	256,127
Number of Indians who wear citizen's dress	138,642
Five civilized tribes in Indian Territory:	
Number of houses occupied by Indians	*a*16,250
Number of schools: boarding, 12; day, 212	224
Number of scholars attending school one month or more during the year	6,098
Amount expended for education during the year: from tribal funds, $186,359; from government, $3,500	$189,859
Number who can read	34,550
Number of church buildings	154
Number of missionaries, not included under teachers	74
Other Indian tribes:	
Number who wear citizen's dress	79,455
Number of houses occupied by Indians	12,527
Number of Indian houses built during the year	1,642
Number of children of school age	*b*34,541
Number who can be accommodated in schools: boarding, 3,859; day, 6,113	9,972
Number of schools: boarding, 60; day, 109	169

a From report of 1879. *b* An underestimate, many tribes not being reported.

&c., by tribes and their respective agencies—Continued.

Educational.													Religious.			Vital.	
Number of children of school age.	Number who can be accommodated in schools.		No. of schools.		Number attending school one month or more during the year.		Average attendance.	Number of months during which school has been maintained.	Amount expended for education during the year.		Number of Indians who can read.	Number who have learned to read during the year.	Number of church buildings.	Number of missionaries.	Amount contributed by religious societies.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.
	Boarding.	Day.	Boarding.	Day.	Males.	Females.			By government.	By religious societies.							
......	66	.....	1	....	46	20	64	8½	$7,500	$13,726	66	......	1	...	$13,726	...	2
......	300	.....	1	....	139	57	165	10	58,257	2,081	177	118	1	...	a2,194	...	6
......	80	......	1	....	14	11	22	4	5,000	......	......	......	...	...	......	....	....

a Also books, furniture, clothing, &c.

LATION.

Number of teachers: male, 126; female, 212	338
Number of scholars attending school one month or more during the year: male, 4,109; female, 3,131	7,240
Average attendance	4,651
Number of Indians who can read	11,780
Number who have learned to read during the year	1,744
Amount expended for education during the year: by government, $249,299; by Indians, tribal funds, $7,481; by State of New York, $15,863; by State of Pennsylvania, $325; by religious societies, $46,933	$319,901
Number of church buildings	119
Number of missionaries, not included under teachers	126
Amount contributed by religious societies during the year	$94,615
Number of Indian families engaged in cultivating farms or small patches of ground	22,048
Number of mixed-blood families engaged in cultivating farms or small patches of ground	2,299
Number of male Indians who labor in civilized pursuits	33,125
Number of Indian apprentices who have been learning trades during the year	358
Number of births	3,430
Number of deaths	2,020

Table showing agricultural improvements, stock, productions,

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.									Produce raised	
	Number of acres in reserve.	Number of acres tillable.	Number of whites unlawfully on reserve.	Number of acres occupied by white intruders.	Number of acres cultivated during the year by government.	Number of acres cultivated during the year by school children.	Number of acres cultivated during the year by Indians.	Number of acres broken during the year by Indians.	Number of allotments in severalty.	Bushels of wheat.	Bushels of corn.
ARIZONA.											
Colorado River Agency.											
Mohave	300, 800	80, 000	....	......	......	......	300	980	....	2, 000	300
Pima and Maricopa and Papago Agency.											
Papago Pima and Maricopa	70, 080 155, 440	8, 000 11, 000	} 5	5	5	......	7, 300	......	....	40, 000	50
San Carlos Agency.											
Pinal, Aribaipa, Tonto, Coyotero, Chiricahua, Southern and White Mountain Apaches, and Apache Mohave, and Apache Yuma	2, 528, 000	1, 600	....	......	......	......	100	......	....	1, 333	2, 143
Moquis Pueblo Agency.											
Moquis Pueblo*	....	10, 000	....	......	10	......	3, 700	......	...	200	7, 000
CALIFORNIA.											
Hoopa Valley Agency.											
Hoopa	89, 572	900	....	......	200	......	26	26	....	2, 000	....
Round Valley Agency.											
Potter Valley, Ukie, Pitt River, Redwood, Wylackie, Concow, Little Lake	207, 360	2, 000	30	†90, 000	1, 200	6	400	10	....	2, 000	600
Tule River Agency.											
Tule, Tejon	48, 551	200	....	......	25	2	200	......	31	600	250
Mission Agency.											
Coahuilla, Serranos, Owangos, San Louis Rey, Digenes	130, 000	....	....	......	......	......	900	......	....	300	300
COLORADO.											
Los Pinos Agency.											
Ute	} 12,467,200	500, 000	....	......	1	......	75	10	....	25	500
Southern Ute Agency.											
Ute		8, 000	....	......	......	......	......	......	....	......	....
DAKOTA.											
Cheyenne River Agency.											
Two Kettle, Sans Arc, Mineconjou, and Blackfeet Sioux	§31,408, 551	25, 000	200	3, 000	......	14	576	160	77	50	1, 450

* Taken from last year's report. † Pasturage. ‡ And 500 goats.

and sources of subsistence of the different Indian tribes.

during the year by Indians.			Other results of Indian labor.				Stock owned by Indians.					Per cent. of subsistence obtained by—		
Bushels of oats and barley.	Bushels of vegetables.	Tons of hay cut.	Feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Rods of fencing made.	Value of robes and furs sold.	Horses.	Mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Fishing, hunting, root-gathering, &c.	Issue of government rations.
......	50	24	....	300	300	....	640	......	......	......	....	10	10	80
10,000	150	......	....	......	....	....	2,000	15	1,000	6	....	100	....	....
833	10	550	....	50	....	....	1,000	100	1,200	....	200	5	....	95
......	70	......	....	......	....	....	250	250	....	....	5,000	75	25	....
2,000	....	50	12,000	......	1,040	....	78	2	5	18	....	5	90	5
250	1,575	85	136,359	700	85	....	86	4	....	76	....	75	....	25
100	90	30	....	......	250	....	39	1	10	50	....	50	25	25
300	900	50	....	300	100	$100	800	25	300	100	600	100	....	....
75	1,720	10	....	40	160	....	6,000	30	150	....	5,000	10	25	65
......	....	......	....	......	....	....	2,000	6	100	....	‡1,000	.....	....	100
......	318	2,500	....	800	2,200	400	850	7	2,600	15	....	10	....	90

§ Including Pine Ridge, Rosebud, Standing Rock, and Lower Brulé agencies.

Table showing agricultural implements, stock, productions, and

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.									Produce raised	
	Number of acres in reserve.	Number of acres tillable.	Number of whites unlawfully on reserve.	Number of acres occupied by white intruders.	Number of acres cultivated during the year by government.	Number of acres cultivated during the year by school children.	Number of acres cultivated during the year by Indians.	Number of acres broken during the year by Indians.	Number of allotments in severalty.	Bushels of wheat.	Bushels of corn.
DAKOTA—Contin'd.											
Crow Creek Agency.											
Lower Yanctonnais Sioux	620, 312	400, 000	.....	....	143	2	211	25	27	400	3, 300
Devil's Lake Agency.											
Sisseton, Wahpeton, and Cuthead Sioux	230, 400	150, 000	.....	....	10	15	793	203	....	4, 200	7, 500
Fort Berthold Agency.											
Arickaree, Gros Ventre, and Mandan	2, 912, 000	*50, 000	24	....	96	......	560	......	....	....	3, 750
Lower Brulé Agency.											
Lower Brulé Sioux	(†)	64, 000	.....	......	60	......	322	119	...	320	....
Pine Ridge (Red Cloud) Agency.											
Sioux	(†)	....	50	500	......	......	1, 800	490	....	200	800
Rosebud (Spotted Tail) Agency.											
Northern Brulé, Loafer, Wahzahzah, and Minneconjou Sioux	(†)	....	.....	....	40	......	455	455	....	....	3, 185
Sisseton Agency.											
Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux	918, 780	14, 000	.....	....	40	2	4, 025	1, 055	....	24, 000	6, 500
Standing Rock Agency.											
Lower Yanctonnais, Upper Yanctonnais, Uncapapa, and Blackfeet Sioux	(†)	....	18	....	430	9	1, 142	212	212	....	36, 000
Yankton Agency.											
Yankton Sioux	430, 405	250, 000	....	....	380	8	1, 894	841	....	4, 400	20, 875
IDAHO.											
Fort Hall Agency.											
Bannock and Shoshone	1, 202, 330	10, 000	200	....	14	7	460	46	‡150	5, 750	....
Lemhi Agency.											
Shoshone, Bannock, and Sheepeater	64, 000	500	...	....	55	......	8	8	....	35	....
Nez Percés Agency.											
Nez Percés	746, 651	10, 000	.....	....	60	28	3, 780	608	40	43, 265	100
INDIAN TERRITORY.											
Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency.											
Cheyenne and Arapaho	4, 397, 771	30, 000	.....	....	120	23	1, 180	......	....	......	9, 540

* Estimated. † Enumerated under Cheyenne River Agency.

sources of subsistence of the different Indian tribes—Continued.

during the year by Indians.			Other results of Indian labor.				Stock owned by Indians.					Per cent. of subsistence obtained by—		
Bushels of oats and barley.	Bushels of vegetables.	Tons of hay cut.	Feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Rods of fencing made.	Value of robes and furs sold.	Horses.	Mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Fishing, hunting, root-gathering, &c.	Issue of government rations.
70	200	810	18,000	500	......	....	410	5	484	64	......	20	....	80
950	33,375	1,700	37,500	2,336	500	$2,500	260	4	366	147	....	70	5	25
900	6,670	80	2,900	......	80	2,485	1,000	......	66	......	....	20	10	70
150	600	1,100	18,000	280	....	....	2,400	2	800	45	....	20	....	80
300	4,160	2,100	60,000	4,000	3,000	300	5,000	250	3,500	200	....	30	....	70
......	2,120	1,500	50,000	10,000	250	....	4,000	102	2,150	80	....	......	....	100
5,600	19,400	8,000	69,250	1,200	200	....	150	......	471	40	....	70	10	20
......	10,580	2,069	8,000	3,500	1,328	....	630	10	660	60	....	20	....	80
1,200	2,345	3 500	81,600	1,500	2,300	....	727	10	253	151	....	45	5	50
‡1,025	3,500	180	42,000	......	510	....	2,400	......	600	6	4	50	....	50
45	....	......	....	500	100	800	1,000	2	8	....	....	15	25	60
‡2,800	2,330	......	....	865	2,630	350	12,943	45	3,780	918	....	90	10	....
......	70	175	100,000	1,650	180	....	6,540	312	3 380	150	....	25	5	70

‡ Taken from last year's report.

Table showing agricultural improvements, stock, productions, and

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.									Produce raised	
	Number of acres in reserve.	Number of acres tillable.	Number of whites unlawfully on reserve.	Number of acres occupied by white intruders.	Number of acres cultivated during the year by government.	Number of acres cultivated during the year by school children.	Number of acres cultivated during the year by Indians.	Number of acres broken during the year by Indians.	Number of allotments in severalty.	Bushels of wheat.	Bushels of corn.
Indian T.—Cont'd.											
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency.											
Kiowa, Comanche, Apache, and Wichita and affiliated bands	3,712,503	346,000	......	......	......	40	3,360	100	....	......	40,800
Osage Agency.											
Kaw, Osage, and Quapaw	1,570,196	88,000	......	......	100	7	1,999	257	....	......	20,000
Pawnee Agency.											
Pawnee	283,026	50,000	5	......	144	5	606	130	....	1,980	4,000
Ponca Agency.											
Ponca	101,894	......	......	......	100	......	175	15	....	......	800
Nez Percé	90,735	......	......	......	......	......	40	40	....	......	250
Quapaw Agency.											
Miami }	50,301	40,000	*34	265	......	......	887	101	....	2,580	10,560
Peoria }			*69	860	......	......	516	42	....	520	9,630
Quapaw	56,685	42,000	*38	250	150	10	48	......	....	......	240
Modoc	4,040	2,500	......	......	......	......	370	......	....	1,640	4,860
Wyandotte	21,406	14,000	*52	244	......	......	1,204	81½	....	7,430	10,600
Ottawa	14,860	10,860	*38	262	......	......	266	6	....	1,960	6,200
Seneca	51,958	26,958	*22	134	......	......	1,025	846	....	2,690	10,230
Eastern Shawnee	13,048	6,088	*23	516	......	......	173½	......	....	400	2,440
Sac and Fox Agency.											
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi	479,667	120,000	3	......	18	60	1,600	100	....	......	......
Absentee Shawnee ‡	......	......	......	......	75	......	1,470	100	....	......	......
Mexican Kickapoo ‡	......	......	......	......	140	......	348	40	....	......	......
Pottawatomie	575,877	......	20	......	......	......	1,200	200	....	......	......
Union Agency.											
Cherokee	5,031,351	2,500,000	1,821	......	......	......	92,398	......	....	58,424	726,042
Creek	3,215,495	1,600,000	400	......	......	......	65,000	2,500	....	78,000	200,000
Choctaw	6,688,000	3,000,000	4,500	......	......	......	100,000	5,500	....	200,000	1,200,000
Chickasaw	4,650,935	2,300,000	700	......	......	......	40,000	5,000	....	......	......
Seminole	200,000	70,000	4	......	......	......	17,000	......	....	......	220,000
Unoccupied Cherokee lands between the Cimarron River and 100th meridian	2,279,618	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	....	......	......
Unoccupied Cherokee lands embraced within Arapaho and Cheyenne treaty reservation, east of Pawnee Reservation	105,456	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	....	......	......
Unoccupied Cherokee lands embraced within Arapaho and Cheyenne treaty reservation, west of Pawnee Reservation	3,765,488	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	....	......	......

* With permission of Indians, who rent lands to them.
† Government issues rations to school children.

sources of subsistence of the different Indian tribes—Continued.

during the year by Indians.			Other results of Indian labor.				Stock owned by Indians.					Per cent. of subsistence obtained by—		
Bushels of oats and barley.	Bushels of vegetables.	Tons of hay cut.	Feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Rods of fencing made.	Value of robes and furs sold.	Horses.	Mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Fishing, hunting, root-gathering, &c.	Issue of government rations.
......	800	50	292, 825	2, 250	12, 000	$2, 515	9, 000	250	3, 600	3, 000	25	25	5	70
......	625	500	200, 000	400	2, 500	500	3, 127	105	1, 976	5, 320	......	80	....	20
......	505	80	100, 000	1, 000	4, 400	....	832	13	120	230	......	25	....	75
......	235	300	300, 000	......	200	....	400	2	385	225	......	......	....	100
......	405	50	....	......	....	....	37	9	100	......	......	......	....	100
......	891	610	....	207	....	....	64	8	428	592	1	100	....	....
975	1, 214	605	....	492	32	....	109	2	668	679	39	100	....	....
......	381	52	....	45	700	....	23	......	8	110	......	†100	....	....
......	20	153	....	146	35	....	40	6	80	269	......	32	....	68
617	3, 351	396	....	939	568	....	162	22	336	1, 381	36	†100	....	....
1, 160	823	260	....	......	310	....	56	3	115	317	......	†100	....	....
688	635	292	....	10	240	....	173	2	243	1, 337	......	†100	....	....
138	837	132	....	202	20	....	38	1	87	401	......	†100	....	....
......	....	......	70, 000	12½	1, 000	2, 174	2, 100	7	2, 650	3, 000	......	50	50	....
......	....	50	....	10	1, 000	1, 500	1, 430	32	3, 164	4, 000	40	90	10	....
......	....	......	....	......	322	1, 500	1, 200	30	200	500	......	50	25	25
......	....	......	....	......	1, 000	600	200	10	1, 000	2, 000	......	90	10	....
52, 568	190, 000	70, 000	....	......	....	....	13, 512	1, 239	66, 746	107, 721	14, 442	100	....	....
20, 000	150, 000	22, 000	....	......	....	....	18, 000	1, 300	100, 000	50, 000	7, 500	100	....	....
50, 000	150, 000	20, 000	....	......	....	....	17, 441	999	48, 294	138, 561	9, 792	100	....	....
......	80, 000	12, 000	....	......	....	....	10, 000	1, 500	77, 000	100, 000	2, 000	100	....	....
2, 000	25, 000	§1, 500	....	......	....	....	2, 500	100	5, 000	4, 000	300	100	....	....
......	....	......	....	......	....	....	......	......	......	......	......	......	....	....
......	....	......	....	......	....	....	......	......	......	......	......	......	....	....
......	....	......	....	......	....	....	......	......	......	......	......	......	....	....

‡ Lands included in Sac and Fox Reservation.
§ From report of 1879.

Table showing agricultural improvements, stock, productions, and

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.									Produce raised	
	Number of acres in reserve	Number of acres tillable.	Number of whites unlawfully on reserve.	Number of acres occupied by white intruders.	Number of acres cultivated during the year by government.	Number of acres cultivated during the year by school children.	Number of acres cultivated during the year by Indians.	Number of acres broken during the year by Indians.	Number of allotments in severalty.	Bushels of wheat.	Bushels of corn.
INDIAN T.—Cont'd.											
Union Agency—Continued.											
Unoccupied Creek lands embraced within Arapaho and Cheyenne treaty reservation, north of Cimarron River, exclusive of Pawnee Reservation	683,139										
Unoccupied Creek and Seminole ceded lands east of 98th meridian	1,645,890										
Unoccupied Chickasaw and Choctaw leased lands west of North Fork of the Red River	1,511,576										
IOWA.											
Sac and Fox Agency.											
Sac and Fox	692	152					215	5		160	8,000
KANSAS.											
Kansas Agency.											
Kickapoo	20,273	10,136			*40		1,272	200	†60	165	30,130
Pottawatomie	77,358	29,119			*63		2,035	300		660	34,000
Chippewa and Munsee	4,395	4,000					†842				†7,500
MICHIGAN.											
Mackinac Agency.											
Chippewa of Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River							1,082			6,233	5,000
Chippewa of Lake Superior residing on L'Anse and Ontonagon Reservations, and at Munising, Iroquois Point, and various other places							450				300
Ottawa and Chippewa residing in Chippewa, Mackinac, Cheboygan, Delta, Emmett, Charlevois, Leelenaw, Antrim, Manistee, Grand Traverse, Oceana, Mason, Kent, Ottawa, and Muskegan Counties	‡66,332	65,000					1,230			10,500	9,400
Chippewa residing in Delta County (Hannahville Chippewas)							80	80			400
Pottawatomie											

* School children assisting.

† Taken from last year's report.

sources of subsistence of the different Indian tribes—Continued.

during the year by Indians.			Other results of Indian labor.				Stock owned by Indians.					Per cent. of subsistence obtained by—		
Bushels of oats and barley.	Bushels of vegetables.	Tons of hay cut.	Feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Rods of fencing made.	Value of robes and furs sold.	Horses.	Mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Fishing, hunting, root-gathering, &c.	Issue of government rations.
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	1, 150	......	......	200	100	$2, 000	900	1	......	40	......	75	25	....
......	1, 050	800	......	100	1, 000	......	358	......	115	300	......	100	....	....
400	970	2, 600	8, 000	100	1, 000	......	1, 150	10	600	1, 275	65	100	....	....
†400	†660	†250	......	......	......	......	†51	......	†132	†200	......	100	....	....
6, 280	1, 525	300	75, 000	700	150	......	135	2		115	......	100	....	....
375	3, 650	250	......	2, 500	550	2, 000	45	......		10	......	100	....	....
									460					
5, 200	10, 760	1, 250	......	30, 000	200	2, 110	250	......		150	......	100	....	....
......	1, 315	8	......	500	......	600	......	......		20	......	75	25	....
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......

‡Isabella, L'Anse, and Ontonagon Reservations.

Table showing agricultural improvements, stock, productions, and

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.									Produce raised	
	Number of acres in reserve.	Number of acres tillable.	Number of whites unlawfully on reserve.	Number of acres occupied by white intruders.	Number of acres cultivated during the year by government.	Number of acres cultivated during the year by school children.	Number of acres cultivated during the year by Indians.	Number of acres broken during the year by Indians.	Number of allotments in severalty.	Bushels of wheat.	Bushels of corn.
MINNESOTA.											
White Earth Agency.											
Chippewa at Leech Lake	414, 440	1, 000					175	20	....	....	3, 000
Chippewa at Red Lake	3, 200, 000	1, 000, 000	...	....	78	13	421	......	....	960	9, 000
Chippewa at White Earth	1, 091, 523	552, 960					3, 128	517	....	30, 000	4, 305
MONTANA.											
Blackfeet Agency.											
Blackfeet, Blood, and Piegan	*21, 651, 200	2, 000, 000	.....	....	80		80	50	....	....	....
Crow Agency.											
Mountain and River Crow	6, 272, 000	1, 000, 000	†300	....	35	......	41	7	....	....	....
Flathead Agency.											
Pend d'Oreille										10, 000	....
Flathead	1, 433, 600	400, 000	.....	....	22	25	3, 300	300	....	10, 000	....
Kootenai										5, 000	....
Fort Peck Agency.											
Assinaboine, and Yanctonnais Sioux	....	100, 000	15	....	60	......	359	......	‡223	....	1, 000
Gros Ventre Agency.											
Gros Ventre, and Assinaboine	....	....	.....	....	15	......	35	......	....	....	100
NEBRASKA.											
Great Nemaha Agency.											
Iowa	§16, 000	14, 500	.....	....	6	......	770	133	....	2, 745	30, 000
Sac and Fox of the Missouri	§8, 014	7, 500	.....	....	......	......	189	10	....	200	7, 560
Omaha and Winnebago Agency.											
Omaha	143, 225	140, 000	.....	....	......	......	2, 500	400	‡330	13, 000	20, 000
Winnebago	109, 844	100, 000	.....	....	......	80	2, 150	......	‡500	7, 200	10, 000
Otoe Agency.											
Otoe and Missouria	§44, 093	40, 000	.....	....	340	8	400	25	....	800	4, 000
Santee and Flandreau Agency.											
Santee Sioux	115, 076	25, 000	.....	....	......	32	1, 472	900	‡175	7, 000	3, 000
Flandreau	....	14, 400	.....	....	......	......	820	186	‡96	4, 000	5, 000
NEVADA.											
Nevada Agency.											
Pi-Ute, Moapa River	1, 000	1, 000									
Pah-Ute, Walker River	318, 815	1, 000	7	30	15	......	85	......	....	20	....
Pah-Ute, Pyramid Lake	322, 000	5, 000									

* Includes Fort Peck and Gros Ventre Agencies.
† Miners and farmers, occupying many thousand acres, principally mountainous.

sources of subsistence of the different Indian tribes—Continued.

during the year by Indians.			Other results of Indian labor.				Stock owned by Indians.					Per cent. of subsistence obtained by—		
Bushels of oats and barley.	Bushels of vegetables.	Tons of hay cut.	Feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Rods of fencing made.	Value of robes and furs sold.	Horses.	Mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Fishing, hunting, root-gathering, &c.	Issue of government rations.
......	3,595				40									
360	2,075	4,272	679,100	300	300	$4,000	517	......	1,155	870	12	75	25	....
21,620	22,307				11,500									
......	1,300	......	....	125	12,500	20,000	4,500	10	68	......	......	25	50	25
......	....	......	5,000	250	200	27,750	13,000	400	800	......	......	.....	62	38
3,500	3,615	60					4,500		3,150	315				
3,000	3,110	40	100,000	1,000	3,750	3,500	4,500	3	3,150	315	....	75	15	10
500	300	......					1,000		600	60				
......	100	......	40,000	200	320	10,000	2,500	......	......	......	......	17	42	41
......	200	......	....	50	300	6,000	......	......	......	......	......	5	60	35
500	545	700	....	200	500	....	120	9	111	492	......	100	....	....
......	135	300	....	50	1,300	....	154	10	248	159	......	100	....	....
500	1,875	20,000	31,998	500	500	....	497	6	166	75	......	100	....	....
......	1,675	1,500	40,035	300	....	....	600	1	100	150	......	50	40	10
50	350	......	2,275	189	....	10	400	2	......	25	......	30	10	60
2,000	3,800	1,000	75,000	2,000	500	1,000	424	11	400	91	......	60	5	35
1,400	2,000	350	....	300	....	200	139	......	58	......	......	100	....	....
												...	95	5
300	50	160	17,129	100	500	10	200	1	5	......	......	66	29	5
												66	29	5

‡ Taken from last year's report.
§ Partly in Kansas.

Table showing agricultural improvements, stock, productions, and

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.									Produce raised	
	Number of acres in reserve.	Number of acres tillable.	Number of whites unlawfully on reserve.	Number of acres occupied by white intruders.	Number of acres cultivated during the year by government.	Number of acres cultivated during the year by school children.	Number of acres cultivated during the year by Indians.	Number of acres broken during the year by Indians.	Number of allotments in severalty.	Bushels of wheat.	Bushels of corn.
NEVADA—Contin'd.											
Western Shoshone Agency.											
Shoshone and Gosh Ute	243,200	......	2	400	......	......	500	300	....	3,000	100
NEW MEXICO.											
Abiquiu Agency.											
Jicarilla Apache	307,200	......	.....	......	......	......	......	......	....	......	......
Mescalero Agency.											
Mescalero and Warm Spring Apache*	570,240	......	.....	......	55	......	......	......	....	......	......
Navajo Agency.											
Navajo	5,468,160	15,000	.....	......	11	......	9,989	......	....	500	6,000
Pueblo Agency.											
Pueblo, Muache Ute and Jicarilla Apache	883,131	132,025	.....	......	......	......	28,000	......	....	38,000	52,000
NEW YORK.											
New York Agency.											
Senecas and Onondagas on Allegany Reservation	30,469		§40	400	......	......	5,335	2,670	....	1,785	14,200
Senecas, Cayugas, and Onondagas on Cattaraugus Reservation	21,680		§50	410	......	50	9,040	4,260	....	6,695	38,425
Senecas on Cornplanter Reservation	640		...	......	......	......	416	134	30	260	1,000
Senecas of Tonawanda band and Oneidas on Tonawanda Reservation	7,549	30,352	...	......	......	......	2,360	990	....	3,250	9,850
Tuscaroras and Onondagas on Tuscarora Reservation	5,000		§40	175	......	......	4,270	2,125	....	4,700	11,300
Onondagas and Oneidas on Onondaga Reservation	6,100		§31	500	......	......	1,556	605	....	490	3,160
Oneidas on Oneida Reservation	288		...	......	......	......	260	140	....	320	820
Saint Regis on Saint Regis Reservation	14,640		§50	1,000	......	......	4,260	1,250	....	2,360	2,175
NORTH CAROLINA.											
Eastern Cherokee Special Agency.											
Eastern Cherokee	65,211	5,000	.....	......	......	......	¶5,000	......	....	......	†25,000
OREGON.											
Grand Ronde Agency.											
Molel, Clackama, Rogue River, Wapatoe, Umpqua, and others	61,440	10,000	.....	......	10	21	2,720	672	608	11,000	......

* Wool raised, 900,000 pounds. ‡300,000 goats and 1,000 burros. †4,000 blankets. § Working

sources of subsistence of the different Indian tribes—Continued.

during the year by Indians.			Other results of Indian labor.				Stock owned by Indians.					Per cent. of subsistence obtained by—		
Bushels of oats and barley.	Bushels of vegetables.	Tons of hay cut.	Feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Rods of fencing made.	Value of robes and furs sold.	Horses.	Mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Fishing, hunting, root-gathering, &c.	Issue of government rations.
3,000	2,100	500	....	200	450	....	430	......	40	......	......	50	17	33
......	....	......	....	......	....	....	1,200	50	......	......	......	.....	5	95
......	....	......	....	......	320	....	....	......	......	......	......	.....	....	100
(*)	100	20	20,000	......	....	(†)	40,000	500	500	(‡)	700,000	93	....	7
......	1,500	100	1,000	2,000	....	....	3,800	950	9,500	400	150,000	100	....	....
11,275	18,550	860	1,500	1,500	500	....	157	......	376	338	44	100	....	....
39,250	41,246	1,275	1,790	1,790	650	....	325	2	572	898	....	100	....	....
780	1,640	60	100	100	40	....	16	......	46	60	....	100	....	....
6,000	7,475	510	460	460	300	....	143	......	180	250	....	100	....	....
7,800	23,960	720	480	480	300	....	158	......	159	260	....	100	....	....
280	6,930	240	420	420	200	....	56	......	70	130	....	100	....	....
970	2,730	75	80	80	25	....	17	......	33	45	....	100	....	....
8,225	11,775	1,200	890	890	400	....	194	......	284	200	....	100	....	....
......	¶1,400	¶20	....	......	....	....	¶100	¶20	¶1,000	¶1,800	....	¶95	¶5	....
13,078	2,499	898	51,307	908	2,108	$1,009	826	18	837	891	418	96	4	....

lands on shares; for the most part leased of widows and indigent persons, who are unable to work lands themselves. ¶ Taken from last year's report.

Table showing agricultural improvements, stock, productions, and

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.									Produce raised	
	Number of acres in reserve.	Number of acres tillable.	Number of whites unlawfully on reserve.	Number of acres occupied by white intruders.	Number of acres cultivated during the year by government.	Number of acres cultivated during the year by school children.	Number of acres cultivated during the year by Indians.	Number of acres broken during the year by Indians.	Number of allotments in severalty.	Bushels of wheat.	Bushels of corn.
OREGON—Cont'd.											
Klamath Agency.											
Klamath, Modoc, and Walpahpe and Yahooskin Snake.	1,056,000	20,000	.....	....	4	......	400	10	....	30	....
Malheur Agency.											
Piute and Snake	1,778,560	12,000	50	....	200	......	....	......	....	....	....
Siletz Agency.											
Rogue River, Tootootnay, and others	225,000	2,000	.....	....	40	6	1,956	400	....	1,500	....
Umatilla Agency.											
Walla Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla.	268,800	150,000	.....	....	20	......	2,000	500	....	3,000	500
Warm Spring Agency.											
Warm Spring, Wasco, and Tenino....	464,000	3,600	.....	....	6	......	2,000	500	....	10,000	500
UTAH.											
Uintah Valley Agency.											
Uintah Ute	2,039,040	320,000	.....	....	9	......	220	......	....	1,206	600
WASHINGTON TERRITORY.											
Colville Agency.											
Cœur d'Aléne, Spokane, Colville, Lake, Calispel, O'Kinakane, San Poel, and Methow.	2,800,000	2,000	.....	....	......	25	3,400	1,000	....	18,000	500
Neah Bay Agency.											
Makah and Quillehute	23,040	100	.....	....	60	7	30	......	....	....	....
Puyallup Agency.											
Puyallup	18,062	1,200	.....	....	......	48	1,200	50	164	2,825	40
Nisqually...........	4,717	300	.....	....	......	......	120	30	....	730	18
Squaxin	1,494	150	.....	....	......	......	25	2	31	......	2
Chehalis	4,225	100	.....	....	......	40	250	5	....	730	5
Quinaielt Agency.											
Quinaielt, Queet, Hoh, and Quillehute	224,000	10,000	.....	....	7	1	25	8	....	....	....
Shoal Water Bay† ...	335	12	.....	....	......	......	....	......	....	....	....
S'Kokomish Agency.											
S'Klallam...........	4,987	800	.....	......	.....	......	50	15	....	50	....
S'Kokomish or Twana...........					60	......	125	5	40	....	....
Tulalip Agency.											
D'Wamish, Snohomish, Lummi, Etakmur, Swinomish, and Muckleshoot.	52,648	600	.....	....	25	10	965	146	....	120	....

* Goats, 42.

sources of subsistence of the different Indian tribes—Continued.

during the year by Indians.			Other results of Indian labor.				Stock owned by Indians.					Per cent. of subsistence obtained by—		
Bushels of oats and barley.	Bushels of vegetables.	Tons of hay cut.	Feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Rods of fencing made.	Value of robes and furs sold.	Horses.	Mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Fishing, hunting, root-gathering, &c.	Issue of government rations.
......	20	250	350, 000	1, 000	4, 000	$1, 000	2, 500	8	200	......	......	50	50	....
......	......	......	......	......	100	......	......	......	......	......	......	0	0	0
5, 500	4, 310	200	144, 614	300	975	250	200	3	75	50	9	68	16	16
700	1, 000	600	......	......	2, 000	......	17, 100	......	3, 000	600	1, 000	80	20	....
1, 575	3, 090	175	20, 000	......	2, 500	350	3, 900	10	525	20	100	63	31	6
500	740	10	27, 000	100	......	1, 000	1, 394	5	1, 052	......	(*)	50	25	25
17, 000	4, 150	150	60, 000	2, 500	2, 000	500	5, 000	8	2, 500	250	......	80	20	....
......	2, 900	8	......	100	74	20, 000	22	......	38	......	......	5	90	5
6, 850	18, 293	1, 100	......	1, 200	700	......	325	5	383	425	107	95	5	....
1, 580	2, 970	61	......	......	60	......	95	2	77	6	100	100	....	....
......	167	18	......	......	29	......	23	......	22	......	......	75	25	....
460	1, 033	188	......	......	580	......	109	2	29	5	20	100	....	....
......	3, 100	16	......	25	40	1, 500	50	......	25	......	......	50	50	....
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	....	....
50	800	40	......	......	500	......	10	......	10	40	......	75	25	....
50	300	100	......	100	300	......	100	2	40	......	......	75	25	....
2, 790	12, 600	1, 575	130, 000	725	960	1, 544	950	2	1, 175	785	290	60	38	2

* Taken from last year's report.

Table showing agricultural improvements, stock, productions, and

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands. *									Produce raised	
	Number of acres in reserve.	Number of acres tillable.	Number of whites unlawfully on reserve.	Number of acres occupied by white intruders.	Number of acres cultivated during the year by government.	Number of acres cultivated during the year by school children.	Number of acres cultivated during the year by Indians.	Number of acres broken during the year by Indians.	Number of allotments in severalty.	Bushels of wheat.	Bushels of corn.
OREGON—Continued.											
Yakama Agency.											
Yakama, Palouse, Pisquose, Wenatspham, Klikatat, Klinquit, Kowassayee, Siaywa, Skinpah, Wisham, Shyick, Ochechole, Kamiltpah, Seapcat, Bannack, and Pi-Ute	800,000	130,000	.....	....	1,200	10	8,000	300	20	35,000	150
WISCONSIN.											
Green Bay Agency.											
Stockbridge	11,520	330	.....	....	......	......	220	......	‡46 (Stockbridge, Oneida, Menomonee)	100	375
Oneida	65,540	5,000	1	100	......	......	3,200	100		4,000	18,000
Menomonee	231,680	1,240	.....	....	77	......	1,600	100		200	1,500
La Pointe Agency.											
Chippewa of Lake Superior	§536,756	2,075	.....	....	12	......	2,098	249	‡436	100	1,435
WYOMING.											
Shoshone Agency.											
Shoshone	1,520,000 (Shoshone and Arapaho)	30,000	24	800	15	......	225	......	30	......	....
Arapaho							100	100	....	......	....

* 1 per cent. Pi-Utes and Bannacks. † All Pi-Utes and Bannacks.

sources of subsistence of the different Indian tribes.—Continued.

during the year by Indians.			Other results of Indian labor.				Stock owned by Indians.					Per cent. of subsistence obtained by—		
Bushels of oats and barley.	Bushels of vegetables.	Tons of hay cut.	Feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Rods of fencing made.	Value of robes and furs sold.	Horses.	Mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Fishing, hunting, root-gathering, &c.	Issue of government rations.
3,200	5,150	1,000	375,000	200	1,920	$1,200	17,000	100	5,000	200	150	*76	14	†10
750	1,135	20	....	......	....	....	30	......	30	35	......	100	....	....
15,000	6,500	500	....	1,000	200	....	250	......	300	550	......	100	....	....
900	5,850	550	157,500	130	900	500	300	......	250	600	2	90	10	....
775	10,283	823	3,500	2,600	2,142	24,160	87	......	250	94	8	65	35	....
......	....	......	....	75	400	3,000	6,000	......	2,000	......	......	25	25	50
......	....	......	....	75	....	3,000	3,000	......	......	......	......	10	10	80

‡ Taken from last year's report. § Reservations partly in Minnesota.

RECAPITULATION.

Number of acres in Indian reservations*	150, 756, 579
Number of acres tillable	18, 236, 317
Number of whites unlawfully on reserves	1, 396
Number of acres occupied by white intruders	99, 851
Number of acres cultivated by the government during the year	6, 181
Number of acres cultivated by school children during the year	593
Number of acres cultivated by Indians during the year	70, 540
Number of acres broken by the government during the year	1, 978
Number of acres broken by Indians during the year	27, 078
Number of allotments made in severalty to Indians	3, 326
Number of rods of fencing made during the year	100, 523

Produce raised during the year.

Bushels of wheat, by government, 22,283; by Indians, 408,822; by school children, 1,567	432, 672
Bushels of corn, by government, 12,035; by Indians, 604,103; by school children, 5,985	622, 123
Bushels of oats and barley, by government, 25,629; by Indians, 224,899; by school children, 4,779	255, 307
Bushels of vegetables, by government, 13,741; by Indians, 375,863; by school children, 9,301	398, 905
Cabbage, heads of, by Indians, 2,700; by school children, 3,422	6, 122
Tons of hay cut, by government, 6,149; by Indians, 75,745; by school children, 512	82, 406
Number of melons raised, by Indians, 303,626; by school children, 1,900	305, 526
Number of pumpkins raised, by Indians, 362,412; by school children, 2,718	365, 130

Stock owned.

Horses, by government, 673; by Indians, 212,001	212, 674
Mules, by government, 266; by Indians, 3,837	4, 103
Cattle, by government, 6,349; by Indians, 78,939; by school children, 93	85, 381
Swine, by government, 301; by Indians, 39,081; by school children, 131	39, 513
Sheep by Indians, 864,270; by school children, 9	864, 279

Other results of Indian labor.

Cords of wood cut	92, 166
Feet of lumber sawed	4, 025, 612
Value of robes and furs sold	$157, 917
Pounds of wool raised	900, 000
Number of shingles made	200, 000
Number of barrel staves made	100, 000
Number of pounds of maple-sugar made	312, 800
Number of willow baskets made	1, 500
Number of barrels of fish sold	2, 870
Number of cords of hemlock bark pared for sale	3, 500
Bushels of berries gathered	10, 900
Bushels of wild rice gathered	54, 100
Number of pounds of butter made	2, 860
Gallons of maple sirup made	600

Five civilized tribes in the Indian Territory.

Number of acres under cultivation	314, 398
Number of bushels of wheat raised	336, 424
Number of bushels of corn raised	2, 346, 042
Number of bushels of oats and barley raised	124, 568
Number of bushels of vegetables raised	595, 000
Number of tons of hay cut	125, 500
Number of horses owned	61, 453
Number of mules owned	5, 138
Number of cattle owned	297, 040
Number of swine owned	400, 282
Number of sheep owned	34, 034
Number of bales of cotton raised	16, 800
Number of whites unlawfully on reserves	7, 425

* Indian lands without agency, viz:

Ponca Reserve in Dakota	96, 000
Cœur d'Alêne Reserve in Idaho	736, 000
Black Bob and Miami Reserves in Kansas	35, 721
Mille Lac Reserve in Minnesota†	61, 014
Columbia Reserve in Washington Territory	2, 992, 240
Suppia Reservation in Arizona	38, 400
Klamath River Reservation in California	25, 600
Total	3, 984, 975

† The Mille Lac Chippewas are under the White Earth Agency.

66 591

Medical and vital statistics of the Indian tribes for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880.

Names of agencies.	Miasmatic diseases.	Syphilis and gonorrhœa.	Constitutional diseases.	Tubercular diseases.	Parasitic diseases.	Special diseases.							Locomotive system.	Integumentary system.	Casualties.	Deaths.	Births.	Vaccination.
	I, 1.	I, 2.	II, 1.	II, 2.	III.	IV, 1.	IV, 2.	IV, 3.	IV, 4.	IV, 5.	IV, 6.	IV, 7.	IV, 8.	IV, 9.	V.			
Colorado River	18	63	12	....	....	19	13	....	....	26	14	....	20	13	7	23	6	......
Pima, Maricopa, and Papago	967	204	159	27	9	202	299	37	1	368	226	31	29	100	85	9	4	......
San Carlos	1, 666	714	166	....	....	99	1, 304	119	....	202	117	27	....	182	807	17	10	......
Hoopa Valley	23	267	163	50	21	69	70	7	....	97	72	56	7	91	63	15	8	......
Round Valley	287	53	49	9	17	212	133	12	3	140	155	9	19	101	16	28	13	......
Mission	295	159	114	52	5	49	63	64	....	59	255	8	....	3	10	7	63	......
Los Pinos	177	15	29	5	1	36	52	3	3	45	177	6	4	13	17	6	1	......
Southern Ute	39	44	45	3	....	5	77	3	2	66	8	6	1	17	11	9	9	......
White River	2	2	3	....	....	9	7	....	....	1	6	....	....	4	6	5	....	......
Cheyenne River	43	5	48	22	13	8	27	2	2	111	29	9	4	17	30	42	79	......
Crow Creek	26	....	15	30	6	11	30	....	1	89	26	5	....	15	18	14	21	......
Devil's Lake	39	5	28	79	6	13	43	2	2	87	45	8	....	75	19	50	64	......
Fort Berthold	79	69	166	90	22	65	312	4	....	179	178	32	3	157	69	24	24	438
Lower Brulé	37	....	14	40	5	9	10	....	1	66	28	4	1	14	5	12	21	......
Pine Ridge (Red Cloud)	262	21	32	81	42	35	50	3	....	378	82	25	2	6	22	16	129	......
Rosebud (Spotted Tail)	303	1	117	133	186	100	59	10	....	244	336	47	2	174	99	14	....	53
Sisseton	150	2	45	55	14	172	75	7	2	282	110	13	15	41	33	19	1	......
Standing Rock	562	257	329	488	225	256	290	137	282	659	326	517	132	245	245	83	23	......
Fort Hall	63	200	69	113	12	92	365	4	....	153	128	2	....	....	8	23	7	......
Yankton	598	215	69	188	23	71	110	13	....	62	161	7	61	172	13	30	....	401
Nez Percé	145	....	69	127	....	84	168	....	....	223	155	....	....	43	44	8	7	......
Cheyenne and Arapaho	1, 268	444	....	476	1, 811	530	2, 308	....	1	1, 770	2, 370	....	2	23	142	121	29	......
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita	1, 563	404	358	28	77	249	604	74	4	1, 146	1, 257	11	6	285	227	50	12	......
Osage and Kaw	1, 647	219	129	366	23	400	276	73	....	575	735	8	61	275	54	60	....	......
Pawnee	790	88	72	75	40	48	224	6	....	29	112	5	6	69	15	18	3	......
Ponca	1, 297	5	36	50	....	4	39	....	....	172	25	3	....	...	10	50	49	......
Quapaw	310	13	43	27	78	53	189	5	3	124	84	6	....	125	1	14	35	......
Sac and Fox	889	12	33	33	34	43	270	29	6	62	111	16	....	13	11	17	74	59
Kansas	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	4	......
Mackinac	27	23	58	58	11	42	17	6	2	67	68	30	6	15	16	7	9	......
White Earth	500	93	1, 168	291	127	277	179	67	38	390	448	77	46	122	85	31	28	......
Blackfeet	210	205	29	59	9	2	163	....	....	114	52	14	2	54	16	14	44	......
Crow	966	147	292	109	99	79	481	41	5	332	532	29	2	153	23	22	2	......
Flathead	138	5	10	88	9	16	35	1	10	40	7	2	5	19	7	45	60	......
Fort Peck	203	206	105	104	69	196	257	65	128	109	176	34	113	61	162	32	....	277

Medical and vital statistics of the Indian tribes for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880—Continued.

Names of agencies.	Miasmatic diseases.	Syphilis and gonorrhœa.	Constitutional diseases.	Tubercular diseases.	Parasitic diseases.	Special diseases.							Locomotive system.	Integumentary system.	Casualties.	Deaths.	Births.	Vaccination.
	I, 1.	I, 2.	II, 1.	II, 2.	III.	IV, 1.	IV, 2.	IV, 3.	IV, 4.	IV, 5.	IV, 6.	IV, 7.	IV, 8.	IV, 9.	V.			
Great Nemaha	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......		......	......	......	23	15	......
Otoe'	303	11	9	46	50	163	106	31	8	354	60	7	9	64	1	16	17	......
Santee	141	5	15	305	49	10	80	......	1	47	54	26	......	76	59	20	36	70
Winnebago and Omaha	797	23	92	161	99	320	249	49	17	346	300	9	......	34	77	17	......	......
Nevada	149	46	24	8	......	1	42	3	......	158	2	......	......	1	7	5	22	201
Western Shoshone	62	68	27	18	2	16	106	......	1	77	......	......	6	35	8	13	11	......
Mescalero	373	25	204	5	2	64	156	12	......	51	25	8	5	5	43	30	27	......
Navajo	30	61	72	9	......	45	25	12	......	107	16	4	6	3	20	6	......	......
New York	23	16	51	84	10	28	11	......	8	61	47	39	......	10	9	6	......	......
Klamath	171	67	103	11	31	12	123	3	......	36	50	14	......	11	77	16	5	......
Siletz	136	62	16	63	39	4	13	......	1	28	7	......	......	8	15	23	36	......
Umatilla	51	15	37	95	29	3	14	6	......	25	24	8	7	16	14	8	......	......
Warm Springs	142	17	37	18	......	103	60	11	......	84	23	3	......	26	31	16	14	......
Colville	147	20	57	95	2	12	123	14	7	83	11	5	3	28	26	23	7	5
Neah Bay	79	14	111	111	2	30	18	7	2	113	50	14	......	48	49	24	34	......
Nisqually	187	215	180	105	129	94	137	54	10	200	112	23	10	78	38	21	17	......
Quinaielt	106	11	63	21	4	65	43	15	1	191	81	15	18	59	136	3	6	......
S'Kokomish	43	13	37	9	10	3	24	6	4	89	29	16	14	23	17	2	12	2
Tulalip	77	54	135	174	30	52	98	3	1	102	93	5	......	28	29	24	22	......
Yakama	341	12	34	336	2	15	260	21	1	113	35	21	4	294	89	40	......	......
Green Bay	150	18	72	159	36	35	78	9	11	137	91	19	1	29	23	42	40	......
Shoshone and Bannock	42	105	55	44	60	27	222	6	10	153	172	84	16	95	48	14	4	......
Indian Training School	9	......	8	54	......	3	35	27	1	1	64	9	5	11	5	4	......	......
Total	18,984	6,488	5,853	5,186	3,579	4,736	11,047	1,078	478	10,926	9,520	1,376	659	4,679	3,215	1,386	1,163	1,516

AGREEMENT WITH THE CROWS.

The chiefs of the Crow tribe of Indians now present in Washington hereby give their own consent and promise to use their best endeavors to procure the consent of the adult male members of said tribe to cede to the United States all that part of the present Crow reservation in the Territory of Montana described as follows, to wit:

Beginning in mid-channel of the Yellowstone River, at a point opposite the mouth of Boulder Creek; thence up the mid-channel of said river to the point where it crosses the southern boundary of Montana, being the forty-fifth degree of north latitude; thence east along said parallel of latitude to the one hundred and ninth meridian of longitude; thence north on said meridian, to a point six miles south of the first standard parallel south, being on the township-line between townships six and seven south; thence west on said township-line to the one hundred and tenth meridian of longitude; thence north along said meridian to a point either west or east of the source of the Eastern Branch of Boulder Creek; thence in a straight line to the source of the Eastern Branch of Boulder Creek; thence down said Eastern Branch to Boulder Creek; thence down Boulder Creek, and to the place of beginning.

The said chiefs of the Crow tribe of Indians promise to obtain the consent of their people as aforesaid to the cession of the territory of their reserve as above, on the following express conditions:

First. That the Government of the United States cause the agricultural lands remaining in their reservation to be properly surveyed and divided among the said Indians in severalty in the proportions hereinafter mentioned, and to issue patents to them respectively therefor, so soon as the necessary laws are passed by Congress. Allotments in severalty of said surveyed lands shall be made as follows: To each head of a family not more than one-quarter of a section, with an additional quantity of grazing-land, not exceeding one-quarter of a section. To each single person over eighteen years of age not more than one-eighth of a section, with an additional quantity of grazing-land not exceeding one-eighth of a section. To each orphan child under eighteen years of age not more than one-eighth of a section, with an additional quantity of grazing-land not exceeding one-eighth of a section; and to each other person, under eighteen years, or who may be born prior to said allotments, one-eighth of a section, with a like quantity of grazing-land. All allotments to be made with the advice of the agent for said Indians, or such other person as the Secretary of the Interior may designate for that purpose, upon the selection of the Indians, heads of families selecting for their minor children, and the agent making the allotment for each orphan child.

The title to be acquired by the Indians shall not be subject to alienation, lease, or incumbrance, either by voluntary conveyance of the grantee or his heirs, or by the judgment, order, or decree of any court, or subject to taxation of any character, but shall be and remain inalienable, and not subject to taxation for the period of twenty-five years, and until such time thereafter as the President may see fit to remove the restriction, which shall be incorporated in the patents.

Second. That in consideration of the cession of territory to be made by the said Crow tribe, the United States, in addition to the annuities and sums for provisions and clothing stipulated and provided for in existing treaties and laws, agrees to appropriate annually for twenty-five years the sum of thirty thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the President for the benefit of said Indians, in assisting them to erect houses, to procure seeds, farming implements, stock, or in cash, as the President may direct.

Third. That if at any time hereafter the Crow Indians shall consent to permit cattle to be driven across their reservation or grazed on the same, the Secretary of the Interior shall fix the amount to be paid by parties desiring so to drive or graze cattle; all moneys arising from this source to be paid to the Indians under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe.

Fourth. All existing provisions of the treaty of May seventh, 1868, shall continue in force.

Done at Washington, this fourteenth day of May, anno Domini eighteen hundred and eighty.

PLENTY COOS, his x mark.
OLD CROW, his x mark.
TWO BELLY, his x mark.
LONG ELK, his x mark.
PRETTY EAGLE, his x mark.
MEDICINE CROW, his x mark.

Witnesses:

A. M. QUIVLY, *Interpreter.*
E. J. BROOKS.
J. F. STOEK.
A. R. KELLER, *United States Indian Agent.*

AGREEMENT WITH SHOSHONES, BANNACKS, AND SHEEPEATERS, OF IDAHO.

The chiefs and headmen of the Shoshones, Bannacks, and Sheepeaters of the Lemhi Agency hereby agree to surrender their reservation at Lemhi and to remove to and settle upon the Fort Hall Reservation in Idaho, and to take up lands in severalty on that reservation as hereinafter provided.

2. The chiefs and headmen of the Shoshones and Bannacks of Fort Hall hereby agree to the settlement of the Lemhi Indians upon the Fort Hall Reservation in Idaho, and they also agree to cede to the United States the following territory, namely:

Beginning where the north line of township nine south intersects with the eastern line of their reservation; thence west with the extension of said line to the Port Neuf River; thence down and with the Port Neuf River to where said township line crosses the same; thence west with said line to Marsh Creek; thence up Marsh Creek to where the north line of township number ten south intersects with the same; thence west with said line to the western boundary of said reservation; thence south and with the boundaries of said reservation to the place of beginning; including also such quantity of land on the north side of the Port Neuf River as H. O. Harkness may be entitled to enter under existing law, the same to be conformed to the public surveys so as to include the improvement of said Harkness.

3. In view of the cessions contained in the above articles, the United States agree to pay to the Lemhi Indians the sum of four thousand dollars per annum for twenty years, and to the Fort Hall Indians the sum of six thousand dollars per annum for twenty years, the same to be in addition to any sums to which the above-named Indians are now entitled by treaty, and all provisions of existing treaties, so far as they relate to funds, to remain in full force and effect.

4. Allotments in severalty of the remaining lands on the Fort Hall Reservation shall be made as follows: To each head of a family not more than one-quarter of a section, with an additional quantity of grazing-land not exceeding one-quarter of a section. To each single person over eighteen years of age, and to each other person under eighteen years, now living, or who may be born prior to said allotments, not more than one-eighth of a section, with an additional quantity of grazing-land not exceeding one-eighth of a section. All allotments to be made with the advice of the agent for said Indians, or such other person as the Secretary of the Interior may designate for that purpose, upon the selections of the Indians, heads of families selecting for their minor children, and the agent making the allotment for each orphan child.

5. The Government of the United States shall cause the lands of the Fort Hall Reservation, above named, to be properly surveyed and to be divided among the said Indians in severalty in the proportions hereinbefore mentioned, and shall issue patents to them respectively therefor so soon as the necessary laws are passed by Congress. The title to be acquired thereto by the Indians shall not be subject to alienation, lease, or incumbrance, either by voluntary conveyance of the grantee or his heirs, or by the judgment, order, or decree of any court, or subject to taxation of any character, but shall be and remain inalienable and not subject to taxation for the period of twenty-five years, and until such time thereafter as the President may see fit to remove the restriction, which shall be incorporated in the patents.

Done at the city of Washington, this fourteenth day of May, anno Domini eighteen hundred and eighty.

(Signed)

TEN DOY, his x mark.
TISSI DIMIT, his x mark.
GROUSE PETE, his x mark.
JACK GIBSON, his x mark.
TI KEE, his x mark.
CAPTAIN JIM, his x mark.
JACK TEN DOY, his x mark.

Witnesses:
J. F. STOEK.
JOS. T. BENDER.
A. F. GENTES.
CHARLEY RAINEY, *Acting Interpreter.*
JOHN A. WRIGHT, *U. S. Indian Agent.*

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS, WITH THEIR POST-OFFICE ADDRESS.

General Clinton B. Fisk, chairman, 3 Broad street, New York City.
William Stickney, secretary, New York avenue, corner Fifteenth street, Washington D. C.
Orange Judd, New York City.
W. H. Lyon, 483 Broadway, New York City.
B. Rush Roberts, Sandy Springs, Md.
Albert K. Smiley, Providence, R. I.
General George Stoneman, Los Angeles, Cal.

LIST OF INDIAN AGENCIES ASSIGNED TO THE SEVERAL RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

FRIENDS.—Great Nemaha, Otoe, and Santee, in Nebraska, and Pawnee, in the Indian Territory.

METHODIST.—Hoopa Valley, Round Valley, and Tule River, in California; Yakama, Neah Bay, and Quinaielt, in Washington Territory; Klamath and Siletz, in Oregon; Blackfeet, Crow, and Fort Peck, in Montana; Fort Hall and Lemhi, in Idaho; and Mackinac, in Michigan. *Rev. Dr. J. M. Reid, secretary Missionary Society Methodist Episcopal Church,* 805 *Broadway, New York City.*

CATHOLIC.—Tulalip and Colville, in Washington Territory; Grand Ronde and Umatilla, in Oregon; Flathead, in Montana; and Standing Rock and Devil's Lake, in Dakota. *General Charles Ewing, Catholic commissioner, Washington, D. C.*

BAPTIST.—Union (Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws, and Seminoles), in the Indian Territory; and Nevada, in Nevada. *Rev. Dr. H. L. Morehouse, secretary American Baptist Home Missionary Society, No.* 28 *Astor House offices, New York City.*

PRESBYTERIAN.—Navajo, Mescalero, Apache, and Pueblo, in New Mexico; Nez Percés, in Idaho; and Uintah Valley, in Utah. *Rev. Dr. J. C. Lowrie, secretary Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church,* 23 *Center street, New York City.*

CONGREGATIONAL.—Green Bay and La Pointe, in Wisconsin; Sisseton and Fort Berthold, in Dakota; and S'Kokomish, in Washington Territory. *Rev. Dr. M. E. Strieby, secretary American Missionary Association,* 56 *Reade street, New York City.*

REFORMED.—Colorado River, Pima and Maricopa, and San Carlos, in Arizona. *Rev. Dr. J. M. Ferris, secretary Board of Missions Reformed Church,* 34 *Vesey street, New York City.*

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.—White Earth, in Minnesota; Crow Creek, Lower Brulé, Cheyenne River, Yankton, Rosebud, and Pine Ridge, in Dakota; Ponca, in Indian Territory; and Shoshone, in Wyoming. *Rev. A. H. Twing, secretary Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church,* 30 *Bible House, New York City.*

UNITARIAN.—Los Pinos, in Colorado. *Rev. Rush R. Shippen, secretary American Unitarian Association,* 7 *Tremont Place, Boston.*

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN.—Warm Springs, in Oregon. *Rev. John G. Brown, D. D., secretary Home Mission Board United Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh, Pa.*

CHRISTIAN UNION.—Malheur, in Oregon. *Rev. F. M. Green, corresponding secretary General Christian Missionary Convention,* 180 *Elm street, Cincinnati, Ohio.*

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN.—Southern Ute, in Colorado. *Rev. J. G. Butler, Washington, D. C.*

INDIAN INSPECTORS.

John McNeil, Saint Louis, Mo.
William J. Pollock, Aurora, Ill.
James M. Haworth, Olathe, Kans.
Robert S. Gardner, Clarksburg, W. Va.
Isaac L. Mahan, Bayfield, Wis.

SPECIAL INDIAN AGENTS AT LARGE.

Eddy B. Townsend, Washington, D. C.
Arden R. Smith, 1606 Olive street, Saint Louis, Mo.

Schedule of Indian agencies; also list of agents, with post-office and telegraphic addresses.

Agency.	Agent.	Post-office address.	Telegraphic address.
ARIZONA.			
Colorado River	Jonathan Biggs	Parker, Ariz	Yuma, Ariz.
Pima and Maricopa, and Papago.	A. B. Ludlam	Pima Agency, Ariz., via Casa Grande	Casa Grande, Ariz.
San Carlos	J. C. Tiffany	Globe City, Pinal County, Ariz	San Carlos Agency, Ariz.
Moquis Pueblo	John H. Sullivan	Fort Defiance, Ariz., via New Mexico	Santa Fé, N. Mex.
CALIFORNIA.			
Hoopa Valley	Capt. E. B. Savage, U. S. A	Hoopa Valley Agency, Humboldt County, Cal	Arcata, Cal.
Round Valley	H. B. Sheldon	Covelo, Mendocino County, Cal	Ukiah, Cal.
Tule River	C. G. Belknap	Porterville, Tulare County, Cal	Visalia, Cal.
Mission	S. S. Lawson	San Bernardino, Cal	San Bernardino, Cal.
COLORADO.			
Los Pinos	W. H. Berry	Los Pinos, Gunnison County, Colo	Lake City, Colo.
Southern Ute	Henry Page	Pagosa Springs, Colo	Alamosa, Colo.
DAKOTA.			
Cheyenne River	Leonard Love	Cheyenne River Agency, Ashmore County, Dak	Cheyenne River Agency, Dak.
Crow Creek	W. E. Dougherty, captain, U. S. A.	Crow Creek Agency, Buffalo County, Dak	Fort Thompson, Dak. (via Yankton, Springfield, or Fort Sully).
Devil's Lake	James McLaughlin	Fort Totten, Ramsey County, Dak	Jamestown, Dak.
Fort Berthold	Jacob Kauffman	Fort Berthold Agency, Stevens County, Dak	Fort Stevenson, Dak.
Lower Brulé	W. H. Parkhurst	Lower Brulé Agency, Dak	Fort Thompson, Dak.
Pine Ridge (Red Cloud)	V. T. McGillycuddy	Pine Ridge Agency, Dak., via Sidney, Nebr	Fort Robinson, Nebr.
Rosebud (Spotted Tail)	John Cook	Rosebud Agency, Dak., via Yankton	White Swan, via Yankton, Dak.
Sisseton	Charles Crissey	Sisseton Agency, Dak	Herman, Minn.
Standing Rock	J. E. Stephan	Fort Yates, Dak	Fort Yates, Dak. (via Bismarck).
Yankton	W. D. E. Andrus	Yankton Agency, Charles Mix County, Dak	Yankton Agency, Greenwood, Dak.
IDAHO.			
Fort Hall	John A. Wright	Ross Fork, Oneida County, Idaho	Ross Fork, Idaho.
Lemhi	E. A. Stone	Lemhi Agency, Lemhi County, Idaho, via Ogden, Utah	Lemhi, via Camas Station, Idaho.
Nez Percé	Charles D. Warner	Lapwai, Nez Percé County, Idaho	Fort Lapwai, Idaho.
INDIAN TERRITORY.			
Cheyenne and Arapaho	John D. Miles	Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency, Darlington, Ind. T	Fort Reno, Ind. T.
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita.	P. B. Hunt	Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency, Anadarko, Ind. T.	Fort Sill, Ind. T.

Osago	L. J. Miles	Pawhuska, Ind. T	Coffeyville, Kans.
Pawnee	E. H. Bowman	Pawnee Agency, Ind. T	Coffeyville, Kans.
Ponca	William Whiting	Ponca Agency, Ind. T.	Arkansas City, Kans.
Quapaw	D. B. Dyer	Seneca, Newton County, Mo	Seneca, Mo.
Sac and Fox	John S. Shorb	Sac and Fox Agency, Ind. T.	Muscogee, Ind. T.
Union	John Q. Tufts	Muscogee, Ind. T	Muscogee, Ind. T.
IOWA.			
Sac and Fox	George L. Davenport	Tama City, Tama County, Iowa	Tama City, Iowa.
KANSAS.			
Pottawatomie	H. C. Linn	Saint Mary's, Pottawatomie County, Kans	Saint Mary's Kans.
MICHIGAN.			
Mackinac	George W. Lee	Ypsilanti, Washtenaw County, Mich	Ypsilanti, Mich.
MINNESOTA.			
White Earth (consolidated).	Charles A. Ruffee	White Earth Agency, Becker County, Minn	Detroit, Minn.
MONTANA.			
Blackfeet	John Young	Blackfeet Agency, Piegan P. O., Choteau County, Mont	Blackfeet Agency, Mont., via Fort Shaw.
Crow	A. R. Keller	Crow Agency, Mont	Crow Agency, Mont.
Flathead	Peter Ronan	Flathead Agency, via Missoula, Mont	Fort Missoula, Mont.
Fort Peck	N. S. Porter	Fort Peck Agency, Fort Buford, Dak	Fort Buford, Dak.
Gros Ventre	W. L. Lincoln	Fort Belknap, Mont	Fort Assinaboine, Mont.
NEBRASKA.			
Great Nemaha	Mahlon B. Kent	Nohart, Richardson County, Nebr	White Cloud, Kans.
Otoe	L. E. Woodin	Otoe Agency, Gage County, Nebr	Otoe Agency, Nebr.
Santee and Flandreau	Isaiah Lightner	Santee Agency, Knox County, Nebr	Springfield, Dak.
Winnebago and Omaha	Arthur Edwards	Winnebago Agency, Dakota County, Nebr	Sioux City, Iowa.
NEVADA.			
Nevada		Wadsworth, Washoe County, Nev	Wadsworth, Nev.
Western Shoshone	John How	Elko, Elko County, Nev	Elko, Nev.
NEW MEXICO.			
Abiquiu	B. M. Thomas	Abiquiu Agency, Tierra Amarilla, Rio Arriba County, N. Mex.	Santa Fé, N. Mex.
Mescalero	S. A. Russell	South Fork, Lincoln County, N. Mex	Mesilla, N. Mex.
Navajo	Capt. F. T. Bennett, U. S. A	Navajo Agency, via Fort Wingate, N. Mex	Albuquerque, N. Mex.
Pueblo	B. M. Thomas	Pueblo Agency, Santa Fé, N. Mex	Santa Fé, N. Mex.
NEW YORK.			
New York	D. Sherman	Forestville, Chautauqua County, N. Y	Forestville,

Schedule of Indian agencies and addresses of agents—Continued.

Agency.	Agent.	Post-office address.	Telegraphic address.
OREGON.			
Grand Ronde	P. B. Sinnott	Grand Ronde, Polk County, Oreg	Salem, Oreg.
Klamath	L. M. Nickerson	Klamath Agency, Lake County, Oreg	Ashland, Oreg.
Malheur	W. V. Rinehart, farmer in charge.	Camp Harney, Grant County, Oreg	The Dalles, Oreg.
Siletz	Edmund A. Swan	Toledo, Benton County, Oreg	Corvallis, Oreg.
Umatilla	R. H. Fay	Pendleton, Umatilla County, Oreg	Pendleton, Oreg.
Warm Springs	John Smith	Warm Springs, Wasco County, Oreg	The Dalles, Oreg.
UTAH.			
Uintah Valley	J. J. Critchlow	Uintah Valley Agency, White Rocks, Utah, via Green River City.	Green River City, Wyo. (thence by mail to agency).
WASHINGTON TERRITORY.			
Colville	John A. Simms	Fort Colville, Stevens County, Wash	Spokane Falls, Wash.
Neah Bay	Charles Willoughby	Neah Bay, Clallam County, Wash	Port Townsend, Wash.
Nisqually	R. H. Milroy	Olympia, Wash	Olympia, Wash.
Quinaielt	Oliver Wood	Peterson's Point, Chehalis County, Wash	Olympia, Wash.
S'Kokomish	Edwin Eells	S'Kokomish Agency, Mason County, Wash	Olympia. Wash.
Tulalip	John O'Keane	Tulalip, Snohomish County, Wash	Seattle, Wash.
Yakama	James H. Wilbur	Fort Simcoe, Yakama County, Wash	The Dalles, Oreg.
WISCONSIN.			
Green Bay	E. Stephens	Keshena, Shawano County, Wis	Clintonville, Wis. (by mail to Keshena),
La Pointe	S. E. Mahan	Bayfield, Wis	Bayfield, via Ashland, Wis.
WYOMING.			
Shoshone	Charles Hatton	Fort Washakie, Sweetwater County, Wyo	Camp Stambaugh, Wyo.

CONTRACT TABLES.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the

BACON. (To be "short, clear sides," winter cured, sound,

Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	W. R. Merriam.	H. O. Armour.	A. Barclay, jr.	L. Spiegelberg.	C. A. Broadwater.	W. A. Paxton.	L. A. Maxfield.	Eugene Amoretti.
Agencies.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*								
Gros Ventres, Mont	15,000						$9 25			
Mescalero, N. Mex	1,000					$16 00				
Navajo, N. Mex	2,000					17 00				
Pueblo, N. Mex	1,950					12 00				
Shoshone, Wyo	25,000									$12 50
Cities.										
Bismarck, Dak	50,000	**50,000**			**$7 74**					
	67,000	**67,000**			**7 94**					
Chicago	200,000			$7 35						
				7 39						
				7 43						
	253,000			7 50						
Kansas City	100,000	**100,000**		**7 60**						
	120,000	**120,000**		**7 70**						
Omaha	25,000							$7 87½		
Sioux City	400,000	**400,000**	**$7 07½**							
	100,000	**100,000**	**7 50**						$7 74	
			8 00						7 70	
									7 67	
									7 65	
									7 63	
	104,000								7 62½	

BARLEY.

Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	W. R. Merriam.	H. O. Armour.	A. Barclay, jr.	L. Spiegelberg.	C. A. Broadwater.	W. A. Paxton.	L. A. Maxfield.	Eugene Amoretti.
Agencies.										
Colorado River, Ariz	26,280	**26,280**								
San Carlos, Ariz	52,704	**52,700**								

BEANS. (To be of good merchantable quality,

Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	W. R. Merriam.	H. O. Armour.	A. Barclay, jr.	L. Spiegelberg.	C. A. Broadwater.	W. A. Paxton.	L. A. Maxfield.	Eugene Amoretti.
Agencies.										
San Carlos, Ariz	30,000	**30,000**								
Abiqniu, N. Mex	4,014					7 75				
Mescalero, N. Mex	2,000					8 50				
Pueblo, N. Mex	850					7 35				
Cities.										
Brainerd	600								2 98⅓	
Chicago	128,370	**98,370**								
Detroit	420								2 98⅓	
New York	128,300									
Ojate	1,000								2 98⅓	
Ortonville	500								3 15	
Sioux City	31,000									
	20,000									
	23,800								2 81⅔	
Saint Louis	23,800								2 73⅓	
Yankton	128,370				2 91⅔					

BEEF.

Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	W. R. Merriam.	H. O. Armour.	A. Barclay, jr.	L. Spiegelberg.	C. A. Broadwater.	W. A. Paxton.	L. A. Maxfield.	Eugene Amoretti.
Agencies.										
Colorado River, Ariz	300,000	**300,000**								
San Carlos, Ariz	3,500,000	**3,500,000**								
Los Pinos, Colo	300,000	**300,000**								
Southern Ute, Colo	300,000	**300,000**								
Cheyenne River, Dak	1,500,000	**1,500,000**	**2 90¾**		3 09					
Crow Creek, Dak	572,000	**572,000**	2 89⅗		2 98					

a In one or two

advertisement of May 10, 1880, for furnishing supplies for the Indian service.

rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

sweet, and merchantable, and put up in gunnies.)

David Balsz.	E. S. Newman.	W. A. Parshall.	R. Dannheim.	H. B. Denman.	L. Mayer.	Charles Johnson.	Thomas D. Burns.	C. D. Woolworth.	David Wing.	A. B. Raymond.	S. C. & H. S. Madden.	C. S. Thurber.	E. C. Palmer.	J. J. Penner.	L. Zeckendorf.
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BARLEY.

David Balsz.	E. S. Newman.	W. A. Parshall.	R. Dannheim.	H. B. Denman.	L. Mayer.	Charles Johnson.	Thomas D. Burns.	C. D. Woolworth.	David Wing.	A. B. Raymond.	S. C. & H. S. Madden.	C. S. Thurber.	E. C. Palmer.	J. J. Penner.	L. Zeckendorf.
$3 85	....	$5 00	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	**$3 00**
....	....	**3 00**	$5 80	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3 25

sound and clean, and put up in barrels.

David Balsz.	E. S. Newman.	W. A. Parshall.	R. Dannheim.	H. B. Denman.	L. Mayer.	Charles Johnson.	Thomas D. Burns.	C. D. Woolworth.	David Wing.	A. B. Raymond.	S. C. & H. S. Madden.	C. S. Thurber.	E. C. Palmer.	J. J. Penner.	L. Zeckendorf.
....	....	**5 25** 5 10	$7 50	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5 25
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BEEF.

David Balsz.	E. S. Newman.	W. A. Parshall.	R. Dannheim.	H. B. Denman.	L. Mayer.	Charles Johnson.	Thomas D. Burns.	C. D. Woolworth.	David Wing.	A. B. Raymond.	S. C. & H. S. Madden.	C. S. Thurber.	E. C. Palmer.	J. J. Penner.	L. Zeckendorf.
*a*3 05	$4 25	**3 05**	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
3 00	....	**2 77**	$4 88	$3 49½	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	**$3 74**	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
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deliveries.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates

BEEF—Continued.

Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	W. C. Oburn.	D. C. Blossom.	I. G. Baker.	T. C. Power.	J. T. Murphy.	W. R. Merriam.	A. Barclay, jr.	C. D. Woolworth.
Agencies.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*								
Devil's Lake, Dak	100, 000	**100,000**							**$3 37**	
Fort Berthold, Dak	225, 000	**225,000**			**$2 60**	$2 67			2 89	
Lower Brulé, Dak	1, 000, 000	**1,000,000**						**$2 84½**	2 98	$2 90
Pine Ridge, Dak	6, 500, 000	**6,500,000**	$2 97					**2 73¼**		
Rosebud, Dak	6, 000, 000	**6,000,000**	3 07					**2 83⅗**		
	1, 500, 000									
Sisseton, Dak	75, 000	**75,000**							**3 37**	
Standing Rock, Dak	2, 500, 000	**1,500,000**				*a*3 09			**3 09**	
	1, 000, 000	**1,000,000**							**2 99**	
	800, 000								3 09	
	700, 000								3 37	
Yankton, Dak	1, 000, 000	**1,000,000**						2 99$\frac{9}{10}$	**2 99**	
Fort Hall, Idaho	900, 000									
Cheyenne and Arapaho, Ind. T.	4, 500, 000	**4,500,000**	**2 64**							
Kaw, Ind. T	100, 000	**100,000**	**2 64**							
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita, Ind. T.	4, 250, 000	**3,250,000**	**2 64**							
Oakland, Ind. T	300, 000	**300,000**	**2 64**							
Osage, Ind. T	800, 000	**800,000**	**2 64**							
Pawnee, Ind. T	500, 000	**500,000**	**2 64**							
Ponca, Ind. T	500, 000	**500,000**	**2 64**							
Quapaw, Ind. T	103, 729	**103,729**	**2 64**							
Sac and Fox, Ind. T	50, 000	**50,000**	**2 64**	$2 95						
	35, 000			***b*6 00**						
Blackfeet, Mont	300, 000	**300,000**			**2 29**	2 35				
Crow, Mont	1, 000, 000	**1,000,000**			2 40	2 55	**$2 39**			
Flathead, Mont	10, 000	**10,000**				**2 85**				
Fort Peck, Mont	800, 000	**800,000**			**2 44**	2 50				
Fort Belknap, Mont	400, 000	**400,000**			2 27	2 28				
Santee, Nebr	500, 000	**500,000**						2 79¾	2 93	**2 70**
Abiquiu, N. Mex	400, 000	**400,000**								
Mescalero, N. Mex	800, 000	**800,000**								
Uintah, Utah	75, 000	**75,000**								
Shoshone, Wyo	900, 000	**900,000**								

CORN. (Full whole grain, sound, sweet and clean, weighing not les

Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	W. C. Oburn.	D. C. Blossom.	I. G. Baker.	T. C. Power.	J. T. Murphy.	W. R. Merriam.	A. Barclay, jr.	C. D. Woolworth.
Southern Ute, Colo	100, 000	**100,000**								
Cheyenne River, Dak	200, 000	**200,000**						**93**		
Crow Creek, Dak	60, 000	**60,000**						**88**		
Lower Brulé, Dak	100, 000	**100,000**						**85**		
Quapaw, Ind. T	9, 650	**9,650**								
Fort Peck, Mont	30, 000	**30,000**				1 58		**1 55**		
Santee, Nebr	29, 200	**29,200**						**70**		
Abiquiu, N. Mex	66, 885	**66,885**								
Mescalero, N. Mex	25, 000	**25,000**								
Navajo, N. Mex	50, 000	**50,000**								

a In four deliveries.

advertisement of May 10, 1880, *for furnishing supplies, &c.*—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

BEEF—Continued.

Thomas D. Burns.	E. S. Newman.	G. Goldberg.	C. A. Broadwater.	W. T. Thornton.	J. K. Moore.	W. P. Noble.	E. Amoretti.	E. Fenlon.	R. Dannheim.	H. B. Denman.	C. P. Roseman.	William Cunningham.	M. C. Murdock.	R. D. Hunter.	J. C. McVay.	L. Spiegelberg.
												$3 47				
	$2 91															
	2 99															
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		$2 98½														
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										2 76			$2 97			
			$2 23													
	2 75															
$3 25																
	3 25			$4 00												
		3 49														
		2 98½			$2 74	$2 75	**$2 64**									

than 56 pounds to the bushel; to be delivered in well-sewed gunnies.)

Thomas D. Burns.	E. S. Newman.	G. Goldberg.	C. A. Broadwater.	W. T. Thornton.	J. K. Moore.	W. P. Noble.	E. Amoretti.	E. Fenlon.	R. Dannheim.	H. B. Denman.	C. P. Roseman.	William Cunningham.	M. C. Murdock.	R. D. Hunter.	J. C. McVay.	L. Spiegelberg.
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									4 72½							**4 45**
									5 45							**4 95**

b Net.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates

CORN—Continued.

Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	R. C. Haywood.	J. Austrian.	L. H. Maxfield.	H. L. Bickford.	J. C. McVay.	W. R. Merriam.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*						
Arkansas City	200,000	**200,000**	**$0 68**					
Bayfield	6,000				$1 11			
Caldwell	200,000		0 84			$0 79		
Duluth	600	**600**		**$1 00**				
Red Cliff	6,000	**6,000**		**1 10**				
Rosebud Landing	1,500,000	**1,500,000**					$0 97	**$0 82**
Seneca	9,650		0 98					
Sioux City	1,919,200							
	1,969,200							0 54$\frac{9}{10}$
	1,000,000							
	500,000				65			
					69			
					77			
	419,200							
	360,000				72			
	600,000							
Yankton	229,200							

COFFEE.

Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	R. C. Haywood.	J. Austrian.	L. H. Maxfield.	H. L. Bickford.	J. C. McVay.	W. R. Merriam.
San Carlos Agency, Ariz.	34,350							
Fort Belknap Agency, Mont	10,000							
Shoshone Agency, Wyo	14,000							
Brainerd	100				15 75			
Bismarck	98,300							
Detroit	144				16 00			
New York	383,000							
		385,000						
	71,500							
	132,000							
	185,000							
	182,000							
	262,000							
	Bags.							
	400							
	661							
	1,048							
	Pounds.							
	114,500				14 49			
Ojate	4,000				16 00			
Omaha	8,000							
Ortonville	6,000				15 85			
Sioux City	114,500				15 29			
Yankton	77,400							

FEED. (Clear corn and oats, fresh

Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	R. C. Haywood.	J. Austrian.	L. H. Maxfield.	H. L. Bickford.	J. C. McVay.	W. R. Merriam.
Gros Ventre Agency, Mont	5,000	**5,000**						
La Pointe Agency, Wis	19,000	**19,000**		1 18½	**1 12½**			
Arkansas City	20,000	**20,000**						
Brainerd	24,000	**24,000**		1 17½	**1 13**			
Sioux City	141,000							
	146,000	**141,000**			**72½**			
Yankton	141,000							

advertisement of May 10, 1880, *for furnishing supplies, &c.*—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

CORN—Continued.

A. C. Davis.	T. C. Power.	J. J. Penner.	E. C. Palmer.	E. P. Wilcox.	E. Amoretti.	W. A. Parshall.	H. W. Banks & Co.	C. S. Thurber.	C. A. Broadwater.	W. A. Paxton.	A. Barclay, jr.	B. G. Arnold.	E. Wheeler.	A. A. Newman.
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COFFEE.

A. C. Davis.	T. C. Power.	J. J. Penner.	E. C. Palmer.	E. P. Wilcox.	E. Amoretti.	W. A. Parshall.	H. W. Banks & Co.	C. S. Thurber.	C. A. Broadwater.	W. A. Paxton.	A. Barclay, jr.	B. G. Arnold.	E. Wheeler.	A. A. Newman.
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									18 25					
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......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	$14 62½	......	......	......	$14 45	$14 57	......
								14 70						
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	**14 24**						
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	$14 79							
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	14 55							
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	15 73							
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	13 99							
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	15 98							
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	14 43						
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	14 68						
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	14 18						
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......		15 74	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	$16 00	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	15 62	......	......	......
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......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	15 03	......	......	......

ground, of good sound grain.)

A. C. Davis.	T. C. Power.	J. J. Penner.	E. C. Palmer.	E. P. Wilcox.	E. Amoretti.	W. A. Parshall.	H. W. Banks & Co.	C. S. Thurber.	C. A. Broadwater.	W. A. Paxton.	A. Barclay, jr.	B. G. Arnold.	E. Wheeler.	A. A. Newman.
......	3 75	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	**2 65**	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	**.93**
......	......	1 13	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
76	......	83	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	98½	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the

FLOUR. ("Straight, full stock" of good, sound wheat, 60 pounds of wheat

Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	L. Zeckendorf.	D. Balsz.	W. A. Parshall.	R. Dannheim.	S. M. Blun.	E. Fenlon.	L. Mayer.	W. R. Merriam.	A. Barclay, jr.	L. H. Maxfield.
Agencies.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*										
Colorado River, Ariz	100,000	**100,000**	$5 75	$6 25	**$5 75**							
San Carlos, Ariz	1,000,000		5 00		4 98	$7 55						
		1,000,000			**5 75**							
					5 20							
	500,000						$6 75					
Los Pinos, Colo	150,000	**150,000**						**$8 45**	$8 15			
								7 45				
Southern Ute, Colo.	100,000	**100,000**				5 75		**6 90**				
								6 00				
Cheyenne River, Dak	330,000									$2 70		
Crow Creek, Dak	124,700									2 63		
Devil's Lake, Dak	140,000											
Fort Berthold, Dak.	170,000									2 94		
Lower Brulé, Dak	150,000									2 60		
Standing Rock, Dak	375,000									2 75		
Fort Hall, Idaho	175,000	**175,000**										
Quapaw, Ind. T	56,280	**56,280**										
Sac and Fox, Ind. T.	76,000											
		67,000										
Blackfeet, Mont	200,000	**200,000**										
Crow, Mont*	250,000	**250,000**										
Fort Belknap, Mont.	200,000	**200,000**										
Fort Peck, Mont	300,000									3 30		
Abiquiu, N. Mex	125,000					4 25						
		125,000				**6 90**						
Mescalero, N. Mex	250,000	**125,000**				**7 49**						
Navajo, N. Mex	75,000	**75,000**				**7 45**						
Shoshone, Wyo	180,000											
Cities.												
Arkansas City	576,000											
		1,250,000										
	130,000											
Bayfield	56,000											$2 79
												2 89
Bismarck	1,000,000										$2 19	
		1,000,000									**2 17**	
											2 23	
											2 29	
Caldwell	1,200,000											
Duluth	81,000										2 49	
		81,000									**2 39**	
	25,000											2 69
												2 79
Jamestown	140,000											
Ojato	140,000										2 49	2 54
		140,000									**2 36**	2 64
Ortonville	125,000	**125,000**									2 49	2 82½
											2 37	2 87½
Rawlins	180,000	**180,000**										
Red Cliff	56,000											
Rosebud Landing	1,800,000									2 57		
Ross Fork	175,000											
Sioux City	500,000											2 27 to 2 39
	400,000											
	250,000											
	1,000,000											2 40
												2 44
												2 45
												2 49
	250,000											2 24
	600,000											

* Also offered by

advertisement of May 10, 1880, *for furnishing supplies, &c.*—Continued.

rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

to be ground down to 43 pounds of flour; delivered in 8-ounce "osnaburgs.")

J. J. Penner.	Frank Vietz.	Julius Austrian.	G. Goldberg.	N. W. Wells.	M. C. Murdock.	A. A. Newman.	J. F. Murphy.	T. C. Power.	I. G. Baker.	M. W. Sheafe, jr.	C. A. Broadwater.	L. Spiegelberg.	E. Amoretti.	T. Dickson.	D. T. Hedges.
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
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......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	$4 02¼	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
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......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	**$3 29**	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	**$2 65**	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	$3 43	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	**3 25**	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	$4 67	**$4 36**	$4 75	......	......	......	......	......	......
							4 47								
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	4 19	**3 97½**	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	**4 48**	4 60	......	$4 87	......	......	......	......
									4 80		4 63				
											4 53				
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	3 85	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	$6 93	......	......	......
												6 49			
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	6 95	......	......	......
												6 45			
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	7 45	......	......	......
												6 95			
......	......	......	4 99	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	$4 55	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	2 67	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	**2 49**									
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	$2 53	......
														2 35	
														2 20	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	2 81	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2 53	......
						2 63								2 35	
														2 20	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	2 97													
......	......	3 22½	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
$2 45	$2 38	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
2 65															
2 23	......	3 09½	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
2 35															
......	......	......	......	**$3 85**	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	3 07	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
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......	......	......	......	3 95	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
2 03	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	$2 72
to															
2 26															
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	$2 07					
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2 17
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2 09					
2 28	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2 17					
2 16															

J. M. Ryan at $3.90.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the

FLOUR—Continued.

Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Augustus Weyl.	Joseph Garneau.	Alex. Barclay, jr.	C. A. Broadwater.	L. Mayer.	W. A. Paxton.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*						
Yankton	400,000	**400,000**						
	1,000,000	**1,000,000**			$2 17			
					2 19			
					2 23			
					2 29			
	600,000							
	500,000	**100,000**			**2 17**			
		500,000			**2 09**			

HARD BREAD. (Best quality used by Army,

Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Augustus Weyl.	Joseph Garneau.	Alex. Barclay, jr.	C. A. Broadwater.	L. Mayer.	W. A. Paxton.
Gros Ventre Agency, Mont	20,000					$6 47		
Saint Louis	300,000		$3 20	$3 44				
		353,100		**3 20**				
Yankton	353,100				4 35			

HOMINY.

Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Augustus Weyl.	Joseph Garneau.	Alex. Barclay, jr.	C. A. Broadwater.	L. Mayer.	W. A. Paxton.
Los Pinos Agency, Colo	2,500	**2,500**					**$9 40**	
Omaha	44,000							$2 25
New York City	75,765							

LARD. ("Prime steam," in tin

Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Augustus Weyl.	Joseph Garneau.	Alex. Barclay, jr.	C. A. Broadwater.	L. Mayer.	W. A. Paxton.
Devil's Lake Agency, Dak	1,000							
Bismarck	1,000				12 75			
Jamestown	1,000							
New York City	8,900							
Ojate	1,000	**1,000**			13 50			
Sioux City	1,900	**1,900**						
Saint Louis	8,900	**6,000**						

MESS PORK. (Well preserved,

Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Augustus Weyl.	Joseph Garneau.	Alex. Barclay, jr.	C. A. Broadwater.	L. Mayer.	W. A. Paxton.
	Barrels.	*Barrels.*						
Devil's Lake Agency, Dak	160							
Brainerd	40	**40**			**11 99**			
Bismarck	285	**285**			**12 42**			
Chicago	100	**100**			**10 40**			
Detroit	87	**92**			**12 15**			
Duluth	80	**80**						
Jamestown	160							
Ojate	160	**160**						
Ortonville	400	**400**			**12 12**			
Red Cliff	113	**113**						
Sioux City	200							
	265	**10**						
	75							
Yankton	240	**240**			**11 89**			
		200			**11 87**			

OATS. (Bright and clean, weighing

Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Augustus Weyl.	Joseph Garneau.	Alex. Barclay, jr.	C. A. Broadwater.	L. Mayer.	W. A. Paxton.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*						
Fort Hall Agency, Idaho	20,000	**20,000**						
Blackfeet Agency, Mont	15,000	**15,000**						
Flathead Agency, Mont	20,000	**20,000**						
Fort Peck Agency, Mont	10,000	**10,000**						
Santee Agency, Nebr	18,250	**18,250**						
Rosebud Landing	40,000	**40,000**						
Sioux City	68,250							
Yankton	58,250							

a Per barrel.

advertisement of May 10, 1880, *for furnishing supplies, &c.*—Continued.

rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

FLOUR—Continued.

C. S. Thurber.	W. J. Powell.	Julius Austrian.	L. H. Maxfield.	E. C. Palmer.	N. W. Wells.	T. C. Power.	W. R. Merriam.	A. C. Davis.	E. P. Wilcox.	J. J. Penner.	M. W. Sheafe, jr.	D. T. Hedges.	William Miner.
											$2 09		
											2 13		
												2 19	
													$2 08
furnished in strong boxes ready for shipment.													
HOMINY.													
a$3 40													
cans of 5 and 10 pounds each.)													
		$11 05											
		10 25											
10 12½													
			$11 00										
			9 75										
	$9 37½												
	8 87½												
sound, and sweet, in good barrels.)													
		15 75											
		13 10											
		13 30											
		12 50											
		13 30											
										12 80			
		13 30	12 14										
		12 50	**11 24**										
			12 15										
			12 09										
			11 99										
				$12 00									
not less than 32 pounds to the bushel.)													
					$3 00								
						$2 90							
						2 45							
						2 00	**$1 85**						
							1 10						
							1 15						
			1 04				90	$0 97					
									$1 17½				

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the

OATMEAL.

Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded	E. Amoretti.	F. Lyman & Co.	Dan. Talmage.	W. A. Paxton.	C. S. Thurber.	S. Burkhalter.	Alex. Barclay, jr.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*							
New York City	2, 200						$2 81		

PEMMICAN.

Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded	E. Amoretti.	F. Lyman & Co.	Dan. Talmage.	W. A. Paxton.	C. S. Thurber.	S. Burkhalter.	Alex. Barclay, jr.
Fort Berthold Agency, Dak	120, 000								

RICE. (Good quality, delivered

Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded	E. Amoretti.	F. Lyman & Co.	Dan. Talmage.	W. A. Paxton.	C. S. Thurber.	S. Burkhalter.	Alex. Barclay, jr.
Shoshone Agency, Wyo	6, 000		$13 50						
Bismarck	46, 000								$6 94
New York City	233, 440			$6 85	$7 01		$6 98		
				6 70	6 97		6 86		
				6 10	6 44		6 61		
					6 39		6 16		
					6 19		6 93		
					6 14		6 83		
					5 74		6 58		
		236,444			6 09		**5 91**		
	*a*500							$7 00	
								6 87½	
Omaha	6, 000					$8 00			
Yankton	46, 000								6 94

SALT. (Good quality, packed

Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded	E. Amoretti.	F. Lyman & Co.	Dan. Talmage.	W. A. Paxton.	C. S. Thurber.	S. Burkhalter.	Alex. Barclay, jr.
Agencies.									
San Carlos, Ariz	34, 350	**34,350**							
Los Pinos, Colo	3, 000	**3,500**							
Crow Creek, Dak	3, 000	**3,000**							
Fort Berthold, Dak	4, 000	**4,000**							
Lower Brulé, Dak	2, 000	**2,000**							
Fort Hall, Idaho	1, 000	**2,000**							
Crow, Mont	9, 000	**9,000**							
Flathead, Mont	1, 500	**1,500**							
Gros Ventres, Mont	4, 000	**4,000**							
Abiquiu, N. Mex	2, 675	**2,675**							
Navajo, N. Mex	1, 000	**1,000**							
Shoshone, Wyo	3, 000	**6,000**	6 00						
Cities.									
Brainerd	3, 000	**3,000**							**$98\frac{3}{14}$**
Bayfield	4, 760	**4,760**							
Bismarck	17, 300								2 62
Caldwell	30, 330	**30,330**							
Detroit	6, 280	**6,280**							**1 05**
	288								
Duluth	840	**840**							
Jamestown	2, 000								
New York City	198, 898						60		
Ojate	2, 800	**2,800**							5 40
Ortonville	2, 000	**2,000**							2 35
Red Cliff	4, 760								
Rosebud Landing	27, 375	**27,375**							
Sioux City	50, 000	**11,400**							
	30, 000								
Saint Paul									1 29
Yankton	121, 975								2 35

a Barrels.

advertisement of May 10, 1880, *for furnishing supplies, &c.*—Continued.

rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

OATMEAL.

S. M. Blun.	L. Zeckendorf.	R. Dannheim.	W. A. Parshall.	L. Mayer.	T. C. Power.	G. Goldberg.	C. A. Broadwater.	L. Spiegelberg.	Julius Austrian.	L. H. Maxfield.	H. L. Bickford.	W. R. Merriam.	E. C. Palmer.

PEMMICAN.

S. M. Blun.	L. Zeckendorf.	R. Dannheim.	W. A. Parshall.	L. Mayer.	T. C. Power.	G. Goldberg.	C. A. Broadwater.	L. Spiegelberg.	Julius Austrian.	L. H. Maxfield.	H. L. Bickford.	W. R. Merriam.	E. C. Palmer.
										$8 50			

in good tight cases, well strapped.)

S. M. Blun.	L. Zeckendorf.	R. Dannheim.	W. A. Parshall.	L. Mayer.	T. C. Power.	G. Goldberg.	C. A. Broadwater.	L. Spiegelberg.	Julius Austrian.	L. H. Maxfield.	H. L. Bickford.	W. R. Merriam.	E. C. Palmer.

in strong barrels.)

S. M. Blun.	L. Zeckendorf.	R. Dannheim.	W. A. Parshall.	L. Mayer.	T. C. Power.	G. Goldberg.	C. A. Broadwater.	L. Spiegelberg.	Julius Austrian.	L. H. Maxfield.	H. L. Bickford.	W. R. Merriam.	E. C. Palmer.
$8 00	$4 75	**$4 50**	$4 90										
				$7 40									
					$1 20								
					1 35								
					1 20								
					3 87	$4 75							
					6 00								
					7 00								
					4 50		**$2 90**						
								$8 00					
								9 50					
						5 25							
									$1 10	$1 00			
										60			
											$1 50		
									1 10				
										1 00			
									65	**50**			
									1 33				
										1 00			
										1 00			
									65				
					1 10								
												$0 75	
													$0 75

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the

SOAP.

Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	H. T. Barton.	J. A. Oakley.	S. T. Willetts & Co.	Samuel Colgate.	Raymond Jenkins.
Baltimore	146, 770						
Chicago							
New York City		**148,370**	$4 00 3 40	$3 55 **3 95** 4 20	$6 50 6 00 5 75	$4 88 3 72 3 49	$3 41 3 69 4 31 5 58
Philadelphia							
Sioux City							
Saint Louis							
Saint Paul							
Yankton							

SUGAR.

Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	H. T. Barton.	J. A. Oakley.	S. T. Willetts & Co.	Samuel Colgate.	Raymond Jenkins.
San Carlos Agency, Ariz	100, 000						
Fort Belknap Agency, Mont	20, 000						
Shoshone Agency, Wyo	26, 000						
Brainerd	1, 500						
Bismarck	196, 000						
		196,000					
	70, 000						
Detroit	7, 600						
New York	809, 206	**525,000**					
Ortonville	15, 000						
Ojate	10, 000						
Omaha	26, 000						
Saint Paul	1, 000						
Yankton	151, 000						

TOBACCO. (Navy plug, light color,

Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	H. T. Barton.	J. A. Oakley.	S. T. Willetts & Co.	Samuel Colgate.	Raymond Jenkins.
San Carlos Agency, Ariz	5, 000						
Gros Ventres Agency, Mont	2, 000						
Shoshone Agency, Wyo	1, 000						
Baltimore	72, 900						
Bayfield	600						
Bismarck	10, 600						
Brainerd	700						
Duluth	500						
	600						

advertisement of May 10, 1880, *for furnishing supplies, &c.*—Continued.

rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

SOAP.

C. S. Thurber.	W. J. Powell.	L. H. Maxfield.	J. J. Conway.	P. T. George & Co.	A. Barclay, jr.	W. A. Paxton.	C. A. Broadwater.	W. A. Parshall.	E. Amoretti.	George Campbell & Co.	C. W. Spicer.
				$5 00 4 00 3 00							
		$4 50			$3 48 3 89						
$3 70											
			$4 06¼ 4 50								
		4 99			3 48 3 89						
	$3 50 3 00										
		4 62½			3 48 3 89						
					3 75 4 62						

SUGAR.

C. S. Thurber.	W. J. Powell.	L. H. Maxfield.	J. J. Conway.	P. T. George & Co.	A. Barclay, jr.	W. A. Paxton.	C. A. Broadwater.	W. A. Parshall.	E. Amoretti.	George Campbell & Co.	C. W. Spicer.
								$15 00			
							$11 00 10 75 10 50				
									$15 00		
					9 45 10 69						
					10 87						
					9 59						
					9 22 9 42						
					9 22 10 79						
8 35 8 10 7 98 7 85											
					10 94 9 99						
					11 44 9 99						
						$9 75 9 25					
					8 99						
					10 74 9 48						

uniform leaf, of growth of 1878.]

C. S. Thurber.	W. J. Powell.	L. H. Maxfield.	J. J. Conway.	P. T. George & Co.	A. Barclay, jr.	W. A. Paxton.	C. A. Broadwater.	W. A. Parshall.	E. Amoretti.	George Campbell & Co.	C. W. Spicer.
								52			
							57 59				
									58		
										$0 40½	$0 42½ 41
		45 39									
					49 43 42 40						
		45 39									
		45½ 39½									
		45 39									

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the

TOBACCO—Continued.

Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	L. A. Maxfield.	C. S. Thurber.	Charles Siedler.	R. W. Oliver.	S. Burkhalter.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*					
New York	72, 900	**72,900**		\$0 $39\frac{9}{10}$ $35\frac{7}{10}$	**\$0 39** 43 47	\$0 36 38 42 46	\$0 38½ 41 47
Ojate	1, 500		\$0 39½ 45½				
Omaha	5, 050						
Ortonville	1, 000		39½ 45½				
Philadelphia	72, 900						
Richmond	72, 900						
Saint Louis	46, 200		45 39				
	72, 900						40½ 36½
Saint Paul	2, 500						
Sioux City	46, 200		45½ 39½				
Yankton	36, 100						

TEA. (Oolong, superior to

Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	L. A. Maxfield.	C. S. Thurber.	Charles Siedler.	R. W. Oliver.	S. Burkhalter.
Shoshone Agency, Wyoming	500						
Baltimore	3, 763						
Bismarck	3, 100						
Brainerd	400		27 32				
Bayfield			27 32				
Chicago or Milwaukee			26½ 31½				
Detroit	735		27½ 32½				
Duluth			26½ 31½				
New York	11, 288			$17\frac{87}{100}$			21½
		12,188					**25½** 28 29½
	13, 000						
	8, 000						
	9, 000						
	6, 000						
Ojate	1, 500		27½ 32½				
Ortonville	1, 000		27 33				
Omaha	500						
Sioux City	3, 340		27 32				
Saint Paul	3, 557						
Saint Louis	3, 340		26 31				

advertisement of May 10, 1880, *for furnishing supplies, &c.*—Continued.

rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

TOBACCO—Continued.

C. L. Gill.	C. W. Spicer.	J. J. Fisher.	J. J. Dohan.	Buchanan & Lyall.	Liggett & Myers.	W. A. Paxton.	A. Barclay, jr.	E. Amoretti.	J. F. Pupke.	E. M. Osborn.	H. H. Palmer.	W. P. Roome.	W. S. Abbey & Co.
....	$0 42½ 41	....	....	$0 39 39½ 40 40¾ 41¾ 44⅞ 46 54	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	$0 51 45 44 42	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	$0 47	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	51 45 44 42	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	42½ 41	....	$0 38 37½	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	37½ 37	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	$0 32½ 35½	....	....	$0 42 35	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	48½ 42½ 41½ 39	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	49 43 42 40	....	....	....	....	....	....

fine trade classification.)

C. L. Gill.	C. W. Spicer.	J. J. Fisher.	J. J. Dohan.	Buchanan & Lyall.	Liggett & Myers.	W. A. Paxton.	A. Barclay, jr.	E. Amoretti.	J. F. Pupke.	E. M. Osborn.	H. H. Palmer.	W. P. Roome.	W. S. Abbey & Co.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	$0 47½	....	....	....	....	....
$0 19½	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	23½	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	$0 17 23 25 30 35	$0 23 25 27	$0 26	$0 18 22 26	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	20½	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	$0 16½
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	18½
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	22
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	21½	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	21½	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	45	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	24½	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the

WHEAT. (No. 1, spring or winter, sound, sweet, and clean,

Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	David Balsz.	W. A. Parshall.	N. J. Cramer.
Agencies.					
Colorado River, Ariz	4, 000	**4,000**	**$4 50**	$5 00	
Yankton, Dak	300, 000				*a*$1 63
Osage, Ind. Ter	150, 000				
		150,000			
Santee, Nebr	150, 000				1 63
Winnebago and Omaha, Nebr.	60, 000				
Navajo, N. Mex	75, 000	**75,000**			
Cities.					
Arkansas City	100, 000				
		250,000			
Sioux City	500, 000	**210,000**			
	210, 000				
Yankton	300, 000	**200,000**			

a 56 pounds per bushel.
b 58 pounds per bushel, without sacks.

advertisement of May 10, 1880, *for furnishing supplies, &c.*—Continued.

rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

weighing not less than 60 pounds to the bushel.

E. P. Wilcox.	W. R. Merriam.	R. C. Haywood.	R. Dannheim.	Levi Spiegelberg.	T. C. Power.	J. J. Penner.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....
b$1 90 c1 80	$1 65	....	....	....	....	....
....		$1 94 **2 02**	....	....	....	....
....	....					
1 57½	1 60	....	....	....	....	....
....	1 65	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	**$4 75**	$5 45	....	....
....	....	1 79	....	....	....	....
....	....	**1 87**				
....	....	....	....	....	**$1 53**	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	$1 73
....	....	....	....	....	....	**1 83**

c 58 pounds per bushel with sacks.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City under ad

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the

From	New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.						
To	W. A. Parshall.	R. Dannheim.	L. Zeckendorf.	N. W. Wells.	E. Fenlon.	J. C. McVay. (d)	T. C. Power. (c)
Pima, Ariz	**$6 50**						
San Carlos, Ariz	**6 93**	$11 95	*a* **$7 75**				
Redding, Cal				*b* **$6 76**			
San Francisco, Cal	**4 75**			6 00			
Tulare, Cal				*b* **6 96**			
Los Pinos, Colo					**$8 50**		
Southern Ute, Colo					**7 50**		
Bismarck, Dak						$1 56	*b* **$1 51** *c*
Cheyenne River, Dak						**1 41**	1 43
Crow Creek, Dak						**1 31**	1 34
Fort Berthold, Dak						2 00	**1 96**
Lower Brulé, Dak						**1 31**	1 36
Ojate, Dak							**3 00**
Rosebud Landing, Dak						**1 31**	1 33
Standing Rock, Dak						1 59	**1 56**
Wadsworth, Dak				**7 53**			
Yankton, Dak						96	**96**
Yankton Agency, Dak						**1 21**	1 24
Camas, Idaho				**6 30**			
Muskogee, Ind. Ter					**2 05**		
Ross Fork, Idaho				**6 00**			
Sioux City, Iowa						91	**91**
Arkansas City, Kans					**2 35**		
Caldwell, Kans					**2 35**		
Coffeyville, Kans					**1 95**		
Otoe Agency, Marysville, Kans					**2 15**		
Netawaka, Kans					**1 65**		
Saint Mary's, Kans					**1 75**		
White Cloud, Kans					**1 65**		
Brainerd, Minn							**1 75**
Detroit, Minn							**1 85**
Duluth, Minn							**1 20**
Ortonville, Minn							**1 85**
Blackfeet, Mont						5 71	**5 66**
Carroll, Mont							3 91
Crow Agency, Mont							6 91
Flathead, Mont						8 00	**7 91**
Fort Peck, Mont						2 16	**2 10**
Fort Belknap, Mont						5 26	**5 16**
Huntley, Mont						5 76	**5 66**
Seneca, Mo					**2 05**		
Niobrara, Nebr						**1 16**	1 16
Santee, Nebr						**1 16**	1 21
Sidney, Nebr				**2 95**			
Abiquiu Agency, N. Mex					8 50		
Mescalero, N. Mex							
Navajo, N. Mex					8 75		
Pueblo Agency, N. Mex							
Elko, Nev				**7 50**			
Salt Lake City, Utah				**5 75**			
Rawlins, Wyo				**5 02**			

a All rail, via California.
c Rail to Sioux City. Canal and lakes to Chicago, 28 cents less; rail and lakes, 15 cents less.
d All rail to Yankton. Canal and lakes to Chicago, 28 cents less; rail and lakes to Chicago, 15 cents less.

vertisement of May 10, 1880, *for furnishing transportation for the Indian service.*

rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

New York, Phila., and Baltimore.		Kansas City.					Yankton.			
S. G. Boardman.	L. Spiegelberg.	R. Dannheim.	L. Zeckendorf.	E. Fenlon.	N. W. Wells.	L. Spiegelberg.	L. Zeckendorf.	J. C. McVay. (d)	T. C. Power. (c)	John Neely.
		$11 95	a $7 75				a $7 75			
				$7 75						
				7 00						
								$0 58	b $0 55	
								45	49	$0 38
								35	40	28
								92	90	60
								35	40	28
									2 10	
								35	37	25
								57	55	40
					$6 53					
								25	30	20
					5 60					
				1 20						
					5 30					
e $0 75										
f 65										
				1 45						
				1 45						
				1 05						
				1 10						
				75						
				75						
				75						
								4 70	4 65	4 00
									2 90	
									5 90	
								7 05	6 90	5 50
								1 12	1 00	85
								4 20	4 15	3 60
								4 95	4 90	4 00
				1 65						
								20	20	20
								20	22	18
					2 35					
	$6 84			7 75		$6 00				
	6 84					6 00				
	7 47			7 75		7 00				
	6 00					5 50				
					6 45					
					4 45					
					4 42					

e Fully insured.
f From New York only. Rail and boat to Chicago prior to November 1. "For all the freight."

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the

From	Omaha.		Sidney.	Cheyenne.	Bismarck.	
To—	L. Zeckendorf.	N. W. Wells.	L. Zeckendorf.	L. Zeckendorf.	L. Zeckendorf.	J. C. McVay. (c)
Pima, Ariz						
San Carlos, Ariz	a **$7 75**		a **$7 75**	a **$7 75**	a **$7 75**	
Redding, Cal						
San Francisco, Cal						
Tulare, Cal						
Los Pinos, Colo						
Southern Ute, Colo						
Bismarck, Dak						
Cheyenne River, Dak						$0 55
Crow Creek, Dak						**55**
Fort Berthold, Dak						35
Lower Brulé, Dak						55
Ojate, Dak						
Rosebud Landing, Dak						65
Standing Rock, Dak						50
Wadsworth, Dak		**$6 30**				
Yankton, Dak						65
Yankton Agency, Dak						60
Camas, Idaho		**4 81**				
Muskogee, Ind. Ter						
Ross Fork, Idaho		**4 51**				
Sioux City, Iowa						75
Arkansas City, Kans						
Caldwell, Kans						
Coffeyville, Kans						
Otoe Agency, Marysville, Kans						
Netawaka, Kans						
Saint Mary's, Kans						
White Cloud, Kans						
Brainerd, Minn						
Detroit, Minn						
Duluth, Minn						
Ortonville, Minn						
Blackfeet, Mont						4 35
Carroll, Mont						
Crow Agency, Mont						
Flathead, Mont						6 95
Fort Peck, Mont						78
Fort Belknap, Mont						4 10
Huntley, Mont						4 50
Seneca, Mo						
Niobrara, Nebr						**55**
Santee, Nebr						**55**
Sidney, Nebr		**1 65**				
Abiquiu Agency, N. Mex						
Mescalero, N. Mex						
Navajo, N. Mex						
Pueblo Agency, N. Mex						
Elko, Nev		**6 27**				
Salt Lake City, Utah		**4 30**				
Rawlins, Wyo		**3 55**				

a All rail, via California.
b Rail to Sioux City. Canal and lakes to Chicago, 28 cents less; rail and lakes, 15 cents less.
c All rail to Yankton. Canal and lakes to Chicago, 28 cents less; rail and lakes to Chicago, 15 cents less. No responsibility.

advertisement of May 10, 1880, *for furnishing transportation, &c.*—Continued.

rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Bismarck.	Chicago.								
T. C. Power. (b)	W. A. Parshall.	R. Dannheim.	L. Zeckendorf.	N. W. Wells.	E. Fenlon.	J. C. McVay. (c)	T. C. Power. (b)	J. Austrian.	L. Spiegelberg.
	$6 50		(a)						
	6 93	$11 95	$7 75						
				$5 76					
	4 50			5 00					
				5 96					
					$8 10				
					7 25				
						$1 00	$0 95		
$0 50						85	87		
50						75	78		
30						1 44	1 40		
50						75	80		
							2 44		
60						75	77		
45						1 03	1 00		
				6 53					
60						40	40		
55						65	68		
				5 60					
					1 45				
				5 30					
70						35	35		
					1 95				
					1 95				
					1 65				
					1 85				
					1 50				
					1 65				
					1 50				
							1 15		
							1 20		
							60	d $0 15	
							1 25		
4 25						5 15	5 10		
2 50							3 35		
5 50							6 35		
6 80						7 45	7 35		
75						1 60	1 54		
4 05						4 70	4 60		
4 40						5 20	5 10		
					1 65				
55						60	60		
55						60	65		
				2 35					
					8 10				$6 40
									6 40
					8 35				e 7 00
									5 50
				7 02					
				5 20					
				4 42					

d By lake.
e Freight for Moquis Pueblo Agency, as far as Navajo, taken at same rate.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the

From	Saint Louis.			
To—	W. A. Parshall.	R. Dannheim.	L. Zeckendorf.	N. W. Wells.
Pima, Ariz	**$6 50**			
San Carlos, Ariz	**6 93**	$11 95	*a*$7 75	
Redding, Cal				**$5 76**
San Francisco, Cal	**4 50**			5 00
Tulare, Cal				*b***5 96**
Los Pinos, Colo				
Southern Ute, Colo				
Bismarck, Dak				
Cheyenne River, Dak				
Crow Creek, Dak				
Fort Berthold, Dak				
Lower Brulé, Dak				
Ojate, Dak				
Rosebud Landing, Dak				
Standing Rock, Dak				
Wadsworth, Dak				**6 53**
Yankton, Dak				
Yankton Agency, Dak				
Camas, Idaho				**5 60**
Muskogee, Ind. Ter				
Ross Fork, Idaho				**5 30**
Sioux City, Iowa				
Arkansas City, Kans				
Caldwell, Kans				
Coffeyville, Kans				
Otoe Agency, Marysville, Kans				
Netawaka, Kans				
Saint Mary's, Kans				
White Cloud, Kans				
Brainerd, Minn				
Detroit, Minn				
Duluth, Minn				
Ortonville, Minn				
Blackfeet, Mont				
Carroll, Mont				
Crow Agency, Mont				
Flathead, Mont				
Fort Peck, Mont				
Fort Belknap, Mont				
Huntley, Mont				
Seneca, Mo				
Niobrara, Nebr				
Santee, Nebr				
Sidney, Nebr				**2 35**
Abiquiu Agency, N. Mex				
Mescalero, N. Mex				
Navajo, N. Mex				
Pueblo Agency, N. Mex				
Elko, Nev				**7 02**
Salt Lake City, Utah				**5 20**
Rawlins, Wyo				**4 42**

a All rail via California.
c Rail to Sioux City; by canal and lakes to Chicago, 28 cents less; by rail and lakes 15 cents less.

advertisement of May 10, 1880, *for furnishing transportation, &c.*—Continued.

rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Saint Louis.				Saint Paul.			Sioux City.			
E. Fenlon.	J. C. McVay (*d*).	T. C. Power (*c*).	L. Spiegelberg.	L. Zeckendorf.	J. C. McVay (*d*).	T. C. Power (*c*).	L. Zeckendorf.	J. C. McVay (*d*).	T. C. Power (*c*).	John Neely.
				a$7 75			*a*$7 75			
$8 00										
7 25										
	$1 05	$1 00			$0 67	$0 65		$0 68	$0 65	
	85	87			80	85		55	57	
	75	78			70	75		45	50	
	1 44	1 40			1 36	1 30		1 02	1 00	
	75	80			70	70		45	50	
		2 44				2 00			2 00	
	75	77			70	75		45	47	
	1 03	1 00			1 00	95		67	65	
	40	40			35	35		10	10	
	65	68			60	66		35	36	
1 20										
	35	35			30	30				
1 85										
1 85										
1 50										
1 85										
1 25										
1 25										
1 25										
		1 15				80			1 15	
		1 20				80			1 20	
		1 20				50			1 20	
		1 25				80			1 25	
	5 15	5 10			5 10	5 05		4 85	4 75	
		3 35				3 35			3 00	
		6 35				6 35			6 00	
	7 45	7 35			7 50	7 30		7 30	7 00	
	1 60	1 54			1 57	1 55		1 22	1 19	$1 00
	4 70	4 60			4 60	4 55		4 35	4 25	
	5 20	5 10			5 15	5 05		5 10	5 00	
1 40										
	60	60			55	60		30	30	
	60	65			55	57		30	30	
8 00			$6 40							
			6 40							
8 25			7 00							
			5 50							

d All rail to Yankton; by canal and lakes to Chicago, 28 cents less; by rail and lakes to Chicago, 15 cents less.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City under advertisement of May 10, 1880, for goods for the Indian service.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts were awarded. Awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

Class 1. MACKINAC BLANKETS.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	John Dobson.
			Point of delivery.
			Philadelphia.
	Pairs.	*Pairs.*	
3½-point scarlet, 10 pounds	938	18,200	**9 20**
3-point scarlet, 8 pounds	2,375		**7 36**
2½-point scarlet, 6 pounds	1,655		**5 52**
2-point scarlet, 5¼ pounds	550		**4 83**
3½-point indigo-blue, 10 pounds	1,800		**7 80**
3-point indigo-blue, 8 pounds	5,876		**6 24**
2½-point indigo-blue, 6 pounds	3,092		**4 68**
2-point indigo-blue, 5¼ pounds	1,255		**4 10**
3½-point green, 10 pounds	290		**9 00**
3-point green, 8 pounds	1,328		**7 20**
2½-point green, 6 pounds	600		**5 40**
2-point green, 5¼ pounds			4 72
3½-point gentian, 10 pounds	686		**9 00**
3-point gentian, 8 pounds	1,488		**7 20**
2½-point gentian, 6 pounds	750		**5 40**
White, 10 pounds			8 20
White, 8 pounds			6 56
White, 6 pounds			4 30
White, 5¼ pounds			3 50

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Class 2. WOOLEN GOODS.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Naumberg, Kraus, Lauer & Co.	S. M. Milliken.	W. T. Buckley.	Thomas G. Hood.	E. S. Jaffray.	H. P. Smith.	W. E. Tefft.
			Points of delivery.						
			N.Y.	N.Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.
Cloth, list, blue.......yds.	7,925	**13,115**	......	......	....	....	....	....	....
Cloth, list, scarlet.....do..	5,190								
Cloth, all wool.........yds.	2,300	....	$1 44	......	....	....	....	....	....
	950	....	1 55						
	960	....	1 56						
	1,575	....	1 57						
	738	....	1 42						
	2,900	....	86						
Flannel, blue, twilled.yds.	32,196	....	......	$0 30	$0 $29\frac{94}{100}$	....	$0 $31\frac{95}{100}$	$0 $22\frac{30}{100}$	$0 $28\frac{49}{100}$
				35	$31\frac{83}{100}$		$34\frac{99}{100}$		$31\frac{85}{100}$
				40	$33\frac{1}{5}$		$36\frac{24}{100}$		$37\frac{48}{100}$
					$35\frac{7}{10}$		$37\frac{48}{100}$		$33\frac{50}{100}$
					$39\frac{1}{4}$		$39\frac{99}{100}$		$38\frac{10}{100}$
		32,196	......	......	**$41\frac{1}{5}$**		$40\frac{7}{8}$		42
	6,000	....	......	......	....	$0 $28\frac{1}{5}$			
						$29\frac{95}{100}$			
						$32\frac{1}{5}$			
						$35\frac{85}{100}$			
						$38\frac{1}{4}$			
Flannel, red, twilled..yds.	22,888	....	......	30	$29\frac{94}{100}$	$28\frac{20}{100}$	$30\frac{88}{100}$	....	$28\frac{49}{100}$
				35	$31\frac{83}{100}$		$34\frac{98}{100}$		$31\frac{50}{100}$
				40	$33\frac{1}{5}$		$35\frac{98}{100}$		$33\frac{50}{100}$
					$35\frac{7}{10}$		$37\frac{48}{100}$		$37\frac{48}{100}$
					$39\frac{74}{100}$		$39\frac{99}{100}$		$38\frac{10}{100}$
		23,488	......	......	**$41\frac{1}{5}$**	....	$40\frac{7}{8}$		$41\frac{25}{100}$
	12,000	....	......	......	....	$29\frac{85}{100}$			
	20,000	....	......	......	....	$32\frac{20}{100}$			
	7,500	....	......	......	....	$35\frac{95}{100}$			
	16,000	....	......	......	....	$38\frac{25}{100}$			
	5,000	....	......	......	....	....	....	....	....
	9,000	....	......	......	....	....	....	....	....
	6,000	....	......	......	....	....	....	....	....
	6,000	....	......	......	....	....	....	....	....
	9,000	....	......	......	....	....	....	....	....
Hose, women's ....doz.	1,878	**1,878**	......	......	3 50	....	....	....	1 50
					3 55				1 65
					3 60				1 75
					3 65				2 25
									3 00
Hose, children's ......doz.	1,185	**1,185**	......	......	1 60	....	....	....	1 39
					2 10				1 35
									1 50
Linsey, plaid ....yds.	72,505	**73,105**	......	......	....	....	....	15	....
	19,665	....	......	......	....	....	....	$16\frac{1}{2}$	
	52,840	....	......	......	....	....	....	18	
	18,406	....	......	......	....	....	....	15	
	54,097	....	......	......	....	....	....	$16\frac{1}{2}$	
	12,335	....	......	......	....	....	....	$13\frac{1}{2}$	
	60,170	....	......	......	....	....	....	15	

advertisement of May 10, 1880, *for goods for the Indian service.*—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

H. B. Claflin.	Silas Downing.	John Dobson.	J. G. Brown.	Benjamin Allen.	William Whiteside.	E. J. Chaffee.	Francis P. Duffy.	Thomas H. Langford.	T. A. Ashburner.	H. D. Thomas.	Joseph Culbert.	R. H. W. Rowe.
Points of delivery.												
N. Y.	N. Y.	Phila.	St. Louis.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.
....	.... {	$1 40	....	......	....	....	......	......	....	......	......	......
	}	1 40	....	......	....	....	......	......	....	......	......	......
....	....	....	....	......	....	....	......	......	....	......	......	......
$0 29$\frac{55}{100}$ 32$\frac{25}{100}$ 34$\frac{55}{100}$ 38$\frac{44}{100}$ 45$\frac{61}{100}$	....	....	....	......	....	....	......	......	....	......	......	......
28$\frac{45}{100}$ 29$\frac{55}{100}$ 34$\frac{65}{100}$ 38$\frac{44}{100}$ 42$\frac{40}{100}$	....	....	....	......	....	....	......	......	....	......	......	......
....	35$\frac{3}{8}$											
....	38$\frac{1}{4}$											
....	35$\frac{3}{8}$											
....	39$\frac{1}{4}$											
....	30$\frac{3}{8}$											
....	....	....	$4 50 4 50 4 00	$3 40 3 55	$1 04 1 71	**$2 75**	......	......	....	......	......	......
....	....	....	2 75	1 61 2 16	75	**2 10**	......	......	....	......	......	......
20 15$\frac{1}{2}$	....	....	....	......	**15$\frac{95}{100}$** 17$\frac{96}{100}$	....	18	12$\frac{1}{2}$ 13$\frac{1}{2}$ 16$\frac{1}{2}$ 18 21$\frac{1}{2}$	15$\frac{97}{100}$	$0 13$\frac{7}{8}$ 15$\frac{7}{8}$	$0 21$\frac{1}{4}$ 16	$0 16$\frac{1}{2}$ 14$\frac{3}{4}$

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Class 2. WOOLEN GOODS—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Hellman & Herrman.	T. G. Hood.	M. I. Taylor.	William E. Tefft.	E. J. Chaffee.
			Points of delivery.				
			N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.
Mittens, woolen, medium..doz.	702	....	$2 50	$1 65	....	$2 38	$2 25
		702	3 25	2 28	....	2 70	**2 75**
			5 50	2 70		3 50	
				3 24		3 85	
	175	....	....	....	$1 50		
	300	....	....	....	1 75		
	216	....	....	....	1 85		
	196	....	....	....	1 90		
	93	....	....	....	2 95		
Socks, men's ....do..	2,720	....	1 85	....	....	2 00	2 10
			2 25			2 11	2 15
			2 50			2 14	2 15
			2 12½			2 62½	2 64
			3 25				
	2,100	....	....	....	....	....	....
	1,200	....	....	....	....	....	....
	1,000	....	....	1 95			
	1,080	**2,720**	....	**2 25**			
	1,600	....	....	2 25			
Socks, boys'..............do..	1,404	**1,404**	....	....	....	....	**1 90**
	900	....	....	1 87½			
Shawls, 8/4	10,366	....	....	....	....	....	....
		10,366	....	....	....	....	....
	2,000	....	....	....	....	....	....
Scarfs....................doz.	821½	....	....	....	1 35	2 65	3 00
					2 10	3 25	3 50
		821½	....	....	2 20	4 40	2 40
					2 25		2 60
					3 35		3 00
					1 75		3 50
Skirts, balmoral	5,854	....	....	49¾	....	45	....
		5,854	....	**70¾**		53½	
				78¾		62	
						70	
						92	
Yarn, assorted, 3-ply ..pounds.	1,785	....	....	78	....	1 04	....
				98		1 14	
		1,835	....	....	....	....	....
Yarn, gray and white, 3-ply.do.	180	**180**	{	67	....	91	....
			{	70	....	....	....
				75			
				85			

advertisement of May 10, 1880, *for goods for the Indian service*—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

W. T. Buckley.	Francis P. Duffy.	T. A. Ashburner.	James G. Brown.	Watson & Bartholow.	William Whiteside.	H. B. Claflin.	Benjamin Allen.	James H. Sayre.	E. S. Jaffray.	W. S. Birdsall.	E. B. Woolworth.
Points of delivery.											
N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	Saint Louis.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
$2 10	....	$1 75	$2 25	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
2 19		2 00	2 50								
2 35			3 00								
2 60			3 50								
2 67½											
....	$1 80										
....	1 58										
2 62	....	....	1 62½	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
			1 87½								
			2 25								
2 00	....	1 47½	....	$0 70	$1 46	$1 52	....	....	....	....	....
1 32½	....	....	....	1 05	....	**1 49½**					
1 42				1 25		1 30					
				1 90		1 24½					
				1 75		1 42					
				2 10							
....	....	....	....	....	....	1 65					
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	$2 00	$1 85			
							2 36	2 05			
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	**3 12**	2 55			
							3 68	3 25			
							4 75	3 40			
							5 30	4 05			
55	50	71	....	....	82	49¾	....	....	$0 59⅛	....	....
65	70⅝					66			69⅞		
72	79⅛					79			67⅜		
									93¼		
1 10	....	....	....	....	1 08	....	....	....	....	$0 95	$0 95
1 35					1 28						1 00
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	**1 05**
										92	
										90	
										*a*1 05	
										*a*1 00	
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	**85**	} 85
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	**80**	}
										72	
										65	

a Soft twist.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Class 3. COTTON GOODS.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	H. B. Claflin.	W. E. Tefft.	H. P. Smith.	T. A. Ashburner.	W. T. Buckley.	S. M. Milliken.
			Points of delivery.					
			New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.
Bed-ticking ....yards..	44,036	....	$0 15	$0 11.24	$0 09½	$0 10¼	$0 10¼	....
		44,036	**11.60**	10.72	09¾		10.23	
			12.2	10.98	10¼		11.83	
				10.22	10¼		11.29	
				12.1	11		11.86	
					11.22		10.98	
Bed-spreads	5,787	**5,887**	1 19	....	....	....	....	**$1 29**
			1 27½					
			1 43					
			1 47					
	4,000	....	1 37½					
	4,000	....	1 42					
	5,780	....	....	....	....	....	....	1 32
	2,000	....	....	....	....	....	....	1 46
	2,500	....	....	....	....	....	....	1 59
	2,000	....	....	....	....	....	....	1 59
Calico ....yards..	292,946	**117,000**	....	**05¾**	....	....	06.44	....
		19,000	**05.9**					
		50,000	06¼	**05.7**				
		4,000	06½	....	....	....	**06.39**	
		57,000	05.40	....	....	....	**06.44**	
		24,000	05½	....	....	....	**06.94**	
	75,000	**24,000**	**06¼**					
	40,000	....	08¾					
	50,000	....	08.6					
	50,000	....	07					
	40,000	....	07					
	50,000	....	06¾					
Cheviot ....do....	5,545	....	08	09¾	08	....	....	....
			09½	09	09			
		6,745	08½		10	....	....	....
Crash ....do....	7,455	**7,955**	08¾	**08.87**	....	....	05¼	....
			09¼				08.20	
			10½				09.44	
			11				10.49	
			12					
			12¼					
	6,000	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	6,000	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	4,000	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cotton, knitting....pounds..	30	**40**	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cotton, bats ....do....	1,175	....	10½	....	....	....	....	....
		1,175	**12½**					
			14½					
Drilling, blue ....yards..	16,642	....	....	11.48	....	10⅜	11.24	
				11.35		10½	11.24	
		17,142	....	....	....	11	**11.35**	
						10¼		
Drilling, slate ....do....	1,265	....	07½	07½	....	....	....	....
		1,515	**08**					
Duck, standard ....do....	189,075	....	11.95	11.47	....	....	11.78	....
			11¾	11.69			11.45	
		181,075		11.98	....	....	11.30	....
				11.73			14	
				11.98			11.36	
							11.93	

advertisement of May 10, 1880, *for goods for the Indian service*—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

F. P. Duffy.	W. E. Turner.	R. H. W. Rowe.	Thomas H. Langford.	George L. Dale.	Thomas G. Hood.	J. C. Quinn.	Albert Flagler.	A. Thomas.	G. T. Boehm.
Points of delivery.									
New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York.	Baltimore.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
$1 30 1 60	$1 43 1 36 1 33 1 29 1 22 1 19	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	$0 13	$0 08½	$0 11.48	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	11½	08½						
		10½	11						
		09½							
....	....	....	....	....	$0 08.95	....	....	....	....
					06				
....	....	....	....	....	07.95				
....	....	....	....	....	08.05				
....	....	....	....	....	08.95				
....	....	....	....	....	....	**$0 38**	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	10	....	....	....
						14			
						13			
....	....	....	....	....	10.48	....	$0 11 39	....	....
					10.48				
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	10¾	....	....	....	....	....	*a*$0 13.25	$0 9.98
								*b*13.37½	
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	***c*13.45**	

a At Baltimore. *b* At Philadelphia. *c* At New York.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Class 3. COTTON GOODS—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	H. B. Claflin.	W. E. Tefft.	Wm. T. Buckley.	H. P. Smith.	Wm. Whiteside.	Jos. Culbert.	T. A. Ashburner.
			Points of delivery.						
			New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.
Denims, blue.....yds.	17,850	**17,850**	**$0 13**.40	$0 10.90	$0 11.62	....	....	....	....
				13.72	12.29				
				12.48	12.09				
				12.61	13.17				
					14.11				
					13.72				
Gingham ....yds.	60,647	....	09.1	07.48	....	$0 07.6	$0 07.99	$0 08⅜	$0 07.98
			09¼	07.98		07.65		08¼	
		61,247	....	**08**.94				08⅛	
				09.48				06.45	
	40,000	....	....	....	08.45				
Handkerchiefs ...doz.	1,434	**1,384**	**96**	73	....	....	....	....	....
				84					
				99					
	300	....	....	....	1 20				
	100	....	....	....	1 25				
	400	....	....	....	1 47				
	120	....	....	....	1 70				
	200	....	....	....	2 00				
	175	....	....	....	2 19				
Kentucky jeans..yds.	26,030	....	15	27½	15½	23.45	....	....	....
			15½	24	17½	23.85			
			16		18				
		27,030	16½	....	....	....	....	....	....
			17						
			22						
	13,000	....	21						
	20,000	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Musquito bar ....yds.	2,211	**1,411**	....	**04¾**	....	....	....	....	....
		800	....	**05**					
				05¼					
Packing yarn .....lbs.	325	**325**	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Packing hemp ....lbs.	240	**240**	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Satinet ....yds.	2,725	....	30	....	....	....	....	....	....
		2,725	**33½**						
			36						
			42½						
*Sheeting, 4-4 brown, standard heavy.yds.	212,838	....	07½	07.91	07.19	....	....	....	....
				07.98	07.35				
		113,838	....	**07**.44	07.48				
		100,000	....	07.44	**07**.44				
				07.22	07.92				
					07.89				
Sheeting, 4-4 bleached, stand'd medium.yds.	16,725	....	07½	07.24	07.9	....	....	....	....
		16,725	06⅝	06¾	**08**				
			08¾		08.62				
					08⅛				
					08.86				
					08.94				

* E. W. Chamberlain also bid on "Sheeting, 4-4 brown, stand

advertisement of May 10, 1880, *for goods for the Indian service*—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

George L. Dale.	A. Parker.	John C. Quinn.	J. Watt & Sons.	John Dougan.	H. Heller.	E. S. Jaffray.	J. Wynne Jones.	E. F. Church.	R. Bullock.	R. A. Robbins.	A. F. Hochstadter.	R. H. W. Rowe.	C. T. Boehm.
Points of delivery.													
New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Baltimore.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
$0 08.46 07.73	$0 09.6	$0 08⅞	$0 08½ 08½	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	$0 76 90 63	$0 67½ 79 92½	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	$0 15.04 16.92	$0 17½ 18¾	$0 13½ 14½	$0 29 24	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	20.1 22.09	19½ 20 20½ 23½	21 26	23 **20⅞** 17				
....	....	....	....	....	....	17.86							
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	**$0 12**	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	**15**	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	$0 60 50 45 40 47½ 25	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	$0 07½ 07¼	$0 06.98
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

ard heavy," delivered at Saint Louis, at 7.44 cents per yard.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Class 3. COTTON GOODS—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	H. B. Claflin.	William E. Tefft.	Auerbach, Finch, Culbertson & Co.	Joseph Culbert.	H. Bernheim & August.
			Points of delivery.				
			New York.	New York.	Saint Paul.	New York.	New York.
Shirting, hickory ..... yards..	17,710		$0 10.34	$0 09.94		$0 07⅜	$0 11½
		17,110		10.44			11½
				11.22			
				10.22			
Shirting, calico ..... do ...	5,173	**5,173**	**5.7**	5.98			
Winseys ..... do ...	650	**650**					
Wicking, candle ..... pounds..	73	**73**					
Warp, white ..... do....	50	**50**					
Class 4.—CLOTHING.							
Blouses, lined, heavy	4,684						
		2,400					
		500					
	2,500	**2,284**					
Coats, police, officers'	90	**90**					
Coats, police, privates'	937						
		937					
Coats, Mackinac, b. and s	100	**200**			**$4 50**		
					3 50		
					3 00		
					2 35		
					2 15		
					2 90		
					1 95		
Coats, sack, men's	8,260						
		2,060					
		2,000					
		2,100					
		2,100					
Drawers, Mackinac, b. and s	46	**46**			**2 00**		
					1 50		
					1 25		
	5,000						
Overcoats, sack, men's	5,101						
		500					
		4,673					
		453					
	3,000						
Overcoats, boys'	860	**910**					
	600						

advertisement of May 10, 1880, *for goods for the Indian service*—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

Wm. T. Buckley.	E. S. Jaffray.	Wm. Whiteside.	Thos. H. Langford.	R. A. Robbins.	John C. Quinn.	Elkan Naumberg.	August, Bernheim, & Bauer.	R. Buchman.	H. Wallach.	August Thomas.	Blun & Co.	Julius A. Kohn.	Abraham Levy.	A. King.
Points of delivery.														
New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.
$0 09.80 **09.85** 10.74 10.35	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	$0 05	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	**$0 13**	$0 11¼	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	**$0 21** 24½	$0 22	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	**25**	22	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
....	....	....	....	....	....	$2 50 **3 08** 3 11 3 41 3 57	$3 27 3 53 ...... 4 16 4 24 3 89	$2 42 to 3 33	$2 28 **2 12** 1 79 2 19 2 09	$2 30 1 80	......	......	......	......
....	....	....	....	....	....	**2 87** **6 67** 6 69	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
....	....	....	....	....	....	4 47 **4 87** 6 23	......	3 95	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	3 00	......	......	......	......	......
....	....	....	....	....	....	3 67 **4 02** 4 02 4 04 4 33 4 77	3 21 3 40 3 59 3 80 **4 12** 4 12	2 80 to 3 89	2 92½ 2 80 2 43 2 85 2 53	......	$3 55 3 55 4 42	$3 32	$3 20 3 50	......
....	....	....	....	....	....	......	......	....	**3 15** **1 62½** 1 52	......	......	......	......	......
....	....	....	....	....	....	3 27 4 37 5 43 5 69 **5 86** **4 97**	4 71 4 89 5 18 5 58 5 72 6 45	4 35 to 5 97	3 05 4 20 **4 00** 3 95 3 75	......	......	......	4 73 5 10	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	$6 00 4 00				
......	......	......	......	......	......	3 61 3 89 4 17 4 57	......	3 40 to 4 49	3 20 3 07½ 2 75 2 61	......	5 55	......	......	**$3 65** 3 75 3 95 4 12½
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	3 50				

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote therates at which contracts have been awarded;

Class 4. CLOTHING—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	H. Bernheim & August.	J. Frank.	S. Gutman & Sons.	James G. Brown.	Isaac Rosenstein.	H. Wallach.	August Bros.
			Points of delivery.						
			New York.	New York.	New York.	Saint Louis.	New York.	New York.	New York.
Overalls (brown duck)........pairs.	8, 974	....	$0 32	$0 41	$0 37½	$8 50	$0 37½	$0 39	$0 31
			36	62	43	10 00	38½	44½	38
		8,974	41		48	10 50	39½	**47½**	40½
			45				42½		42½
			51½				44½		43
			52				45½		54
									55
	2, 400	....	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Pants, men's ....pairs.	12, 486	**4,200**	......	......	......	......	......	**2 05**	......
		8,286						1 67½	
								1 90	
								1 81	
								1 94½	
	6, 500	....	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	4, 500	....	......	.....	......	......	......	......	......
	1, 000	....	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	500	....	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	500	....	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Pants, police, officers' ....pairs.	88	....	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
		88	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Pants, police, privates'.........pairs.	944	....	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
		944	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Pants, mackinac, b. and s.......pairs.	100	....	......	......	......	......	......	2 20	......
		200	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Suits, boys', 5 to 10 years.............	2, 824	....	......	......	......	......	......	1 31½	......
		800	......	......	......	......	......	**1 47**	
		824	......	......	......	......	......	**2 22**	
		1,200							
Suits, boys', 10 to 16 years............	3, 715	**1,000**	......	......	......	......	......	4 20	......
		600	......	......	......	......	......	**2 95**	
								2 46	
		615	......	......	......	......	......	**4 45**	
		1,500	......	......	......	......	......	2 60	......
								2 21	
Shirts, mackinac, b. and s	32	**32**	......	......	......	......	......	1 52	......

advertisement of May 10, 1880, *for goods for the Indian service*—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which said bid was accompanied.]

Fechheimer, Rau & Co.	James Shloss.	V. Henry Rothschild.	Auerbach, Finch, Culbertson & Co.	Wm. T. Buckley.	H. B. Claflin.	W. E. Tefft.	Thomas G. Hood.	E. Naumberg.	August, Bernheim & Bauer.	A. Levy.	A. E. Bamberger.	Julius A. Kohn.	R. Buchman.	A. King.	Naumberg, Kraus, Lauer & Co.
Points of delivery.															
New York.	New York.	New York.	Saint Paul.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.	New York.
$0 43 49 53	$0 40½ 38½ 37½ 39½	$0 37 41 48 52½	......	$0 39¼ 64	$0 37½ 45 50 55 58 73½ 77	$0 39 41 43½ 46 47½ 49	$0 37 38½ 40	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	$0 39 44 52												
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	$1 89 **2 17** 2 31	$1 73 1 95 2 15	$2 14 1 96	$1 87 1 99 2 11 2 29 2 42	$2 05 2 34	$1 69 to 2 48	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1 71 1 91	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2 50					
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2 25					
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2 12½					
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2 00					
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	4 57	......	......	......	......	2 48	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	**4 47**							
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	3 89	......	......	......	......	2 48	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	**2 66** 2 56							
......	......	......	3 25 2 75	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	**2 50**												
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2 31 2 41 2 61 3 23 3 35	......	......	2 81 to 3 72	$3 12½ 3 19 3 20 **3 25** 3 30 3 75	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	**4 89**	......	5 10 3 80 5 18 3 67	......	......	4 17 to 5 70	4 50 4 80 4 95 5 05	$4 49 4 89 5 41 5 64
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	**5 87½**	5 81
......	......	......	**3 00** 2 17 1 65	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Class 4. CLOTHING—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	H. Bernheim & August.	I. Frank.	S. Gutman & Sons.	Isaac Rosenstein.	H. Wallach.
			Points of delivery.				
			New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.
Shirts, hickory	16,270	.... **16,270**	$0 32 34 36 39 40 43	$0 32 34 39 41	$0 41 46 46	$0 38¼ 39¼ 41½ 43 44⅓ 45½	$0 39 39 32½ ......
Shirts, calico	6,567	.... **6,567**	24 25 26 28 29 30	31	....	25	....
Shirts, gray flannel	3,600 14,694	.... **14,952**	...... 55 79 82 88 96 1 02	...... 80 81 89 93 97 97	...... 65 80½ 86½ 89	...... 81½ 82 87⅓ 90 96¼ 96½ 97⅓	...... 93½ **93** 87½ 83½ 80 73 76 72
Shirts, red flannel	10,217	.... **10,217**	1 02 1 05 1 12 1 13 1 30 1 50	1 16 1 18 1 26 1 28 1 33	1 21 1 27½ 1 40 1 43 1 48 1 60½	1 08 1 16 1 17¼ 1 26 1 26 1 32	1 33¾ **1 27½** 1 19⅔ 1 16½ 1 27¾ 1 10 1 09 94
Vests, mens'	6,863	**3,063** **3,800**	....	....	....	....	**1 35** 82½ 1 00 1 31 1 27 1 19½ 75

advertisement of May 10, 1880, *for goods for the Indian service*—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

August Bros.	Fechheimer, Rau, & Co.	James Schloss.	W. T. Buckley.	H. B. Claflin.	T. G. Hood.	V. Henry Rothschild.	Auerbach, Finch, Culbertson, & Co.	William E. Tefft.	A. E. Bamberger.	Elkan Naumberg.	August, Bernheim & Bauer.	Blun & Co.	R. Buchanan.	Julius A. Kohn.	Abraham Levy.
Points of delivery.															
New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Saint Paul.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.
$0 31½	$0 39	$0 33	$0 32	$0 28½	$0 32	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
33	41	34	34½	30	40										
34½	46		34¾	31½											
36	48		37	33											
38	50		39½	33											
39			41¼	34½											
41½															
42															
25	......	25	25	23	25	$0 33	......	$0 25⅞	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
26		28	26	24	25	32									
27			31	24½	26	39									
28	......	......	......	31½	26	28½									
29				26½											
30				27½											
31				32½											
33															
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	$2 90*a*								
59	58	......	97½	82	79½	......		......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
76	84		1 02	86	82										
78½	91		99	84	86										
86	91		1 05	88	88										
95	92		1 07	92											
96	1 04		1 09	99											
97				1 03											
1 04															
1 05															
1 06															
1 04	1 13	......	1 18	1 20	1 00	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
1 06	1 17		1 20	1 21	1 03										
1 10	1 20		1 32	1 25	1 22										
1 15	1 24		1 34	1 22	1 24										
1 22½	1 38		1 39	1 23											
1 23	1 49		1 41	1 28											
1 25				1 32											
1 27															
1 34															
1 35															
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	$1 23	$1 03	$1 19	$1 38	$1 29	$1 24	$1 01
									1 12	1 15	1 23	1 51	1 26		1 06
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1 09	**1 22**	1 28		1 37		
										1 22	1 34		1 30		
													1 35		
													1 23		
													1 27		
													1 15		
													1 28		
													1 29		
													1 12		

a Per dozen.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City under advertisement of May 10, 1880, *for goods for the Indian service*—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

Class 5. BOOTS AND SHOES.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	J. P. Magovern.	Clement S. Parsons, jr.	Jesse St. John.	Conrad Gotzian.	Fred M. Shepard.	Thos. G. Hood.	Geo. W. Bruce.
			Point of delivery.						
			New York.	New York.	New York.	Saint Paul.	New York.	New York.	New York.
Boots, mens' (Nos. 6 to 11) ... pairs	3,322	**3,372**	**$2 42½**	......	$2 00	$2 08⅓	......	......	......
			2 33⅓		2 08⅓	1 70			
					1 96				
					2 35				
					2 45				
	1,200	......	......	$1 95					
Boots, rubber ... pairs.	474	......	2 72½	......	2 80	2 70	$2 60	......	......
					2 55	2 49	2 60		
		474	......	......	......	***a*2 64**			
Shoes, men's ... pairs.	8,070	**8,170**	1 27½	......	**1 22½**	1 14	......	......	......
			1 25		1 30	1 04			
			1 21			1 05			
			1 15			1 23			
	1,500	......	......	1 12½					
	3,000	......	......	1 07½					
	1,500	......	......	1 22½					
Shoes, boys' ... pairs.	5,950	**6,050**	1 05	......	**1 15**	1 10	......	......	......
					1 05	1 02½			
						95			
						92½			
Shoes, women's ... pairs.	8,883	......	95	......	1 10	91	......	......	......
			95		95	77½			
		8,958	90	......	**90**				
			82½		87½				
					82½				
	3,000	......	......	80					
	1,500	......	......	85					
	1,500	......	......	80					
	1,500	......	......	1 00					
Shoes, misses' ... pairs.	4,340	......	85	......	95	77½	......	......	......
			85		85	63½			
		4,415	80	......	**80**				
			67½		72½				
					67½				
	1,500	......	......	62½					
Shoes, children's ... pairs.	3,206	......	70	......	82½	62½	......	......	......
			70		70	50			
		3,206	65	......	**67½**				
			57½		62½				
					60				
	2,400	......	......	52½					
	500	......	......	62½					
Shoe-packs, men's ...	760	**760**	......	......	......	**73**	......	......	......
Shoe-packs, boy's ...	450	**450**	......	......	......	**64**	......	......	......
Shoe-laces, leather ... gross.	211	**215**	......	......	......	**64**	......	......	......
Shoe-laces, linen ... gross.	100	**66**	......	......	......	......	......	**$0 19**	
		50	......	......	......	......	......	**21½**	
		50	......	......	......	......	......	**24**	
Shoe-nails ... pounds.	123	**145**	......	......	......	......	......	......	**$0 8½**

a At New York.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City under advertisement of May 10, 1880, *for goods for the Indian service*—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

Class 6. HATS AND CAPS.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	R. J. T. Monks.	W. H. Hurlbut.	W. Wood.	Theo. Kaatz.	Jero G. Mohn.	H. R. Wechsler.	Topping, Maynard & Hobson.	D. Forchheimer.
			Points of delivery.							
			New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.
Hats, men's	11,386	**11,386**	$0 52 40 71½ 71½ 67 48 46 46 50	$0 70½ 71 79 57 57½ 48½ **48¾** 58½ 71	......	......	$41 43 43 43 43 47 47	$0 37½ 45½ 46 46½ 49 61½	$0 37½ 40 45 48	$0 44 47 47 48 48 50 53
Hats, boys'	5,546	**5,546**	29 41½ 58 58 38	**39½** 40½	......	......	36 36 36 36 36 36	37½	38 35 40 35 22	......
Hats, police	1,047	**1,047**	50 54	70½ **71** 79 57 57½ 48½ 48¾ 58½ 71	......	......	......	......	......	......
Caps, boys'	3,097	**3,097**	24 34 34 24	....	$0 21½ 27½ **29** 34 25 32	$0 24¼ 26¾	......	......	......	......
Caps, men's	4,738	**4,738**	26 35 35 26	......	**35** 36 39 37 37 38	......	......	......	......	......

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Class 7. NOTIONS.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	G. Borgfeldt.	L. E. Howard.	I. Frank.	A. F. Hochstadter.	W. T. Buckley.	W. E. Tefft.
			Points of delivery.					
			New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.
Buttons, coat .... gross	154	**166**	$0 37½	$0 32	$0 35 45	$0 55 to 80	$0 44	$0 33 44 44
Buttons, vest .... gross	110	**122**	20	25½	22½	35 to 50	30	22 30 30
Buttons, pants .... gross	489	**513**		04⅙ **10½**			05½	10 08
Buttons, agate, shirt .... gross	731	**756**		02 7/12			02¾	02.6
Buttons, agate, youths' .... do	311	**336**		07⅓ 08⅓			08	08
Beads .... bunches	2,250	**2,350**	05¼		06¾			
Combs, dressing, R. H., coarse .... dozen	1,306	**1,342**		31¼ 35½			33	
Combs, fine .... dozen	954	**972**		23 **25½**			27	
Cotton, maitre, seines .... pounds	1,045	**1,045**						
Gilling, twine .... pounds	2,495	**2,495**						
Gloves, buck, men's .... pairs	1,911	**1,986**						**94½**
Hooks and eyes, white .... gross	600 333	**333**		06⅙				05¾ 07¾
Mirrors, zinc .... dozen	284	**284**	2 62½ 3 25 3 50	29½	25 31 45			
Needles, assorted .... M	239½	**236½**	1 12½ 1 00 80	95			1 47	92½
Needles, knitting .... gross	51	**53**	**18**		20			40
Needles, glovers' .... M	81	**81**	2 40				2 47	
Needles, sack .... dozen	77½	**77½**	11					
Needles, saddlers' .... do	71	**71**	05					
Pins, brass .... packages	373	**373**		76¼ 68 59½				70 62 55
Spool-cotton .... dozen	3,072	**3,247**						
Suspenders .... pairs	5,837	**6,137**		16 16⅔			17½ **18¾**	14¾ to 21
Thread, shoe .... pounds	2,832 122	**137**						
Thread, linen .... pounds	2,248	**2,228**					94 1 04 1 20	95 1 05 1 23
Twine, wrapping .... pounds	125	**125**						
Twine, sack .... pounds	165	**165**						
Thimbles, open .... dozen	273	**273**	19	08⅓	16½			10
Thimbles, closed .... do	436	**448**	19	08⅓	16½			09½
Tape-measures .... dozen	28 1/12	**29 1/12**	**12½**	18				

advertisement of May 10, 1880, *for goods for the Indian service*—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

Thomas G. Hood.	H. B. Claflin.	R. Furguson.	R. A. Robbins.	L. H. Daniels.	E. J. Chaffee.	M. S. Taylor.	H. Baylis.	Wm. Mills & Son.	W. E. Turner.	Elsan & Laufferty.	Hellman & Herrman.	G. H. Gardner.	J. C. Quinn.
Points of delivery.													
New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.
$0 29	$0 30	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
42½													
42													
23	25	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
28½													
28													
04.8	04	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
02.6	02.7	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
07.4	07$\frac{3}{16}$	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
07.9													
......	05.85	$0 05¾	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	**07.8**	to											
	09¾	10											
29.7	47½	......	$0 48	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
32.7	**35**												
35.7													
24.6	28½	......	26	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	**27**	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	90	......	......	$0 87½	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	97			97½									
......	**1 05**			1 05									
	87½												
......	......	......	......	......	......	$0 56	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
						to							
						1 27							
......	......	......	......	......	$1 20								
05	06½	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
23	26	31½	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
28¾	35	49½											
	46												
84	1 20	......	......	......	......	......	**$0 98**	$1 10	......	......	......	......	......
1 00								90					
								65					
17	35	......	......	......	......	......	......	17	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2 80	**2 56**	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	18	......	......	......	......	**08**	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	**03**	......	......	......	......	......
54	42												
48	to	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
42	74¼												
41.8	**43.56**	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	$0 43.89	......	......	......	......
16½	10	14½	12	......	16⅔	......	......	......	......	$0 13	$0 19	$0 13½	......
to	12	16	15½							to	24	15½	
19¾	19	17½	20							22	25	17	
	20		23								26	18	
16¼													
......	64⅛	......	37	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	$0 55
	52½		59										
90	**91**	......	......	87½									
1 00	**1 02**	......	......	95	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
1 12½	**1 20**	......	......	1 05									
......	......	......	21	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	**20**
			24										
......	......	......	25	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	25
......	......	......	**29**										
......	**10**	$0 15	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
07½	**10**	15	......	......	......	......	07	......	......	......	......	......	......
08¼													
......	20	......	2 35	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Class 8. GROCERIES.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	David Wing.	Alexander Barclay, jr.	C. S. Thurber.	E. C. Palmer.	Louis H. Maxfield.
			Points of delivery.				
			Saint Louis or Chicago.	Yankton.	New York.	Sioux City.	Saint Paul.
Apples, dried .... pounds..	33,180	**15,844**	$0 06½	$0 06.87	$0 06.7	$0 06¾	*e* **$0 06½**
		5,700	6¾	....	....	......	*f* **07**
		5,296	......	....	....	......	*g* **06½**
	1,700	....	4½				
Allspice .... pounds..	108	....	......	....	17.4	19	14
		113	......	....	....	......	18
							19
Baking-powder *a* .... pounds..	59,675	**29,565**	......	33½	36½	......	14
		29,210	......	70	34	......	to
				1 20			31
Bluing, boxes .... dozen..	145	....	......	....	17	18	....
		145	......	....	14	......	....
Candles, adamantine, 6s .... pounds..	11,656	**6,226**	......	10.62	....	......	....
				14.48			
		5,430	......	**10.62**			
Corn-starch .... pounds..	1,281	....	......	....	4¾	7⅖	6¾
		1,331	......	....	5⅕	......	....
Cassia .... pounds..	48	....	......	....	26½	44	26
		50	......	....	....	......	27
							22
Cloves .... pounds..	52	....	......	....	34½	46	30
		56	......	....	....	......	34
							35
Cream-tartar .... pounds..	225	....	......	....	40½	21	35
		235	......	....	....	......	39
							40
Ginger .... pounds..	262	....	......	....	8.65	14	10
		272	......	....	....	......	14
							15
Hops .... pounds..	460	**500**	......	....	**20⅞**	22	....
Indigo .... pounds..	190	....	......	....	69	98	....
		210	......	....	....	......	....
Matches .... gross..	394	....	......	....	....	2 30	....
		404	......	....	....	......	....
Mustard, ground .... pounds..	185	....	......	....	18⅜	34	20
		210	......	....	....	......	24
							25
Pepper .... pounds..	506	....	......	....	15⅞	19	16
		516	......	....	....	......	20
							21
Starch .... pounds..	1,094	**1,294**	......	....	**03¾**	06⅘	06½
							05
Syrup .... gallons..	4,324	....	......	46½	38½	......	....
		4,824	......	....	34	......	....
Soda .... pounds..	5,696	....	......	....	03.23	......	12
		5,696	......	....	....	......	13

a Standard quality in ¼ and ½ pound tin-cans; in boxes not more than 100 pounds each.
b ¼ pound cans. *c* ½ pound cans. *d* ¼ or ½ pound cans.

advertisement of May 10, 1880, *for goods for the Indian service*—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

Zina Case.	William C. Carrick.	E. A. Phelps, jr.	Jordan Stabler.	Royal Baking Powder Company.	H. M. Anthony.	H. F. Griswold.	R. A. Robbins.	R. P. Cochran.	Packard & James.	G. Goldberg.	S. Burkhalter.	W. S. Abbey.
Points of delivery.												
New York.	Philadelphia.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
$0 12 **14**	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
32⅞ 31⅝	$0 28.13 11.13 29.35 12.35	$0 34.23 29.53 24.93	$0 32 *b*27 *c*25 24 30 22	*d*$0 27	$0 22½ 22½ 28 26	$0 35 33	....	....	....	....	....	....
12 **16** 24	....	....	....	....	....	....	$0 12½	$0 30 40 50	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	**11½** 13 14	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
6 6½	....	....	....	....	6¼ **05**							
22 **24**	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
23 **25**	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
39 **34**	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
6¾ **8¾**	....	16	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
50 55 60 **65** 70	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	$0 72½ 70	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2 60	....	....	$2 25	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	**2 04**					
15 **17**	....	17.86 to 35.96	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
11 **13**	....	21.92	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
04½	....	....	....	....	06 04¾ 03¾	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	$0 41	$0 28
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	**35**	
06½ **05¾**	....	....	....	07	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

e At Chicago. *f* At Sioux City. *g* At Saint Louis.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City under advertisement of May 10, 1880, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Class 9. CROCKERY AND LAMPS.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	L. Strauss.	R. A. Robbins.	J. M. Shaw.	J. C. Quinn.	T. G. Hood.
			Points of delivery.				
			New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.
	Dozen.	*Dozen.*					
Bowls, pint, ironstone	85½	**85½**	**$0 87**	....	$1 00	....	....
Bowls, quart, ironstone	100	**106**	**1 38**	....	1 25	....	....
Cups and saucers, tea, ironstone	124	....	1 00	....	85	....	....
Cups and saucers, coffee, ironstone	253	**389**	1 20 **1 20** 1 40	....	1 00	....	....
Crocks, 1-gallon	9⅔	**9⅔**	**3 00**	....	3 00	....	....
Crocks, 2-gallon	9⅙	**9⅙**	**4 75**	....	4 75	....	....
Crocks, 3-gallon	7⅙	**7⅙**	**6 38**	....	6 50	....	....
Casters, dinner	1½	.... **1½**	9 95 **15 50**	....	11 50	....	....
Lamp-shades, paper	11½	....	50 1 50	....	1 00	....	....
Lamps, glass, complete	15⅓	**14½** **15⅓**	**1 25** 2 80 **3 15**	....	3 75	....	....
Lamps, glass, bracket	$11\frac{5}{12}$	.... **$11\frac{5}{12}$**	4 50 11 75 **10 50**	....	7 50	....	....
Lamps, students', No. 1	....	**$4\frac{7}{12}$**	**43 80**	....	47 26 54 86	....	....
Lamps, tin, safety	38⅙	.... **40⅙**	2 75 **3 25**	....	7 00	....	....
Lamp-chimneys to match lamps	170	....	....	....	45	....	....
Lamp-chimneys, sun-burner, No. 0	17	**17**	**34**	....	38	....	....
Lamp-chimneys, sun-burner, No. 1	107	**119**	**35**	....	38	....	....
Lamp-chimneys, sun-burner, No. 2	59¾	**108**	**50**	....	48	....	....
Lamp-chimneys, S. H., No. 0	3	**3**	**38**	....	45	....	....
Lamp-chimneys, S. H., No. 1	24⅓	**30⅓**	**40**	....	45	....	....
Lamp-chimneys, S. H., No. 2	7	**13**	**56**	....	55	....	....
Lamp-chimneys, student, No. 1	12	**12**	**35**	....	55	....	....
Lamp-chimneys, student, No. 2	27	**30**	**33**	....	35	....	....
Lamp-wicks, No. 0	165½	**165**	**02**	$0 02½	03	$0 02¾	$0 01¾
Lamp-wicks, No. 1	239½	**239½**	**02½**	03	03½	02	02⅜
Lamp-wicks, student, No. 1	....	**145½**	**06**	08	06	....	....
Lamp-wicks, student, No. 2	142½	....	....	08	06	03½	06½
Lanterns, tin globe	11½	**11½**	**6 25** 7 80	....	5 00 6 00	....	....
Plates, dinner, ironstone	267	**117** **279**	} **1 03**	....	94	....	....
Plates, tea, ironstone	117	....	76	....	69	....	....
Plates, sauce, ironstone	32	**32**	**48**	....	44	....	....
Plates, pie, ironstone	15	**15**	**62**	....	56	....	....
Pitchers, water, ironstone	$20\frac{5}{12}$	**$20\frac{5}{12}$**	**5 15**	....	4 95	....	....
Pitchers, pint, ironstone	28½	**49**	**1 50**	....	1 65	....	....
Pitchers, quart, ironstone	20	....	1 65	....	1 95	....	....
Reflectors, lamp	9¾	**9¾**	**3 50**	....	2 50	....	....
Salt-sprinklers, ironstone	21⅙	.... **21⅙**	*a* 1 79 **1 62**	....	*b* 85	....	....
Tumblers	148	**148**	**42** 40 50	....	40	....	....
Washbowls and pitchers, ironstone	36⅚	**36⅚**	**9 88** 11 75	....	10 50	....	....

a Glass. *b* Ironstone.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of May 10, 1880, *for goods for the Indian service*—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

Class 10. FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	S. H. Crane.	James Woolworth.	R. A. Robbins.	Composite Iron Works.	G. H. Gardner.	J. F. Peavey.
			Points of delivery.					
			Chicago.	Chicago or N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y. or Chicago.	Chicago.e
Bedsteads, wood	482	....	a $3 25	....	$2 50 3 00 3 75	....	....	....
	200	**200**	....	....	....	....	....	$2 25 **2 50** 3 25 5 00
	282	**282**	....	....	....	....	....	2 50 **2 75** 3 50 5 50
Bedsteads, iron	361	....	b 7 00 c 8 75	....	3 98	$7 50 5 50	....	....
	161	**161**	....	....	....	....	....	6 00 **6 25**
	200	**200**	....	....	....	....	....	7 00 **7 50**
Bureaus	52	**64**	d 6 00	....	3 50 **3 90**	....		....
	25	....	....	....	....	....	....	5 50 6 00 8 00 10 00
	27	....	....	....	....	....	....	6 70 7 20 11 50
Brooms dozen	441	**465**	2 45 **2 65** 2 65 3 00	....	1 40 1 65 2 20 2 73	....	....	....
Baskets, ½-bushel do	33 11/12	**33 11/12**	2 25 2 25	....	**2 68**	....	....	....
Baskets, 1-bushel do	38¼	**38¾**	2 40 2 50	....	3 98 **5 49** 3 25	....	....	....
Baskets, clothes, large do	6 11/12	**7¼**	9 00 **7 00**	....	9 00	....	....	....
Bowls, wooden chopping, No. 1 do	100 1/12	**100 1/12**	**1 50** 3 00	....	1 84	....	....	....
Chairs, wood do	120¼	....	5 75	....	7 48	....	....	....
	60	**60**	....	....	....	....	....	4 80 **5 00** 6 75
	60¼	**60¼**	....	....	....	....	....	5 50 **5 75** 7 25
Chairs, reed do	50¾	....	....	....	8 90 8 70	....	....	....
	25	**25**	....	....	....	....	....	f **6 50**
	25¾	**25¾**	....	....	....	....	....	f **7 00**
Chairs, office do	11⅛	**11⅛**	14 00	....	14 75 13 75	....	....	**13 50** 15 50 15 50
Clothespins gross	60	**60**	**30**	....	50	....	....	....
Desks, office	22	**22**	7 50	....	....	....	....	13 00 **15 00** 17 00 26 50
Desks, school	275	**275**	3 75 2 75 g 90	....	....	....	....	....

a Packed for shipment without racks, 25 cents less. *b* Three feet. *c* Four feet. *d* 40 x 33 x 18; plain front, paneled ends, three drawers. *e* Will deliver at Sioux City, Saint Paul, Omaha, or Kansas City at 10 per cent. additional. *f* Reed. *g* Per foot, recitation benches.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of May 10, 1880, *for goods for the Indian service*—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

Class 10. FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	S. H. Crane.	James Woolworth.	R. A. Robbins.	G. H. Gardner.	J. F. Peavey.	George Peters.	W. C. Ilsley.	S. F. Hansell.
			Points of delivery.							
			Chicago.	Chicago or New York.	New York.	Chicago or New York.	Chicago.c	New York.	New York.	New York.
Handles, axe, 36-inch, hickory, No. 1 .... doz	1,308	.... **1,308½**	$1 14 **1 50**	$1 24 1 14 1 04	......	$1 35 1 15 1 50	......	....	......	....
Handles, pick, 36-inch, No. 1 .... doz.	44½	**44½**	**1 40**	1 30 1 12	......	1 20 1 50	......	....	......	....
Measures, wood, 1 peck..do..	2⅓	**$2\frac{5}{12}$**	2 40	......	**$1 99**	......	......	....	......	....
Measures, wood, ½ bush..do..	6½	**6⅔**	3 00	......	**2 73**	......	......	....	......	....
Pails, wood, 3 iron hoops, unpainted	159⅓	**162⅓**	2 50	......	**2 20**	......	......	....	......	....
Rolling-pins .... doz	7½	**7½**	**90**	......	1 20 96	......	......	....	......	....
Wash-tubs, cedar, No. 2..do..	148¼	.... **148¼**	8 00 8 50	....	9 48 **10 73**	......	......	....	......	....
Wash-boards .... do..	170⅔	**172⅔**	**1 40**	......	1 48 72 84	......	......	....	......	....
Wash-stands .... do..	21⅚	**33⅚**	*a*24 00	......	**11 90** 12 90	......	$24 00 30 00 48 00 55 00	....	......	....
Wringers, clothes, Novelty or Universal .... doz.	$6\frac{1}{12}$	.... **$6\frac{1}{12}$**	*b*48 00 **57 00**	......	*d*48 00 *d*53 00	......	......	....	......	....

Class 11.—SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, &c.

Item	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	S. H. Crane.	James Woolworth.	R. A. Robbins.	G. H. Gardner.	J. F. Peavey.	George Peters.	W. C. Ilsley.	S. F. Hansell.
Bags, nose .... doz.	9½	**9½**	......	......	$4 40 7 75	......	......	....	......	**$10 00**
Bridles, harness .... do..	19½	**19½**	......	......	......	......	......	**$20 94**	......	18 44 21 00
Bridles, riding .... do..	$12\frac{11}{12}$	**$12\frac{11}{12}$**	......	......	......	......	......	**11 50**	......	10 50 11 50 12 40 13 25 15 00
Bridle-bits, tinned, curb .do..	20½	**45½**	......	......	......	......	......	**1 20** 1 12 1 98 1 00	......	1 56 87½ 65 95
Brushes, horse (leather backs) * .... doz.	13⅓	**13⅝**	......	......	**3 90** 5 40 11 00	......	......	5 50	$5 50 6 50 9 50 11 00 12 00 15 00	3 20
Buckles, roller, harness, ½-inch .... gross.	12¾	**12¾**	......	......	......	......	......	....	......	**90**
Buckles, roller, harness, ½-inch, loop .... gross.	9⅓	**9⅓**	......	......	......	......	......	....	......	**1 75**
Buckles, roller, harness, ¾-inch .... gross	$16\frac{7}{12}$	**$23\frac{7}{12}$**	......	......	......	......	......	....	......	**95**
Buckles, roller, harness, 1-inch .... gross	14⅝	**22⅝**	......	......	......	......	......	....	......	**1 37**

* George W. Bruce also bids $1.80.
a Post with drawer and towel-rack, shelf in bottom, well stained and finished.
b Novelty or Universal. See 1879 samples.
c Will deliver at Sioux City, Saint Paul, Omaha, or Kansas City, at 10 per cent. additional.
d Will deliver at New York or Chicago.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of May 10, 1880, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

Class No. 11. SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, &c.—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	George Peters.	R. A. Robbins.	S. H. Crane.*	S. F. Hansell.
			Points of delivery.			
			New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.
Buckles, roller, harness, 1¼-inch....gross..	13⅚	**15⅚**	....	......	......	**$1 75**
Buckles, trace, 1½-inch....pairs..	201	**237**	....	......	......	**10**
Buckles, trace, 2-inch .... do...	135	**135**	....	......	......	**14**
Chains, halter, with snap ....dozen..	14⅓	**20⅓**	$2 75	......	......	**3 00**
Collars, horse, medium ....do...	33	**33**	21 98 15 74	....	....	**14 50** 17 50
Collars, horse, large ....do...	5	**5**	22 48 16 46	....	....	**15 80** 18 50
Collars, mule ....do...	23	**23**	21 48 15 24	....	....	**14 25** 17 25
Harness, double-breeching Concord hames ...sets..	89	**150**	**22 03** 19 24	......	......	21 65
Harness, double, Concord hames....do...	150	**190**	**20 98** 18 24	......	......	19 95
Harness, single....do...	5	....	21 75	......	......	16 75
Harness, plow, back-band, collars, Concord hames, sets....	226	....	*a*6 01 6 65	......	......	7 40
		216	***b*11 74** 13 04			
Hames, Concord ....pairs..	149	**449**	**85**	......	......	72 69
Halters ....dozen..	23¾	**24¾**	**12 35**	....	......	7 90 8 90 14 00
Leather, harness....pounds..	10, 830	**13,830**	**37¾**	......	......	....
Leather, lace.... sides..	97	**97**	**58**	......	......	....
Rings, harness, assorted....gross..	29¾	**49¾**	....	......	......	**1 00**
Rings, halter ....do...	11 5/12	**13 5/12**	....	......	......	**2 20**
Saddles	35	**35**	**9 50**	......	......	4 00 7 50 10 30
Surcingles ....dozen..	21⅔	.... **21⅔**	3 80 3 59	....	....	5 50 **3 32**
Surcingles, hair....	123	**123**	**25**	......	.....	25
Wax, shoemakers' ....pounds..	166	**176**	....	......	......	**10**
Class 12.—MISCELLANEOUS.						
Bags, paper, 1-pound....	15, 800	**15,800**	....	$1 20 1 45	**$0 80**	......
Bags, paper, 2-pound....	15, 600	**15,600**	....	1 45 1 75	**1 00**	......
Bags, paper, 3-pound....	16, 300	**16,300**	....	1 70 2 00	**1 15**	......
Bags, paper, 4-pound....	7, 400	**7,400**	....	2 10 2 25	**1 30**	......
Bags, paper, 5-pound....	9, 000	**9,000**	....	2 30 2 75	**1 55**	......
Bags, paper, 6-pound....	11, 500	**11,500**	....	2 80 3 35	**1 85**	......
Bags, paper, 7-pound....	3, 000	**3,000**	....	3 15 3 75	**2 00**	......
Bags, paper, 8-pound....	3, 600	**3,600**	....	4 00 4 40	**2 20**	......
Bags, paper, 10-pound....	3, 400	**3,400**	....	4 30 5 25	**2 40**	......
Bags, paper, 12-pound....	1, 200	**1,200**	....	5 24 6 75	**2 90**	......
Bags, paper, 16-pound....	1, 000	**1,000**	....	7 20 8 20	**4 00**	......
Bags, paper, 25-pound....	1, 200	**1,200**	....	9 40 10 50	**5 20**	......

* Bags of No. 2 Manila paper, 12½ per cent. loss. *a* Single. *b* Double.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Class 12. MISCELLANEOUS—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	E. W. Martin.	S. H. Crane.	A. Barclay, jr.	F. L. Goewey.
			Points of delivery.			
			New York.	Chicago.	Yankton.	Chicago.
Axle-grease ....cases..	612½	**400**	......	$0 62 87	$0 77 2 10 2 34	......
Bags, grain (2½ bushel) ....doz...	255⅓	**235⅓**	......	**2 85**	......	......
Blacking, shoe (boxes) ....do....	....	....	......	30 50	......	......
		1,643	......	....	......	......
Bath-brick ....do....	9$\frac{1}{12}$	**12½**	......	**50**	......	......
Churns, 8 gallon ....number..	74	....	......	....	......	......
Churns, 10 gallon ....do....	78	**152**	......	....	......	......
Clocks ....do....	69	**75**	......	....	......	......
Machines, sewing, Singer's ....do....	7	....	......	....	......	......
		7	......	....	......	......
Machines, sewing, Domestic ....do....	7	....	......	....	......	......
		7	......	....	......	......
Class 13. BRASS, WIRE, &C.						
Brass, sheet, No. 30, 14 to 18 gauge ....pounds..	60	**60**	......	**30**	......	......
•Brass, sheet, No. 22 ....do....	24	**34**	......	**30**	......	......
Kettles, brass, 2-gallon ....do....	1,159	**1,159**	$0 27	....	......	......
Kettles, brass, 5-gallon ....do....	195	**195**	27	....	......	......
Kettles, brass, 6-gallon ....do....	250	**250**	27	....	......	......
Kettles, brass, 8-gallon ....do....	400	**400**	27	....	......	......
Kettles, brass, 10-gallon ....do....	850	**850**	......	....	......	......
Kettles, brass, 10-quart ....do....	....	....	27	....	......	......
Kettles, brass, 12-quart ....do....	165	**165**	27	....	......	......
Wire-cloth ....square feet..	3,866	**3,876**	......	**03¾**	......	......
Wire, bright, iron, No. 3 ....pounds..	25	**85**	......	**05**	......	......
Wire, bright, iron, No. 6 ....do....	170	**230**	......	**05$\frac{4}{10}$**	......	......
Wire, bright, iron, No. 8 ....do....	150	**200**	......	**06**	......	......
Wire, bright, iron, No. 10 ....do....	370	**430**	......	**06½**	......	......
Wire, bright, iron, No. 11 ....do...	200	**200**	......	**06½**	......	......
Wire, bright, iron, No. 12 ....do....	355	**405**	......	**06¾**	......	......
Wire, bright, iron, No. 14 ....do....	305	**330**	......	**07½**	......	......
Wire, bright, iron, No. 18 ....do....	80	**102**	......	**09½**	......	......
Wire, brass, Nos. 9, 12, 14, and 15 ....do....	81	**101**	......	**32**	......	......
Wire, copper, Nos. 4, 12, 18, and 20 ....do....	19	**19**	......	**40**	......	......
Wire, copper, ⅛-inch ....do....	15	**15**	......	**40**	......	......
Wire, copper, $\frac{1}{16}$-inch ....do....	10	**10**	......	**40**	......	......
Wire, annealed, No. 12 ....do....	50	**50**	......	**06**	......	......
Wire, annealed, No. 14 ....do....	5	**5**	......	**07½**	......	......
Wire, annealed, No. 16 ....do....	40	**40**	......	**08⅓**	......	......
Wire, annealed, No. 18 ....do....	215	**240**	......	**09½**	......	......
Wire, annealed, No. 20 ....do....	10	**10**	......	**12**	......	......
Wire, annealed, No. 24 ....do....	5	**5**	......	**14**	......	......
Wire, annealed, No. 35 ....do....	5	**5**	......	**16**	......	..
Wire-fence, barbed, 2 and 4 point galvanized ....do....	54,480	....	......	*i*08	09. 36	$0 09½
		54,480	......	*j***10** *k*11		
Wire-fence staples, steel, galvanized ....do....	1,100	**1,100**	......	**07½**	......	......

a At Saint Paul. *b* At New York. *c* Cedar, with galvanized hoops. *d* 24-hour.
i Four ounces to the rod. *j* Twelve ounces to the rod.

advertisement of May 10, 1880, *for goods for the Indian service*—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

John A. Walker.	H. B. Newhall.	W. M. Aikman.	Thomas G. Hood.	A. A. Cowles.	W. C. Illsley.	J. C. Quinn.	L. H. Maxfield.	G. R. Hudson.	William L. Boyer.	R. H. Allen.	R. A. Robbins.	Richard Brown.	E. T. Howard.	J. M. Davidson.
Points of delivery.														
New York.	Kansas City.	Chicago or Saint Louis.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Saint Paul or New York.	Toledo.	Philadelphia.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.
$1 20 2 00	......	......	......	......	$0 45 49 02 66 75	......	......	$0 70	......	......	$0 54 59 84	$1 25 1 50 2 33	......	$0 75
......	......	......	......	......	......	$3 00	*b*$2 82 *a*2 94	......	......	......	3 00 3 12 3 30	......	......	......
......	......	......	$0 02 02¼	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	02 02¼	......	......	......
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......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	*c*$2 10	$1 85	68 75 1 50	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	*c*2 35	2 00	**90** 75 1 90	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	**2 25** *d*$1 90	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	*fg*$28 00	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	*fh***32 00**	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	*fg*30 00	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	*fh***34 00**	
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......	$0 07¾ 08¾	$0 08 09	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	07½	07	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......

e 8-day. *f* All attachments go with machine. *g* Without cover. *h* With cover.
k One and a half pounds to the rod.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Class 14. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	E. W. Herendeen.	E. Wood.	S. H. Crane.	J. H. Bradley.	Chas. Taylor.	R. A. Robbins.
			Points of delivery.					
			New York, Saint Louis, or Chicago.	New York or Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago, Sioux City, Omaha, and Kansas City.	New York or Chicago.	New York.
Cradles, grain, with scythes...dozen	15 11/12	**16 7/12**	....	....	*a*$**26 00**	....	....	......
Harrows, 40 teeth	192	**71** **140**	**$8 00** *c*8 50	....	.... 5 00	....	.... **$5 65**	......
Handles, hoe, planters'........dozen	397	**397**	....	....	**95**	....	*f* 01⅝	......
Handles, plow, right-hand .....do...	45¾	**48¾**	....	....	**1 75**	....	3 40	......
Handles, plow, left-hand ....do...	23¾	**24¾**	....	....	**1 75**	....	3 25	......
Handles, hay-fork...............do...	57	**59**	....	....	1 00	....	*f* **01⅝**	......
Handles, spade.................. do...	13½	**13½**	....	....	**2 25**	....	1 40	......
Machines, mowing, single trees, double trees, neck-yoke, complete.	59	**59**	....	$55 00	*h*64 00	....	*i*48 00	......
Machines, reaping, complete	3	**3**	....	100 00	*l*105 00	....	....	......
Machines, mowing and reaping combined, complete.	8	**1** **8**	....	125 00	*m*125 00	....	....	......
Machines, threshing, 6-horse power..	1	....	....	....	*o*360 00	....	....	......
Machines, threshing, 8-horse power .	1	....	....	....	*o*409 00	....	....	......
Machines, threshing, 10-horse power.	1	....	....	....	*o*450 00	....	....	......
Ox-bows ....dozen.	72⅚	**72⅚**	....	....	**2 75**	....	....	$3 75 3 90
Plows, breaking, 12-inch, with extra points.	47	**47**	....	....	....	*s*$12 50 *s*13 50	....	......
Plows, breaking, 13-inch, with extra points.	3	**3**	....	....	....	*s*12 50 *s*13 50	....	......
Plows, breaking, 14-inch, with extra points.	80	**80**	....	....	....	*s*13 50 *s*14 50	....	......
Plows, shovel, single	23	**41**	....	....	....	2 10 2 50	**2 25**	......
Plows, shovel, double	85	**85**	....	....	....	2 50 2 85	**2 45**	......
Plows, 7-inch, 1 horse	22	**34**	....	....	....	5 00 5 50	*w*5 20 *w*6 20	......
Plows, 8-inch, 1 horse	69	**69**	....	....	....	5 00 5 50	*w*5 82 *w*6 32	......
Plows, 8½-inch, 1 horse	8	**8**	....	....	....	5 00 5 50	*w*5 60 *w*6 64	......
Plows, 9-inch.........................	120	**120**	....	....	....	5 25 5 75	*w*6 00 *w*6 94	......
Plows, 10-inch.........................	207	**254**	....	....	....	[1]8 75 [1]9 25	*w*6 30 *w*7 24	......
Plows, 11-inch.........................	74	**74**	....	....	....	[1]9 00 [1]9 50	*w*6 95 *w*7 75	......
Plows, 12-inch	235	**259**	....	....	....	[1]9 50 [1]9 85	*w*7 40 *w*8 30	......
Plows, 14-inch.........................	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	......
Pumps, wood	32	**36**	....	....	**3 60**	....	....	......
Pumps, wood, tubing for, 15 to 18 sections.	146	**161**	....	....	*f* **0 08**	....	....	......
Pumps, iron.........................	29	**32**	....	....	**3 33**	....	....	......
Rakes, iron, handled, 12 teeth..dozen	21½	**2[illegible]½**	....	....	**3 38**	....	4 20	......
Rakes, hay, wood ....do...	124½	**126½**	....	....	**1 65**	....	....	......

a "Morgan."
c At Saint Paul if received in quantity at that point; otherwise at $8.
e "Bufords."
f Per lineal foot.
h McCormick; new; all iron. "Prize."
i "Remington."
j New model "Buckeye", B size.
k "Empire."
l "McCormick Advance."
m McCormick; new combination.
n Knowlton's reaper and mower.
o Pitt's "Giant" with mounted power.
p "Minnesota Chief."

[1] Land sides are cast steel; if wrought, with steel heels, are accepted, the 10 and 11 inch will be $6.50; the 12-inch, $6.95.

advertisement of May 10, 1880, *for goods for the Indian service*—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

Isaac S. Platt.	W. A. McMahon.	J. H. Burwell.	R. H. Allen.	S. L. Allen.	Knowlton Manufacturing Co.	A. E. Clark.	C. H. Deere.	F. C. Bayles.	W. L. Boyer.	J. F. Peavey.	H. King.	H. Durrie.	A. B. Cohn.
Points of delivery.													
New York.	New York.	Saint Paul, Saint Louis, Omaha, Sioux City.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Sioux City.	Saint Paul, Sioux City, Omaha, Chicago.	Saint Louis, Chicago, Saint Paul, Sioux City, Kansas City, Omaha.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Sioux City, Saint Paul, Omaha, Kansas City, Chicago.	New York.	New York.	New York.
		e$4 95					$5 70		$4 90				
	$0 93							$1 10					
		6 00	$1 75						2 25				
		6 00	1 75						2 25				
j$49 00										k$60 00			
										k58 00			
										k 91 50			
										k95 00			
					n$100 00					**k111 00**			
										k115 00			
		pq454 75								r550 00			
		pq465 75								r580 00			
		pq480 75								r600 00			
								3 65					
								2 85					
		et13 95				$13 50	**13 00**		u8 75				
		et14 55				14 00	**13 00**		u8 90				
		et14 65				14 50	**13 75**		u9 00				
		e2 35	1 88			$2 50	2 25		v2 45				
		e2 45	2 25			2 90	2 50		v2 95				
		e4 65	3 95	$5 25		5 00	**x4 00**		y2 40				
		e4 70	4 05			5 10	**x4 25**		y2 70				
		e4 75	4 40			5 15	**x4 25**		y2 90				
		e6 15	5 92	10 50		**5 25**	z4 75		y3 70				
							5 50						
		e6 85		11 20		**5 75**	z 6 50		y3 75				
		e7 25		11 50		8 00	**z6 75**		y4 50				
		e7 70		11 75		9 50	**z7 00**		y5 50				
		e8 95					8 00						
													$3 25
													f08
													3 50
												$2 95	

q At Saint Paul only.
r Nichols & Shepard's vibrating thresher at Sioux City, Saint Paul, Omaha, or Kansas City, $25 more.
s Wrought-iron side clevices. If malleable iron clevices are accepted, the 12 and 13 inch will be $13; 14-inch, $13.65.
t Includes rolling coulter, gauge 23.
u Gale chilled plows with wheel coulter.
v Iron beams.
w Extra points ground and polished.
x Extra points, $1.
y Cast iron; extra points.
z Extra shares, $1.15 and $1.40, $1.50, $1.70.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Class 14. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	E. W. Herendeen.	E. Wood.	S. H. Crane.	J. H. Bradley.	Chas. Taylor.	R. A. Robbins.
			Points of delivery.					
				New York or Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago, Sioux City, Omaha, and Kansas City.	New York or Chicago.	New York.
Rakes, garden, steel, 12 teeth..dozen.	$25\frac{2}{3}$	**$31\frac{1}{6}$**	....	....	$5 25	....	**$4 50**	......
Rakes, hay, sulky	81	**81**	....	[1]$20 90 [2]18 00	....	$21 00 22 50	21 00	......
Scythes, grass ....dozen.	79	.... **$81\frac{1}{2}$**	....	....	7 50 **7 00**	....	....	......
Scythe-snaths ....do...	$59\frac{1}{3}$	.... **$62\frac{1}{3}$**	....	....	5 75 **6 65**	....	....	......
Sickles, No. 2 ....do...	$7\frac{7}{12}$	**$7\frac{7}{12}$**	....	....	**3 75**	....	....	......
Sickles, No. 3 ....do...	$8\frac{7}{12}$	**$8\frac{7}{12}$**	....	....	**4 00**	....	....	......
Wheelbarrows, all iron ....do...	2	**2**	....	....	**144 00**	....	....	......
Wheelbarrows, garden ....do...	$2\frac{11}{12}$	**$2\frac{11}{12}$**	....	....	45 00	....	....	......
Yokes, ox, medium	133	**137**	....	....	**a4 00**	....	....	......
Yokes, ox, large	68	**70**	....	....	**a4 50**	....	....	......

[1] Self-delivery. [2] Hand-dump. [3] Star rake Marshall Graves and Co., delivered at Saint Paul only.

advertisement of May 10, 1880, *for goods for the Indian service*—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

Isaac S. Platt.	W. A. McMahon.	J. H. Burwell.	R. H. Allen.	S. L. Allen.	Knowlton Manufacturing Co.	A. E. Clark.	C. H. Deere.	F. C. Bayles.	W. L. Boyer.	J. F. Peavey.	H. King.	H. Durrie.	A. B. Cohn.
Points of delivery.													
New York.	New York.	Saint Paul, Saint Louis, Omaha, Sioux City.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Sioux City.	Saint Paul, Sioux City, Omaha, Chicago.	Saint Louis, Chicago, Saint Paul, Sioux City, Kansas City, Omaha.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Sioux City, Saint Paul, Omaha, Kansas City, Chicago.	New York.	New York.	New York.
......	......	....	....	......	....	......	....	......	......	....	......	$4 50	....
......	......	[3]$18 25	**$18 00**	......	....	......	....	......	[4]$17 00 [5] 18 00	....	......	......	....
......	......	....	....	......	....	......	....	......	......	....	$7 49	......	....
......	......	....	5 50 6 00	......	....	......	....	......	......	....	......	......	....
......	......	....	....	......	....	......	....	......	......	....	......	......	....
......	......	....	....	......	....	......	....	......	......	....	......	......	....
......	......	....	48 00	......	....	......	....	......	......	....	......	......	**$42 00**
......	......	....	4 00	......	....	......	....	......	......	....	......	......	....
......	......	....	4 80	......	....	......	....	......	......	....	......	......	....

[4] Eighteen teeth. [5] Twenty teeth. *a* Samples of 1879.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of May 10, 1880, *for goods for the Indian service*—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

Class 15. WAGONS AND WAGON FIXTURES.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	R. H. Allen.	M. A. McMahon.	J. F. Peavey.	S. H. Crane.	E. A. Webster.	Moline Wagon Co.	Studebaker M'f'g Co.
Points of delivery.			New York.	New York.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Kansas City, Omaha, and Sioux City.	Chicago.	Chicago.
Axletrees, 3 by 4						a$0 75		$0 30	
Axletrees, 3¼ by 4	10	**10**			$0 75	a80		**30**	$0 41
Axletrees, 3½ by 4½	105	**105**			75	a1 00		**40**	57
Axletrees, 4 by 5	72	**78**			75	a1 20		**50**	77
Axletrees, 4½ by 5½	55	**55**			1 00	a1 75		**60**	93
Axletrees, 4¾ by 3½	50	**50**			75	a1 20		**50**	65
Bolsters, wagon ... sets.	251	**251**			30	b50		**44** **54**	55
Borer, hub	1	**1**				c**25 00**			
Eveners, wagon, plain ... sets.	31	**31**	$1 38		20	17		**12½**	30
Eveners, wagon, ironed ... do.	113	**115**	1 68		60	75	$0 75	**45**	60
Felloes, wagon, sawed, 2¾-inch ... do.	81	 **84**		$3 50	1 50	1 40		60 **1 20**	1 05
Felloes, wagon, sawed, 3-inch ... do.	10	**16**		4 50	1 50	1 75		**2 00**	1 30
Felloes, wagon, sawed, 2¾ by 2-inch ... do.	122	**123**		2 75	1 50	1 40		**1 20**	1 35
Felloes, wagon, bent, 1½-inch ... do.	30	**33**		1 50	1 23	1 25		**1 00**	
Felloes, wagon, bent, 1⅝-inch ... do.	9	**11**		1 75	1 36	1 35		**1 10**	
Felloes, wagon, bent, 1¾-inch ... do.	14	**16**		2 00	1 48	1 45		**1 20**	
Felloes, wagon, bent, 1⅞-inch ... do.	2	**2**		2 40	1 87	1 50		**1 30**	
Felloes, wagon, bent, 2-inch ... do.	29	**29**		2 75	2 21	1 50		**1 40**	
Felloes, wagon, bent, 2¼-inch ... do.	12	**14**		d3 50	2 55	1 60		**1 60**	
Felloes, wagon, bent, 2½-inch ... do.	12	**14**		d4 50	2 55	1 75		**1 95**	
Felloes, wagon, bent, 2 by 2½-inch ... do.	17	**17**		d4 00	2 21	1 75		**1 65**	
Felloes, wagon, bent, 1¼ by 1½-inch ... do.	13	**13**		d1 40	1 48	1 10		**1 00**	
Felloes, wagon, bent, 1½ by 1¾-inch ... do.		**2**				1 25		**1 20**	
Felloes, wagon, bent, 1½ by 2-inch ... do.	2	**2**		d2 00	1 70	1 40		**1 30**	
Felloes, wagon, bent, 1¾ by 2-inch ... do.	2	**2**		d2 50	1 70	1 50		**1 35**	
Hounds, wagon, front, 3 pieces ... do.	269	**283**			85	30		**30** 60	38
Hounds, wagon, rear, 2 pieces ... do.	272	**286**			85	20		**22** 40	38
Hounds, wagon, pole, 2 pieces ... do.	266	**270**			85	20		**20** 40	23
Hubs, oak, 8 by 10 ... do.	8	**8**			1 50	1 00		**1 00**	1 13
Hubs, oak, 8½ by 10 ... do.	7	**9**			1 50	1 00		**1 00**	1 28
Hubs, oak, 8½ by 11 ... do.	3	**3**			1 50	1 10		**1 00**	1 33
Hubs, oak, 9 by 11 ... do.	1	**3**			1 50	1 10		**1 00**	1 40
Hubs, oak, 9½ by 12 ... do.	2	**6**			1 50	1 30		**1 25**	1 55
Spokes, buggy, 1¼ by 1½-inch ... do.	6	**8**		a2 25 a1 75	2 55	a1 75		a**2 00**	2 05
Spokes, buggy, 1½-inch ... do.	11	**11**		a2 10 a1 60	2 55	a1 75		a**2 00**	2 05
Spokes, wagon, 1¼-inch ... do.	7	**7**		a2 10 a1 60	1 61	a1 75		a**2 00**	2 05
Spokes, wagon, 1½-inch ... do.	13	**15**		a2 30 a1 75	1 61	a1 75		a**2 00**	2 15
Spokes, wagon, 1¾-inch ... do.	28	**28**		a2 40 a2 00	1 61	a1 75		a**2 00**	2 20
Spokes, wagon, 2-inch ... do.	85	**87**		d2 75	1 78	a1 75		a**2 00**	2 20
Spokes, wagon, 2¼-inch ... do.	86	**98**		d3 10	1 91	d2 75 d2 25		a**2 25**	2 20
Spokes, wagon, 2½-inch ... do.	137	**139**		d4 00	1 82	d2 75 d2 25		**2 25**	2 56
Spokes, wagon, 2⅝-inch ... do.	38	**38**		d3 50	1 82	d3 75 d2 25		**2 25**	2 56
Spokes, wagon, 2¾-inch ... do.	23	**23**		d4 68	2 04	d3 25 d2 75		**2 60**	2 81
Spokes, wagon, 3-inch ... do.	14	**19**		d5 30	2 76	d3 75 d3 00		**3 00**	3 82
Spokes, wagon, 3¼-inch ... do.	2	**3**		d6 25	3 18	d6 00		**3 50**	4 07
Spokes, wagon, 3½-inch ... do.	3	**10**		d6 75	3 61	d6 75		**3 50**	4 57

a Hickory (per pair). *b* Per set. *c* Dole's patent. *d* Oak.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of May 10, 1880, *for goods for the Indian service*—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

Class 15. WAGONS AND WAGON FIXTURES—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	R. H. Allen.	W. A. McMahon.	J. F. Peavey.*a*	S. H. Crane.	W. C. Nones.	E. A. Webster.	H. B. Newhall.	Moline Wagon Co.	Studebaker M'f'g Co.	G. R. Hudson.
Points of delivery.			New York.	New York.	Chicago.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Kans. City, Omaha, and Sioux City.	New York.	Chicago.	Chicago.	St. Louis or Chicago.
Spokes, wagon, 1¼x⅝-inch. sets.	3	**3**	.....	$3 10	$1 91	$2 75 2 25	......	......	.....	**$2 25**	$2 20	.....
Spokes, wagon, 2½x⅞-inch .do..	18	**18**	.....	4 00	2 55	2 75 2 25	......	......	.....	**2 25**	2 55	.....
Springs, wagon ....do..	4	**4**	.....	.....	*b*11	*c*10½	......	......	.....	1 00	.....	.....
Skeins, wagon, 2½-inch ....do..	7	**9**	.....	.....	2 50	1 80	......	......	.....	**1 80**	1 84	$1 50
Skeins, wagon, 2¾-inch ....do..	56	**56**	.....	.....	3 00	1 95	......	......	.....	**1 90**	1 96	1 75
Skeins, wagon, 3-inch .....do..	26	**28**	.....	.....	3 50	2 40	......	......	.....	**2 30**	2 40	2 00
Skeins, wagon, 3¼-inch ....do..	83	**85**	.....	.....	4 00	3 20	......	......	....	**2 70**	3 00	2 50
Skeins, wagon, 3½-inch ....do..	27	**27**	.....	.....	4 50	3 20	......	......	.....	**3 05**	3 20	3 00
Skeins, wagon, 4-inch .....do..	......	......	.....	.....	.....	3 90	......	......	.....	3 80	.....	.....
Tongues, wagon, 3-inch	45	......	.....	.....	60	55	......	......	.....	53	62	.....
		49	.....	.....	.....	......	......	......	.....	**1 00**		
Tongues, wagon, 3¼-inch	127	......	.....	.....	60	55	......	......	.....	55	67	.....
		129	.....	.....	.....	......	......	......	.....	**1 00**		
Tongues, wagon, 3½-inch	582	......	.....	.....	60	55	......	......	.....	55	77	
		588	....	.....	.....	......	......	......	.....	**1 00**		
Whiffletrees, wagon, plain.....	383	**383**	$0 37	0 18	12	**09**	......	......	.....	*d*10	13	15
Whiffletrees, wagon, ironed ...	80	......	47	.....	75	50	......	$1 12	$0 40	50	75	65
		104	.....	.....	.....	......	......	......	**40**	60		
Yokes, neck, wagon, plain.....	354	**354**	.....	20	12	**10**	......	......	.....	11	40	20
Yokes, neck, wagon, ironed....	190	**208**	.....	.....	75	75	......	65	**48**	80 75	75	65
Body brakes	......	......	.....	.....	2 75	......	$2 75	......	.....	....	.....	.....
Lock chains....	......	......	.....	....	.....	......	60	......	.....	....	.....	.....

a Will deliver at Sioux City for 7½ per cent. additional. *b* Per pound. *c* Oil-tempered (per pound.) *d* One piece.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City under advertisement of May 10, 1880, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

WAGONS.

Bidder.	Delivered at—	Number awarded.	Lumber.					Log.	Platform-spring.
			2½-inch.	2¾-inch.	3-inch.	3¼-inch.	3½-inch.		
Moline Wagon Co[1]	Chicago Saint Louis Saint Paul Sioux City Omaha Kansas City	....	$46 00	$48 00	$50 00	$51 50	$54 00	$110 00	$75 00
A. H. Newlin[2]	Chicago	......	48 60	48 60	50 90	53 40	56 40	86 50	*a*76 00 *b*81 00
E. A. Webster[3]	Sioux City Omaha Kansas City	**70**	**44 65**	**46 20**	**48 00**	**49 80**	**50 80**	*c*75 00 *d*77 50 *e*80 00	
W. C. Nones	Saint Louis	......	45 00	48 00	49 80	52 20	57 00	....	....
Studebaker Manufacturing Co.[4]	Chicago	**31**	48 00	50 00	**50 00**	**51 10**	**53 25**	80 00	77 00
J. C. Huggins[5]	Chicago	......	44 00	47 00	50 00	52 00	54 00	60 00	93 00
A. Caldwell	....do Sioux City Omaha	....	47 00	48 00 49 00	50 00 51 00	53 00 54 00	58 00 60 00	160 00	135 00
	Kansas City	**97**	42 50	**43 50** 44 50	**45 50** **46 50**	**48 50** **49 50**	53 50 55 50	150 00	125 00
J. F. Peavy[6]	Chicago	......	38 83	39 95	41 60	43 25	46 00	50 00	80 00
	Saint Paul	......	40 98	42 10	43 75	45 40	48 15	52 15	82 15
	Sioux City	......	42 05	43 17	44 82	46 47	49 22	53 22	83 22
	Omaha	......	41 51	42 63	44 28	45 93	48 68	52 68	82 68
	Kansas City	......	42 58	43 70	45 35	47 00	49 75	53 75	83 75
G. R. Hudson[7]	Chicago Saint Louis	....	45 00	45 00	47 50	50 00	52 50	*c*50 00 *i*55 00 *d*60 00	*f*65 25 *g*67 50 *h*73 12½
	Sioux City	......	47 00	47 00	49 50	52 00	54 50	*f*52 00 *g*57 00 *h*62 00	67 25 69 50 75 12½
	Omaha Kansas City	....	46 50	46 50	49 00	51 50	54 00	*f*51 50 *g*56 50 *h*61 50	66 75 69 00 74 62½

Bidder.	Top boxes.	Spring-seats.	Bows.	Covers.
Moline Wagon Company	$2 25	$3 00	$0 90	$2 90
A. H. Newlin	1 90	3 20	50	......
E. A. Webster	**2 00**	**3 00**	**75**	**5 00**
W. C. Nones	1 50	2 75	90	......
Studebaker Manufacturing Company	**1 50**	**2 49**	**65**	**3 55**
J. C. Huggins	2 40	3 00	1 80	6 00
A. Caldwell	**2 50**	**3 00**	**1 00**	**2 50**
J. F. Peavey	2 00	3 00	60	5 00
G. R. Hudson	1 50	2 50	75	3 50

[1] Improved truss skeins, $2 per set, extra.
[2] Milburn wagon; whole award or none.
[3] Jackson wagon, improved with truss-rod and whiffle-guide attachments.
[4] Regular standard trade wagon.
[5] Fish Bros. wagon; axles good hickory; hubs, wheels, and rest of running gear best Wisconsin oak.
[6] La Belle wagon. Complete, with neck-yokes, whiffletrees, covers and brakes, $5.75 additional.
[7] Milburn wagon.
a Trimmed with corduroy. *b* Trimmed with leather. *c* 3½-inch. *d* 4-inch. *e* 4½-inch. *f* 1-inch.
g 1⅛-inch. *h* 1¼-inch. *i* 3¾-inch.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City under advertisement of May 10, 1880, *for goods for the Indian service*—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

Class 16. PAINTS AND OILS.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	S. H. Crane.	R. A. Robbins.	T. C. Dunham.	W. C. Illsley.	J. H. Davidson.	J. S. Page.	W. J. Powell.
			Points of delivery.						
			Chicago.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Saint Louis.
Chrome-yellow, in oil......lbs.	147	**172**	....	....	\$0 14 17 20	....	\$0 20 15	**\$0 16**	....
Lamp-black, in papers ....do..	71	**97**	....	....	**12**	......	....	....	....
Lead, white, pure and best.do..	11, 375	**12,025**	....	....	**08$\frac{1}{8}$**	......	08$\frac{3}{4}$ 07$\frac{1}{2}$ 06$\frac{1}{2}$	08. 24	....
Lead, red, dry...............do..	1, 270	**1,345**	....	....	**06**	......	....	07$\frac{1}{4}$	....
Japan.........................do..	311	**313**	....	....	......	......	*a i*1 11 *b i* 09 *a i* 90 *b i* 65	**65**	....
Oil, kerosene, fire-test not less than 120°, in 5 and 10 gallon tin cans, cased..........gals.	4, 705	....	....	....	......	......	....	....	*d*\$0 26$\frac{3}{5}$ *e*23$\frac{4}{5}$
Oil, linseed, raw, in cans, cased, gallons........................	285	**285**	....	....	**70**	\$0 72	....	74	....
Oil, linseed, boiled, in cans, cased ....gals.	707	**917**	....	....	**73**	75	....	77	....
Oil, lard, in cans, cased....do..	1, 507	....	....	....	......	......	....	....	*d* 68$\frac{3}{5}$ *e* 65$\frac{4}{5}$
Oils, harness, in cans, cased.do..	172	**178**	....	....	......	......	1 00	**80**	....
Oil, lubricating, mineral, crude, in cans, cased ....gals.	687	.... **727**	....	....	......	24$\frac{1}{2}$ 19$\frac{1}{2}$ **17$\frac{1}{2}$**	....	....	....
Ocher, Rochelle ....lbs.	270	**270**	....	....	**09** 10 11	......	....	....	....
Ocher, Rochelle, dry.......do..	270	....	....	....	02	......	....	....	....
Paint, mineral, No. 1......gals.	153	....	....	....	......	......	*f*1 05 *g*1 10	....	....
Paint, mineral, No. 2.......do..	7	....	....	....	......	......	*f*1 05 *g*1 10	....	....
Paint, mineral, No. 3.......do..	150	....	....	....	......	......	*f*1 05 *g*1 10	....	....
Paint, mineral, No. 4.......do..	8	....	....	....	......	......	*f*1 05 *g*1 10	....	....
Paint, Brandon, brown....do..	80	....	....	....	......	......	*f* 85 *g* 90	....	....
Paint, asbestos, roof.......do..	440	**1,048**	....	....	......	......	*f* 85 *g* 90	**90**	....
Paper, building.............lbs.	6, 350	**8,350**	**\$0 02$\frac{3}{4}$**	\$0 03. 85 04. 25	......	......	....	....	....
Paper, tarred ....do..	5, 250	**5,250**	**02$\frac{3}{4}$**	02$\frac{3}{4}$ 03$\frac{1}{2}$ 03$\frac{7}{8}$	......	......	....	....	....
Umber, burnt, in oil, ground, pounds	487	**507**	....	....	09 13 15	....	13$\frac{1}{2}$ 10	**12**	....
Varnish, copal..............gals.	115	**122**	....	....	1 50	......	*i*1 15 *i*1 00	**1 20**	....
Whiting ....lbs..	1, 675	**1,825**	....	....	01	......	....	**01**	....

a Per pound, bulk. *b* Per gallon, bulk. *d* In five-gallon cans, cased.
e In ten-gallon cans, cased. *f* In bulk. *g* In gallon cans.
i Will put in gallon cans at thirty cents extra per gallon, and in five gallon cans at fifteen cents extra per gallon.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Class 17. TIN AND STAMPED WARE.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	S. H. Crane.	H. B. Claflin.
			Points of delivery.	
			Chicago.	N. Y.
Buckets, galvanized-iron, 2-gallon .... dozen..	37 1/6	**86 1/6**	....	......
Boilers, wash, copper bottom, No. 9, riveted handles .... do....	1 5/6	**2 1/3**	$21 00	......
Boilers, wash, copper bottom, flat bottom, riveted handles.... do....	3 1/12	**4**	16 80	......
Cups, tin, pint, stamped, retinned, riveted .... do....	574 1/2	**632 1/2**	....	......
Cups, tin, quart, stamped, retinned, riveted .... do....	434	**459**	....	......
Candlesticks, japanned .... do....	113	....	50	......
		121	....	......
Candle-molds, 6s .... do....	2 3/4	**2 3/4**	**2 00**	......
Candle-molds, 12s .... do....	1/4	**1-4**	**4 00**	......
Coffee-mills, box, iron hopper .... do....	177 5/12	**177 7/12**	2 80	......
Coffee-mills, side, No. 1 .... do....	10 3/4	**10 3/4**	3 00	......
Coffee-mills, side, No. 2 .... do....	11 5/6	**11 5/6**	4 25	......
Coffee-pots, plain tin .... do....	57	**57**	**2 20** **1 60**	......
Coffee-pots, plain tin, 2-quart, riveted .... do....	211 1/12	**246 1/4**	**2 90**	......
Coffee-boilers, plain tin, 4-quart .... do....	22 1/8	**22 1/3**	**4 25**	......
Coffee-boilers, plain tin, 6-quart .... do....	9 5/6	**10 1/3**	**5 75**	......
Dippers, water, tinned iron, long handles, 1-quart, riveted.... do....	133	**169**	....	......
Dippers, water, tinned iron, long handles, 2-quart, riveted.... do....	35	**34 1/2**	....	......
Funnels, 1-quart, plain tin .... do....	7 5/6	**7 11/12**	....	......
Funnels, 2-quart, plain tin .... do....	6 1/12	**6 1/6**	90	......
Graters, nutmeg .... do....	5 5/6	**6**	1 35	......
Kettles, camp, nest of three, 7, 11, 14 quart, galvanized, redipped, strapped bottom .... nests..	1,241	**1,266**	27	......
Kettles, galvanized iron, stamped, 7, 11, 14 quart .... dozen..	41 3/4	**52**	....	......
Kettles, iron, stamped, 7, 11, 14 quart .... do....	100	**100**	....	......
Match-safes, japanned tin .... do....	35	**35**	50 60	......
Pails, tin, 12-quart, plain tin .... do....	69 1/3	**70 1/2**	2 70	......
Pails, tin, 16-quart, plain tin .... do....	45 2/3	**47 2/3**	3 70	......
Punches, tinners', hollow, 3/8-inch .... do....	1/3	**1-3**	**4 00**	......
Punches, hollow, 1/2-inch .... do....	7/12	**7-12**	**5 40**	......
Pans, pint, deep pudding, stamped, retinned .... do....	16	**17**	1 00	......
Pans, quart, deep pudding, stamped, retinned .... do....	26 1/2	**27 1/2**	1 40	......
Pans, tin, stamped, retinned, 2-quart .... do....	107 1/2	**146**	75	......
Pans, tin, stamped, retinned, 4-quart .... do....	169 1/2	**198**	1 12	......
Pans, tin, stamped, retinned, 6-quart .... do....	287 1/2	**306**	1 25	......
Pans, dust, japanned .... do....	10 1/3	**10 1/3**	**1 00**	......
Pans, fry, wrought-iron, polished, No. 1 .... do....	51	**51**	....	......
Pans, fry, wrought-iron, polished, No. 2 .... do....	129 1/2	**159 1/2**	....	......
Pans, fry, wrought-iron, polished, No. 3 .... do....	246 7/12	**256 5/6**	....	......
Pans, dish, stamped, retinned, 10-quart .... do....	41	....	4 50	......
		41	....	......
Pans, dish, stamped, retinned, 14-quart .... do....	33 1/2	....	5 60	......
		33 1/2	....	......
Pans, dish, stamped, retinned, 17-quart .... do....	19	....	6 50	......
		19 1/2	....	......

advertisement of May 10, 1880, *for goods for the Indian service*—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

R. A. Robbins.	G. Borgfeldt.	H. W. Shepard.	H. King.	Jno. E. Ingersoll.	C. B. Hotchkiss.	Warren & Co.	G. W. Bruce.	Lalance and Grosjean M'f'g Co.	W. M. Aikman.
Points of delivery.									
N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.
$4 40	.....	.....	.....	$4 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	**13 48**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	**13 48**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	$0 48	.....	**42**	$0 50	$0 56	.....	.....	$0 55
				46					
.....	.....	58	.....	**54**	88	64	.....	.....	65
				58					
.....	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	60	.....	.....	40
.....	.....	.....	.....	**33**					
.....	.....	.....	.....	2 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	4 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 75	.....	.....	$3 00	.....	.....	.....	$4 20	.....	.....
3 30							3 00		
4 40							4 55		
4 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 25	.....	.....
3 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 00	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1 35	1 32	.....	.....	.....	1 35
				1 75					1 50
				2 35					
.....	.....	.....	.....	1 49	1 65	.....	.....	.....	1 40
									1 50
.....	.....	.....	.....	1 88	2 37	.....	.....	.....	2 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	2 47	2 91	.....	.....	.....	2 50
.....	.....	**76**	.....	73	.....	1 07	.....	.....	1 00
.....	.....	**90**	.....	1 24	.....	1 23	.....	.....	1 10
.....	.....	.....	.....	**56**	.....	.....	.....	.....	70
.....	.....	.....	.....	**85**	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 10
.....	.....	.....	.....	**14**	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
.....	.....	**1 50**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 40	.....	**4 05**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$1 52	.....
4 98		**4 69**							
5 84		**5 33**							
.....	.....	**3 25**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 52	3 75
		2 35							4 25
		3 75							4 75
.....	.....	.....	.....	**33**	.....	.....	.....	.....	60
				27					
				35					
.....	.....	.....	.....	**2 73**	4 40	.....	.....	.....	3 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	**2 99**	7 70	.....	.....	.....	4 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 50	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 00	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	70	.....	**65**	60
				37				72	
.....	.....	73	70	67	83	84	.....	**73**	70
				49				85	
.....	.....	66	58	**61**	83	75	.....	1 03	65
								1 22	
.....	.....	94	80	**91**	1 10	1 20	.....	1 40	90
								1 70	
.....	.....	1 17	1 10	**1 14**	1 37	1 32	.....	1 70	1 15
								2 20	
.....	.....	.....	80	79	.....	88	.....	.....	1 00
						1 00			
.....	.....	.....	90	.....	1 92	.....	.....	**1 15**	1 20
								1 15	
.....	.....	.....	1 04	.....	2 20	.....	.....	**1 30**	1 35
								1 30	
.....	.....	.....	1 17	.....	2 47	.....	.....	**1 45**	1 50
								1 45	
.....	.....	2 81	3 10	3 95	4 95	4 20	.....	2 95	3 30
.....	.....	.....	.....	3 29	.....	.....	.....	**3 55**	
								3 95	
.....	.....	3 25	3 65	5 00	6 05	5 62	.....	3 55	3 85
.....	.....	.....	.....	3 84	.....	.....	.....	**4 30**	
								5 00	
.....	.....	3 90	4 50	5 75	6 87	6 95	.....	4 15	4 60
.....	.....	.....	.....	4 40	.....	.....	.....	**4 90**	
								5 80	

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Class 17. Tin and stamped ware—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	S. H. Crane.	H. B. Claflin.	R. A. Robbins.
			Points of delivery.		
			Chicago.	New York.	New York.
Plates, tin, dinner, stamped .... dozen..	$491\frac{2}{3}$	**$533\frac{2}{3}$**	$0 35	....	....
Plates, tin, pie, stamped, 9-inch .... do....	469	**471**	33	....	....
Plates, baking, deep, stamped .... do....	$68\frac{1}{3}$	**$68\frac{1}{3}$**	68	....	....
Shears, tinner's, No. 8	7	**10**	**2 00**	....	....
Shears, tinner's, No. 7	4	**5**	**2 50**	....	....
Shears, tinner's, bench, Wilcox's No. 4	5	**7**	5 00	....	....
Solder .... pounds..	485	**781**	**$12\frac{1}{2}$**	....	....
Spoons, tea, tinned iron .... dozen..	$671\frac{1}{2}$	**$671\frac{1}{2}$**	18 20	$0 $14\frac{1}{2}$	....
Spoons, table, tinned iron .... do....	$1,063\frac{1}{2}$	**$1,063\frac{1}{2}$**	32 34	25	....
Scoops, hand, grocer's, No. 4 .... do....	$6\frac{1}{3}$	**$7\frac{1}{2}$**	2 00	....	....
Scoops, hand, grocer's, No 30 .... do....	$6\frac{1}{12}$	**$7\frac{1}{2}$**	2 40	....	....
Tea-pots, tin, 3 pints .... do....	$3\frac{1}{12}$	**$4\frac{7}{12}$**	1 50	....	....
Tea-pots, tin, 4 pints .... do....	$4\frac{1}{2}$	**$6\frac{3}{4}$**	1 88	....	....
Wash-basins, tin, stamped, 10 inches .... do....	$117\frac{3}{4}$	**$123\frac{1}{4}$**	98	....	....
Wash-basins, tin, stamped, 12 inches .... do....	$81\frac{1}{2}$	**$87\frac{1}{2}$**	1 10	....	....
Class 18.—Stoves, Hollow Ware, Tin, &c.					
Caldrons, iron, 21 gallons .... number..	20	**20**	....	....	....
Caldrons, iron, 45 gallons .... do....	....	....	....	....	....
Caldrons, iron, portable, with furnace, 20 gallons ....do....	2	**2**	....	....	....
Caldrons, iron, portable, with furnace, 45 gallons ....do....	5	**5**	....	....	....
Elbows, stove-pipe, 5-inch .... do....	49	**49**	**12**	....	....
Elbows, stove-pipe, 6-inch .... do....	1,113	**1,181**	**13** 30	....	....
Elbows, stove-pipe, 7-inch .... do....	41	**47**	**14**	....	....
Ovens, Dutch, 10-inch .... do....	203	**453**	....	....	....
Ovens, Dutch, 12-inch .... do....	1,249	**1,261**	....	....	....
Pipe, stove, 5-inch .... joints..	755	.... **755**	15 **13**	....	....
Pipe, stove, 6-inch .... do....	6,107	.... **6,132**	17 **15**	....	....
Pipe, stove, 7-inch .... do....	192	.... **192**	22 **20**	....	....
Polish, stove .... gross..	$20\frac{5}{12}$	**$21\frac{5}{8}$**	**3 00** 4 00	2 25	$1 50 3 00 4 50

a Wood. *b* Coal.

advertisement of May 10, 1880, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

G. Borgfeldt.	H. W. Sheppard.	C. H. Castle.	H. King.	J. C. Ingersoll.	C. B. Hotchkiss.	Warren & Co.	G. W. Bruce.	L. B. Sperry.	Lalance & Grosjean Man'f'g Co.	Wm. Aikman.	Excelsior Man'f'g Co.
Points of delivery.											
New York.		Saint Louis, Kansas City, Omaha.			New York.		New York.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.	Saint Louis.
....	$0 25	....	$0 25	**$0 27**	$0 30	$0 30	....	....	$0 38	$0 30	....
									58	40	
....	25	....	25	**26**	30	31	....	....	25	30	....
						33					
....	35	....	....	**35**	42	....		....	....	50	....
										50	
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	$2 00	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2 50	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	**4 00**	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
$0 11	....	....	....	14	....	....	....	....	11	....	....
10									12		
									12½		
									14		
23	....	....	....	26	....	....	....	....	18	....	....
20									19		
21									23		
18									32		
15											
....	....	....	....	**1 75**	....	2 54	....	....	....	1 60	....
....	....	....	....	**1 74**	....	2 80	....	....	....	2 40	....
....	....	....	....	**1 75**	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	**2 00**	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	**72**	....	70	74	97	1 00	....	....	72	75	....
						1 25			87		
									1 11		
									1 40		
....	**93**	....	85	90	1 15	1 16	....	....	1 05	95	....
						1 46			1 32		
									1 71		
									2 30		

Class 18.—Stoves, Hollow Ware, Tin, &c.

G. Borgfeldt.	H. W. Sheppard.	C. H. Castle.	H. King.	J. C. Ingersoll.	C. B. Hotchkiss.	Warren & Co.	G. W. Bruce.	L. B. Sperry.	Lalance & Grosjean Man'f'g Co.	Wm. Aikman.	Excelsior Man'f'g Co.
....	....	$2 50	....	....	**$2 70**	....	....		....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	5 00	....	....	$3 00	....	....	....
....	....	20 00	....	....	*ac* **8 00**	....	....	....	....	....	....
					bc 9 00						
....	....	30 00	....	....	*a* **13 50**	....	....	....	....	....	....
					b 15 00						
....	....	20	....	....	16	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	25	....	....	19	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	30	....	....	20	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	**50**	....	....	42	....	....	65	....	....	$0 36
....	....	**60**	....	....	70	....	....	75	....	....	51
....	....	15	....	....	14½	....	....	....	....	....	11
											12
....	....	20	....	....	16½	....	....	....	....	....	12
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	13
....	....	25	....	....	18½	....	....	....	....	....	14
											15
....	....	....	....	....	6 00	....	....	....	....	....	1 00

c 21-gallon.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Class 18. STOVES, HOLLOW-WARE, TIN, &c.—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.
Stoves, cooking, wood, with furniture, 6-inch	23	**12**
		11
Stoves, cooking, wood, with furniture, 7-inch	95	**44**
		81
Stoves, cooking, wood, with furniture, 8-inch	644	**623**
		22
Stoves, cooking, wood, with furniture, 9-inch	40	**31**
		10
Stoves, cooking, coal, with furniture, 6-inch	2	....
Stoves, cooking, coal, with furniture, 7-inch	....	....
Stoves, cooking, coal, with furniture, 8-inch	9	....
		9
Stoves, cooking, coal, with furniture, 9-inch	201	**1**
		200
Stoves, heating, wood, 24 inches long	132	**133**
Stoves, heating, wood, 27 inches long	30	**36**
Stoves, heating, wood, 32 inches long	61	....
		61
Stoves, heating, wood, 37 inches long	23	....
		25
Stoves, heating, coal, 10-inch cylinder	3	**3**
Stoves, heating, coal, 12-inch cylinder	5	**1**
Stoves, heating, coal, 14-inch cylinder	10	**10**
Stoves, heating, coal, 16-inch cylinder	8	**6**
Stoves, sheet-iron, oval, 32 inches	9	**9**
Stoves, sheet-iron, oval, 37 inches	15	**15**
Tin, sheet, 10 by 14 inches, IX ... pounds.	1,375	**2,900**
Tin, sheet, 14 by 20 inches, IX ... do	2,000	**3,525**
Tin, sheet, 10 by 14 inches, IC ... do	1,400	**3,400**
Tin, sheet, 14 by 20 inches, IC ... do	1,450	**1,950**
Tin, sheet, IX, 14 by 60 inches, No. 9, boiler ... do	80	**190**
Zinc, sheet, No. 9 ... do	2,405	**2,470**

a 15 per cent. less if not crated.
b $4.50 less without furniture.
c 25 inches.
d 22 inches.
e 31 inches.
f 30 inches.
g 38 inches.

advertisement of May 10, 1880, *for goods for the Indian service*—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

L. B. Fry.	Excelsior Manufacturing Company.	S. H. Crane.	C. H. Castle.	John S. Perry.	C. B. Hotchkiss.	W. W. Baldwin.
Points of delivery.						
Chicago *a*.	Saint Louis.	Chicago.	Saint Louis, Kansas City, Omaha.	All points.	New York.	Chicago.
b**$18 00**	$15 00	....	$10 50	$8 60	$11 04	....
	12 00		10 00	11 30		
b 14 10	14 00	....	**12 75**			
b**18 90**	18 00	....	10 75	9 30	12 65	$11 77
b 16 10	15 00		14 00	12 90		11 67
....	....	....	**15 75**	15 60	....	12 87
						13 17
						8 97
b**21 30**	20 50	....	13 00	14 90	14 07	15 33
b 18 10	16 50		15 00	17 80		15 93
....	....	....	**17 75**			14 13
						14 03
						10 23
b**23 70**	24 50	....	15 75	17 20	17 04	17 50
b 20 25	20 00		17 50	19 90		18 05
....	....	....	**20 00**			16 55
						16 55
						11 50
....	16 50	....	10 00	9 40	12 54	....
			11 00			
b 18 50	19 50	....	....	11 10	14 15	....
b 13 70	17 00			14 70		
b 21 50	22 50	....	12 00	13 20	17 32	14 42
b**14 90**	20 00		13 00	16 80		12 18
						15 28
						15 53
b 24 10	26 50	....	**16 00**	15 40	18 65	15 85
b**16 90**	24 00	....	17 00	19 80	20 04	17 45
						17 50
c 6 30	4 50	....	**4 00**	5 40	*d* 3 75	4 95
	5 00		4 50			
c 6 30	5 50	....	**5 00**	6 75	5 60	6 45
	6 00		5 50			
e 9 20	7 25	....	5 00	*f* 8 00	6 90	....
....	8 25	....	**6 00**			
g 15 00	8 50	....	7 00	*h* 10 00	10 40	9 00
....	9 00	....	**8 00**			
i 8 00	....	....	**3 50**	4 50	3 25	....
i 9 45	....	....	**5 00**	6 25	4 00	....
				7 00		
i 11 70	....	....	**6 50**	9 00	5 60	....
i 14 40	....	....	**13 00**	11 50	*j* 12 40	....
k**15 30**	....	....	8 00	*l* 12 25	*m* 4 95	....
k**18 90**	....	....	12 00	*e* 13 50	*m* 4 95	....
....	....	**$0 08½**	....	....	....	....
....	....	**08½**	....	....	....	....
....	....	**08 1/10**	....	....	....	....
....	....	**08 1/10**	....	....	....	....
....	....	**20**	....	....	....	....
....	....	**08**	....	....	....	....

h 36 inches.
i All cast-iron.
j 18 inches.

k Wood or coal.
l 29 inches.
m 24 inches.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

HARDWARE.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.
Adzes, house-carpenters' .... dozen..	$1\frac{11}{12}$	**$2\frac{1}{4}$**
Anvils, wrought iron, steel-faced, size wanted, 100-pound .... per pound..	....	**1**
Anvils, wrought iron, steel-faced, size wanted, 140-pound .... do....	4	**4**
Anvils, wrought iron, steel-faced, size wanted. 200-pound .... do....	2	**2**
Augers, $\frac{1}{2}$-inch .... dozen..	$6\frac{7}{12}$	**$6\frac{5}{6}$**
Augers, 1-inch, cast steel, cut with nut .... do....	11	**$11\frac{1}{3}$**
Augers, $1\frac{1}{4}$-inch, cast steel, cut with nut .... do....	$9\frac{1}{2}$	**$9\frac{5}{6}$**
Augers, $1\frac{1}{2}$-inch, cast steel, cut with nut .... do....	$5\frac{3}{4}$	**$6\frac{1}{12}$**
Augers, 2-inch, cast steel, cut with nut .... do....	$5\frac{1}{6}$	**$5\frac{5}{12}$**
Augers, post, 8-inch .... do....	$1\frac{5}{6}$	**$2\frac{1}{12}$**
Augers, post, 9-inch .... do....	$1\frac{1}{3}$	**$1\frac{1}{3}$**
Augers, hollow, $\frac{1}{2}$-inch .... do....	$\frac{1}{6}$	**5-12**
Augers, hollow, $\frac{3}{4}$-inch .... do....	$\frac{3}{4}$	**$1\frac{1}{4}$**
Augers, hollow, $\frac{7}{8}$-inch .... do....	$\frac{7}{12}$	**7-12**
Augers, hollow, 1-inch .... do....	$\frac{1}{6}$	**1-4**
Awls, shoemakers', assorted, cast steel, peg .... do...	39	**55**
Awls, sewing. assorted, cast steel, regular .... do ...	118	**155**
Awls, saddlers', assorted .... do....	$79\frac{2}{3}$	**$105\frac{2}{3}$**
Axes, 3 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ pounds, Yankee pattern .... do....	$902\frac{1}{4}$	**$502\frac{1}{4}$**
		2 0
		200
Axes, broad, 12-inch, beveled one side .... do....	$8\frac{3}{4}$	**9**
Axes, hand, 6-inch, broad, hatchets, handled .... do ...	$14\frac{3}{4}$	**15**
Axes, hunters', handled .... do....	$234\frac{1}{6}$	**$240\frac{1}{6}$**
Babbit metal .... pounds..	895	....
		895
Bits, auger, cast steel, $\frac{1}{4}$-inch .... dozen..	11	**$12\frac{1}{2}$**
Bits, auger, cast steel, $\frac{3}{8}$-inch .... do....	$10\frac{1}{2}$	**12**
Bits, auger, cast steel, $\frac{1}{2}$-inch .... do....	$9\frac{2}{3}$	**$10\frac{1}{6}$**
Bits, auger, cast steel, $\frac{5}{8}$-inch .... do....	$9\frac{1}{2}$	**10**
Bits, auger, cast steel, $\frac{3}{4}$-inch .... do....	$8\frac{1}{2}$	**9**
Bits, auger, cast steel, 1-inch .... do....	$6\frac{2}{3}$	**$7\frac{1}{6}$**
Bits, auger, cast steel, $1\frac{1}{4}$-inch .... do....	$1\frac{1}{6}$	**$2\frac{1}{2}$**
Bits, auger, cast steel, $1\frac{1}{2}$-inch .... do....	$1\frac{7}{12}$	**$1\frac{11}{12}$**
Bits, gimlet, double cut, $\frac{1}{8}$-inch .... do....	$9\frac{2}{3}$	**$10\frac{1}{4}$**
Bits, gimlet, double cut, $\frac{1}{4}$-inch .... do....	$10\frac{1}{2}$	**$10\frac{1}{2}$**
Bits, extension, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ by $\frac{7}{8}$ to 3 inches .... do....	$4\frac{3}{4}$	**$5\frac{1}{4}$**
Bits, pod, $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$ inch .... do....	$5\frac{1}{2}$	**$6\frac{3}{4}$**
Bits, gouge, $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$ inch .... do....	5	**5**
Bolts, square head and nut, $\frac{1}{4}$ by 1, per 100	582	**632**
Bolts, square head and nut, $\frac{1}{4}$ by $1\frac{1}{2}$, per 100	1,187	**1,247**
Bolts, square head and nut, $\frac{1}{4}$ by 2, per 100	647	**707**
Bolts, square head and nut, $\frac{1}{4}$ by $2\frac{1}{2}$, per 100	947	**1,007**
Bolts, square head and nut, $\frac{1}{4}$ by 3, per 100	526	**586**
Bolts, square head and nut, $\frac{1}{4}$ by $3\frac{1}{2}$, per 100	446	**505**
Bolts, square head and nut, $\frac{1}{4}$ by 4, per 100	1,071	**1,121**
Bolts, square head and nut, $\frac{1}{4}$ by $4\frac{1}{2}$, per 100	201	**2 6**
Bolts, square head and nut, $\frac{5}{16}$ by 1, per 100	262	**272**

a Blood's. *b* Cast iron. *c* Vaughan. *d* Ives's new patent.

advertisement of May 10, 1880, *for goods for the Indian service*—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

S. H. Crane.	A. Flagler.	H. Durrie.	H. C. Wells.	H. King.	A. G. Peck.	George W. Bruce.	M. M. Pillsbury.	Hibbard, Spencer & Co.	H. B. Newhall.
Points of delivery.									
Chicago.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Chicago.	Kansas City.
$15 00	$14 10	....	....	....	....	**$13 75**	....	*a*$17 20	....
11½	....	*b*$0 07 8/10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
11½	....	*b*07 8/10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
11½	....	*b*07 8/10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
3 00	2 95	....	....	$2 97	....	2 82	....	**2 75**	....
5 00	5 10	....	....	5 10	....	4 88	....	**4 50**	....
6 00	6 10	....	....	6 20	....	5 65	....	**5 75**	....
7 50	6 75	....	....	7 50	....	7 18	....	**7 00**	....
10 00	10 65	....	....	10 80	....	10 26	....	**10 00**	....
18 00	....	....	....	....	....	19 00	....	*c***17 00**	....
18 00	....	....	....	....	....	19 00	....	*c***17 00**	....
9 00	....	....	....	9 00	....	10 20	....	*d*11 50	....
10 50	....	....	....	10 50	....	11 90	....	11 50	....
12 00	....	....	....	12 00	....	13 60	....	13 15	....
12 00	....	....	....	12 00	....	13 60	....	13 15	....
09	....	....	....	....	....	11	....	06	....
08	....	....	....	....	....	08	....	07	....
10	....	....	....	....	....	11	....	*e*10	....
8 40	....	**7 25**	....	....	....		$8 00	*e*8 00	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	**7 69**		*f*8 20	
....	....	....	**$7 65**				....	*g*8 40	
18 00	20 95	....	....	....	$19 90	**16 90**	21 00	*a*22 50	....
9 50	8 50	....	....	....	9 71	**8 75**	....	10 50	....
....	4 90	....	....	....	5 47	**4 40**	5 00	6 00	....
	5 20						4 80		
09	07¼	....	....	....	....	11 00	....	12	$0 07
....	**08½**							09	
1 60	1 60	....	....	1 49	....	1 54	....	**1 50**	....
				1 55					
1 75	1 74	....	....	1 63	....	1 67	....	**1 62**	....
				1 71					
1 80	1 68	....	....	1 75	....	1 80	....	**1 75**	....
				1 84					
2 43	2 40	....	....	2 25	....	2 31	....	**2 25**	....
				2 38					
2 95	2 94	....	....	2 75	....	2 83	....	**2 75**	....
				2 88					
4 30	4 30	....	....	4 00	....	4 10	....	**4 00**	....
				4 20					
5 90	7 45	....	....	5 50	....	**5 00**	....	....	....
				5 78					
7 50	8 45	....	....	7 00	....	**7 20**	....	....	....
				7 36					
50	**33**	....	....	....	....	40	....	35	....
50	**33**	....	....	....	....	40	....	35	....
14 40	14 25	....	....	**12 15**	....	15 30	....	13 05	....
20 00	19 25			17 55		20 10		18 85	
70	....	....	....	....	....	72	....	....	....
70	....	....	....	....	....	72	....	....	....
1 00	....	....	....	....	....	**1 06**	....	....	1 12
1 08	....	....	....	....	....	**1 06**	....	....	1 12
1 12	....	....	....	....	....	**1 10**	....	....	1 16
1 16	....	....	....	....	....	**1 14**	....	....	1 20
1 20	....	....	....	....	....	**1 18**	....	....	1 24
1 24	....	....	....	....	....	**1 21**	....	....	1 28
1 28	....	....	....	....	....	**1 25**	....	....	1 32
1 32	....	....	....	....	....	**1 29**	....	....	1 36
1 20	....	....	....	....	....	**1 21**	....	....	1 28

e Pine-tree. *f* H. S. & Co. *g* Francis.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City under advertisement of May 10, 1880, for hardware for the Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

HARDWARE—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	S. H. Crane.	George W. Bruce.	H. B. Newhall.	A. Flagler.	Hibbard, Spencer & Co.
			Points of delivery.				
			Chicago.	New York.	Kansas City.	New York.	Chicago.
Bolts, square head and nut, $\frac{5}{16}$ by $1\frac{1}{2}$ ....per 100.	547	**547**	$1 22	**$1 21**	$1 28	......	......
Bolts, square head and nut, $\frac{5}{16}$ by 2 ....do...	1,217	**1,[illegible]77**	1 28	**1 27**	1 34	......	......
Bolts, square head and nut, $\frac{5}{16}$ by $2\frac{1}{2}$ ....do...	1,377	**1,427**	1 34	**1 [illegible]3**	1 40	......	......
Bolts, square head and nut, $\frac{5}{16}$ by 3 ....do...	1,642	**1,702**	1 40	**1 39**	1 46	......	......
Bolts, square head and nut, $\frac{5}{16}$ by $3\frac{1}{2}$ ....do...	1,377	**1,427**	1 46	**1 44**	1 52	......	......
Bolts, square head and nut, $\frac{5}{16}$ by 4 ....do...	662	**722**	1 52	**1 50**	1 58	......	......
Bolts, square head and nut, $\frac{5}{16}$ by $4\frac{1}{2}$ ....do...	441	**441**	1 58	**1 56**	1 64	......	......
Bolts, square head and nut, $\frac{5}{16}$ by 5 ....do...	366	**376**	1 64	**1 61**	1 70	......	......
Bolts, square head and nut, $\frac{5}{16}$ by $5\frac{1}{2}$ ....do...	231	**231**	1 70	**1 67**	1 76	......	......
Bolts, square head and nut, $\frac{5}{16}$ by 6 .... do...	246	**2[illegible]6**	1 76	**1 73**	1 82	......	......
Bolts, square head and nut, $\frac{3}{8}$ by $\frac{3}{4}$ ....do...	280	**290**	**1 20**	1 37	1 44	......	......
Bolts, square head and nut, $\frac{3}{8}$ by 1 ....do...	415	**425**	**1 30**	1 37	1 44	......	......
Bolts, square head and nut, $\frac{3}{8}$ by 2 ....do...	1,621	**1,631**	1 48	**1 44**	1 52	......	......
Bolts, square head and nut, $\frac{3}{8}$ by $2\frac{1}{2}$ ....do...	1,645	**1,655**	1 56	**1 52**	1 60	......	......
Bolts, square head and nut, $\frac{3}{8}$ by 3 ....do...	1,982	**1,992**	1 64	**1 59**	1 68	......	......
Bolts, square head and nut, $\frac{3}{8}$ by $3\frac{1}{2}$ ....do...	1,395	**1,[illegible]95**	1 72	**1 67**	1 76	......	......
Bolts, square head and nut, $\frac{3}{8}$ by 4 ....do...	1,596	**1,596**	1 80	**1 75**	1 84	......	......
Bolts, square head and nut, $\frac{3}{8}$ by $4\frac{1}{2}$ .... do ..	1,040	**1,040**	1 88	**1 83**	1 92	......	......
Bolts, square head and nut, $\frac{3}{8}$ by 5 ....do ..	1,048	**1,058**	1 96	**1 90**	2 00	......	......
Bolts, square head and nut, $\frac{3}{8}$ by $5\frac{1}{2}$ ....do...	356	**366**	2 04	**1 97**	2 08	......	......
Bolts, square head and nut, $\frac{3}{8}$ by 6 ....do...	481	**491**	2 12	**2 05**	2 16	......	......
Bolts, square head and nut, $\frac{3}{8}$ by $6\frac{1}{2}$ ....do...	211	**211**	2 20	**2 [illegible]**	2 24	......	......
Bolts, square head and nut, $\frac{3}{8}$ by 7 ....do...	396	**406**	2 28	**2 20**	2 32	......	......
Bolts, square head and nut, $\frac{3}{8}$ by $7\frac{1}{2}$ ....do...	251	**251**	2 36	**2 28**	2 40	......	$2 28
Bolts, square head and nut, $\frac{3}{8}$ by 8 .... do...	317	**317**	2 44	**2 36**	2 48	......	2 36
Bolts, square head and nut, $\frac{3}{8}$ by $8\frac{1}{2}$ .... do...	225	**225**	2 52	**2 50**	2 56	......	2 44
Bolts, square head and nut, $\frac{7}{16}$ by 3 ....do...	50	**50**	**1 92**	2 00	2 20	......	2 09
Bolts, square head and nut, $\frac{7}{16}$ by $3\frac{1}{2}$ .... do...	105	**105**	**2 02**	2 20	2 32	......	2 21
Bolts, square head and nut, $\frac{7}{16}$ by 4 ....do...	50	**60**	**2 12**	2 30	2 44	......	2 32
Bolts, square head and nut, $\frac{7}{16}$ by $4\frac{1}{2}$ ....do ..	60	**70**	**2 22**	2 40	2 56	......	2 44
Bolts, square head and nut, $\frac{7}{16}$ by 5 ....do...	100	**1[illegible]0**	**2 32**	2 55	2 68	......	2 55
Bolts, square head and nut, $\frac{7}{16}$ by 6 ....do...	100	**110**	**2 52**	2 75	2 92	......	2 78
Bolts, square head and nut, $\frac{7}{16}$ by 7 ....do ..	140	**150**	**2 7[illegible]**	2 95	3 16	......	3 01
Bolts, square head and nut, $\frac{1}{2}$ by $3\frac{1}{2}$ ....do...	538	**538**	2 40	**2 35**	2 48	......	2 36
Bolts, square head and nut, $\frac{1}{2}$ by 4 .... do...	798	**798**	2 52	**2 47**	2 60	......	2 47
Bolts, square head and nut, $\frac{1}{2}$ by $4\frac{1}{2}$ ....do...	491	**491**	2 64	**2 57**	2 72	......	2 59
Bolts, square head and nut, $\frac{1}{2}$ by 5..........do ..	791	**791**	2 76	**2 70**	2 84	......	2 70
Bolts, square head and nut, $\frac{1}{2}$ by $5\frac{1}{2}$ ....do...	331	**341**	2 88	**2 80**	2 96	......	2 82
Bolts, square head and nut, $\frac{1}{2}$ by 6 ....do ..	771	**781**	3 00	**2 90**	3 08	......	3 08
Bolts, square head and nut, $\frac{1}{2}$ by 7 ....do...	355	**365**	3 24	**3 14**	3 32	......	3 16
Bolts, square head and nut, $\frac{1}{2}$ by 8 ....do...	748	**783**	3 48	**3 37**	3 56	......	3 56
Bolts, square head and nut, $\frac{1}{2}$ by 9 ....do...	653	**663**	3 72	**3 60**	3 80	......	3 61
Bolts, square head and nut, $\frac{5}{8}$ by 7 ....do...	179	**179**	**4 60**	4 75	5 08	......	4 83
Bolts, square head and nut, $\frac{5}{8}$ by 8 ....do...	735	**760**	**4 96**	5 20	5 48	......	5 21
Bolts, carriage, $\frac{1}{4}$ by 1..........................do ..	930	**930**	**60**	81	72	$0 75	68
Bolts, carriage, $\frac{1}{4}$ by $1\frac{1}{2}$..........................do...	1,407	**1,457**	**62**	81	72	75	68
Bolts, carriage, $\frac{1}{4}$ by 2 ....do...	1,477	**1,502**	**68**	83	75	78	71
Bolts, carriage, $\frac{1}{4}$ by $2\frac{1}{2}$..........................do...	920	**995**	**75**	87	78	81	75
Bolts, carriage, $\frac{1}{4}$ by 3..........................do ..	1,226	**1,251**	80	90	81	85	**77**
Bolts, carriage, $\frac{1}{4}$ by $3\frac{1}{2}$..........................do...	623	**698**	83	93	84	88	**80**
Bolts, carriage, $\frac{1}{4}$ by 4..........................do...	538	**563**	86	97	87	91	**83**
Bolts, carriage, $\frac{1}{4}$ by $4\frac{1}{2}$..........................do...	711	**786**	89	1 00	90	94	**85**
Bolts, carriage, $\frac{1}{4}$ by 5.......................... do...	636	**661**	92	1 03	93	98	**88**
Bolts, carriage, $\frac{1}{2}$ by 4..........................do...	953	**1,028**	2 75	3 08	2 77	2 90	**2 63**
Bolts, carriage, $\frac{1}{2}$ by 5..........................do...	894	**919**	3 05	3 42	3 07	3 20	**2 92**
Bolts, carriage, $\frac{1}{2}$ by 6..........................do ..	624	**699**	3 33	3 75	3 37	3 48	**3 20**
Bolts, carriage, $\frac{1}{2}$ by 7..........................do...	324	**324**	3 62	4 08	3 67	3 80	**3 48**

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of May 10, 1880, *for goods for the Indian service*—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

HARDWARE—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	S. H. Crane.	A. Flagler.	G. W. Bruce.	Hibbard, Spencer, & Co.	H. B. Newhall.	R. A. Robbins.
			Points of delivery.					
Bolts, carriage, ½ by 8 ....per 100.	421	**421**	$3 95	$4 10	$4 42	**$3 82**	$3 97	....
Bolts, carriage, ½ by 10 ....do...	524	**584**	4 55	4 75	5 08	**4 35**	4 57	....
Bolts, carriage, ½ by 11 ....do...	64	**64**	4 85	4 87	5 42	**4 63**	4 87	....
Bolts, carriage, ½ by 12 ....do...	264	**349**	5 15	5 38	5 75	**4 91**	5 17	....
Bolts, carriage, ⅜ by 2 ....do...	2,125	**2,125**	1 20	1 25	1 33	**1 14**	1 20	....
Bolts, carriage, ⅜ by 2½ ....do...	1,650	**1,650**	1 27	1 34	1 43	**1 23**	1 29	....
Bolts, carriage, ⅜ by 3 ....do...	2,390	**2,390**	1 35	1 43	1 53	**1 32**	1 38	....
Bolts, carriage, ⅜ by 4 ....do...	2,669	**2,669**	1 55	1 61	1 73	**1 48**	1 56	....
Bolts, carriage, ⅜ by 5 ....do...	1,760	**1,760**	1 70	1 80	1 93	**1 65**	1 74	....
Bolts, carriage, ⅜ by 6 ....do...	1,780	**1,830**	1 90	1 98	2 13	**1 82**	1 92	....
Bolts, carriage, ⅜ by 7 ....do...	1,040	**1,055**	2 10	2 20	2 33	**2 00**	2 10	....
Bolts, carriage, ⅜ by 8 ....do...	614	**679**	2 25	2 35	2 53	**2 17**	2 28	....
Bolts, carriage, ⅜ by 9 ....do...	585	**650**	2 45	2 55	2 73	**2 34**	2 46	....
Bolts, tire, ⅛ by 2 ....do...	350	**375**	50	60	**40**	....	....	....
Bolts, tire, $\frac{3}{16}$ by 1¾ ....do...	81	**81**	49	60	**38**	55	58	....
Bolts, tire, ¼ by 2 ....do...	419	**419**	50	57	**40**	57	60	....
Bolts, tire, ¼ by 2½ ....do...	836	**836**	53	63	**42**	60	63	....
Bolts, tire, ¼ by 3 ....do...	844	**844**	55	66	**44**	63	66	....
Bolts, tire, ¼ by 4 ....do...	200	**200**	60	72	**48**	....	72	....
Bolts, tire, $\frac{5}{16}$ by 2½ ....do...	100	**100**	78	93	**62**	....	93	....
Bolts, tire, 2½ by 3 ....do...	....	....	83	......	......	....	....	....
Bolts, tire, 3 ....do...	....	....	83	......	......	....	....	....
Bolts, window, spring, ½ by ⅜ ....dozen	67	**72**	**12** 27	......	1 20	....	....	....
Bolts, door, shutter-iron, 4½-inch ..do...	5	**9**	60	......	**44**	....	....	....
Bolts, door, shutter-iron, 10-inch ..do ..	3	**3**	....	......	**1 60**	....	....	....
Bolts, door, shutter-iron, 12-inch ..do...	....	....	....	......	1 95	....	....	....
Belting, rubber, 4-ply, 14-inch ......feet	30	**30**	....	......	**87**	....	....	....
Belting, rubber, 4-ply, 12-inch ......do...	297	**297**	....	......	**74**	....	....	....
Belting, rubber, 4-ply, 10-inch ......do...	95	**95**	....	......	**61**	....	....	....
Belting, rubber, 4-ply, 8-inch ......do...	61	**109**	....	......	**48**	....	....	....
Belting, rubber, 4-ply, 6-inch ......do...	170	**220**	....	......	**35**	....	....	....
Belting, rubber, 4-ply, 4 inch ......do...	297	**297**	....	......	**24**	....	....	....
Belting, rubber, 4-ply, 3-inch ......do...	20	**20**	....	......	**17¾**	....	....	....
Belting, rubber, 3-ply, 8-inch ......do...	60	**60**	....	......	**40**	....	....	....
Belting, rubber, 3-ply, 6-inch ......do...	100	**100**	....	......	**30**	....	....	....
Belting, rubber, 3-ply, 4-inch ......do...	100	**100**	....	......	**20**	....	....	....
Belting, rubber, 3-ply, 3-inch ......do...	20	**20**	....	......	**15**	....	....	....
Braces or bit stocks, iron, grip-brace, dozen.	2$\frac{11}{12}$	**3**	6 50	**6 00** 7 00	5 00	5 20 10 10	......	....
Braces, ratchet, or bit stocks, 9-inch, dozen.	½	**3-4**	10 40	......	......	**16 45**	......	....
Braces, ratchet, or bit stocks, 10-inch, dozen.	2¼	**2$\frac{7}{12}$**	19 00	......	12 00	**17 60**	......	....
Bells, school size, 200 pounds, mounted .	3	**3**	***b*20 00**	......	......	....	......	*a*$30 00
Bells, school size, 300 pounds, mounted .	3	**3**	***b*30 00**	......	......	....	......	*a*40 00
Bells, school size, 400 pounds, mounted .	2	**2**	***b*40 00**	......	......	....	......	*a*65 00
Bells, hand, No. 6, polished.......dozen.	2¾	**2$\frac{11}{12}$**	**3 75**	4 50	4 00	7 30	......	....
Bells, cow and ox, large, wrought, assorted sizes, dozen.	7	**7**	4 80 4 30 5 40	5 70 4 75 3 70	5 60 4 38 3 68	**5 70** **3 90** **2 80** **2 20**	......	....
Bells, cow and ox, small, wrought, assorted sizes, dozen.	⅙	**1-6**	3 90 3 50 3 00 2 60	2 65 2 05	1 93	**90**	......	....
Borax ....pounds.	662	**822**	**12**	......	......	....	......	....
Butts, door, 3 by 3½ inches, loose-joint, dozen.	39	**55**	**81**	98	1 03	86	......	....

a Best steel amalgam. *b* Gould's Seneca Falls.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

HARDWARE—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.
Butts, door, 3 by 3 inches, loose joints .... dozen..	96	**105**
Butts, door, 2½ by 3 inches, acorn .... do....	40	**44**
Butts, door, 3 by 3 inches, acorn .... do....	44½	**44½**
Butts, brass, 1½-inch .... do....	7½	**9½**
Butts, brass, 2½-inch .... do....	9	**10**
Butts, brass, 2-inch .... do....	8½	**11½**
Brushes, whitewash, 8-inch, with handle .... do....	9¼	**13¼**
Brushes, paint, Nos. 0, 00, 000, 0000, 00000 .... do....	19⅚	**21¼**
Brushes, varnish .... do....	4 5/12	**5½**
Brushes, scrub, 5 and 6 row, 10-inch .... do....	27⅙	**33⅙**
Brushes, stove, 5 row, 10-inch .... do....	5 11/12	**7 11/12**
Brushes, marking, assorted .... do....	5 5/12	**6⅙**
Caps, percussion, waterproof .... per 100..	532, 800	**561,600**
Compasses, pocket, 2½-inch .... dozen..	¾	**3-4**
Compasses, carpenters', 6-inch, cast-steel .... do....	3 1/12	**3 1/12**
Compasses, carpenters', 10-inch, cast-steel .... do....	3⅔	**4**
Crowbars, steel-pointed, sizes .... pounds..	19	**19**
Chains, cable, ½-inch, short links .... do....	50	**54**
Chains, log, ½-inch, short links, swivel, hooks, ring .... do....	42	**34**
Chains, log, ⅜-inch, short links, swivel, hook, ring .... do....	185	**185**
Chains, log, 5/16-inch, short links, swivel, hook, ring .... do....	215	**215**
Chains, trace, 6½ feet, 10 links to the foot .... pairs..	156	**156**
Chains, surveyors', 66 feet, iron, with brass handle	5	**5**
Cleavers, 8-inch, butchers' .... dozen..	8¼	**8¼**
Calipers, outside, 9-inch .... do....	1 1/12	**1 1/12**
Calipers, outside, 6-inch .... do....	11/12	**11-12**
Calipers, inside, 8-inch .... do....	1⅙	**1⅙**
Chalk, carpenters', red .... pounds..	129	**132**
Chalk, carpenters', white .... do....	173	**203**
Chalk, carpenters', blue .... do....	78	**85**
Chalk-lines, No. 3 .... dozen..	35 7/12	**36 7/12**
Chalk crayons .... gross..	235	**249**
Chisels, firmer, ¼-inch, socket .... dozen..	2¼	**2 7/12**
Chisels, firmer, ⅜-inch, socket .... do....	3	**3⅓**
Chisels, firmer, ½-inch, socket .... do....	3¼	**2⅚**
Chisels, firmer, ⅝-inch, socket .... do....	2¾	**3 1/12**
Chisels, firmer, ¾-inch, socket .... do....	2⅔	**3**

a Narrow. *b* Per 1,000. *c* Am. E. B.

advertisement of May 10, 1880, *for goods for the Indian service*—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

R. A. Robbins.	S. H. Crane.	A. Flagler.	H. King.	George Bruce.	Hibbard, Spencer & Co.	H. B. Newhall.	George Peters.	H. Durrie.	J. C. Quinn.
Points of delivery.									
New York.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Chicago.	Kansas City.	New York.	New York.	New York.
....	**$0 72**	$0 88	....	$0 96	$0 77	....	....	....	....
....	**68**	75	....	82	67	....	....	....	....
....	**79**	88	....	96	78	....	....	....	....
....	54	....	....	54	***a*45**	....	....	....	....
....	1 34	....	....	1 34	***a*1 14**	....	....	....	....
....	86	....	....	86	***a*72**	....	....	....	....
$5 90	7 20	....	$7 25	6 44	....	....	....	....	....
3 25	4 80	....	4 40	3 24	**2 70**				
4 25	6 00	....	5 50	3 74	**3 05**				
3 75	7 60	....	6 60	4 32	**3 40**	....	....	....	....
4 75	9 20	....	7 20	5 00	**4 40**				
5 25	10 80	....	8 80	5 75	**4 84**				
6 25									
6 50									
7 50									
2 40	2 60	....	3 00	3 80	**2 70**	....	....	....	....
3 70	4 00			4 80					
				6 00					
				7 15					
				8 00					
1 15	**90**	....	98	1 20	1 70	....	....	....	....
1 00	1 00		2 68		2 35				
90	1 40								
85									
1 10	1 50	....	1 44	1 80	1 90	....	....	....	....
1 37			1 68						
1 78									
75	**55**	....	55	50	....	....	....	....	....
*b*34	***c*06**	....	....	....	$06\frac{3}{10}$	....	....	....	....
*b*40									
*b*60									
....	**2 50**	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	**1 50**	1 56	....	2 00	2 00	....	....	....	....
....	**2 80**	3 80	....	3 75	5 00	....	....	....	....
....	06	....	....	....	$5\frac{3}{8}$	**$0 04½**	....	....	....
....	06	....	....	$06\frac{6}{10}$	05.95	**04¾**	....	....	....
....	06	....	....	$06\frac{1}{10}$	06.45	**05**	....	....	....
....	06¾	....	....	$06\frac{7}{10}$	$06\frac{7}{10}$	**05½**	....	....	....
....	07½	....	....	$07\frac{6}{10}$	$07\frac{7}{10}$	**06½**	....	....	....
....	58	....	42	49	....	**41**	$0 40	....	....
							42		
....	***d*4 50**	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	11 00	10 95	....	11 88	**10 70**	....	....	....	....
....	**3 35**	....	....	3 71	....	....	....	....	....
....	**2 00**	....	....	2 33	....	....	....	....	....
....	**2 85**	....	....	3 30	....	....	....	....	....
....	**06**	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	**02**	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	**10**	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
15	**15**	14	....	13½	....	....	....	....	$1 87
	22								
	30								
15	**14**	....	....	15	....	....	....	....	....
....	*e*2 70	2 65	2 40	2 66	**2 15**	....	....	$2 72	....
....	*e*2 70	2 65	2 45	2 66	**2 15**	....	....	2 72	....
....	*e*3 05	2 98	2 75	3 00	**2 40**	....	....	3 06	....
....	*e*3 40	3 10	3 05	3 33	**2 70**	....	....	3 40	....
....	*e*3 70	3 65	3 35	3 66	**2 95**	....	....	3 74	....

d Chesterman. *e* T. H. Witherby & Co.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

HARDWARE—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.
Chisels, firmer, 1-inch, socket .... dozen..	3⅙	**3⅔**
Chisels, firmer, 1¼-inch, socket .... do....	2⅔	**3⅙**
Chisels, firmer, 1½-inch, socket .... do....	2⅔	**3⅙**
Chisels, firmer, 1¾-inch, socket .... do....	2⅓	**2⅚**
Chisels, firmer, 2-inch, socket .... do....	2	**2 5/12**
Chisels, framing, ¼-inch, socket .... do....	⅔	**1**
Chisels, framing, ⅜-inch, socket .... do....	¾	**5-6**
Chisels, framing, ½-inch, socket .... do....	1 1/12	**1⅓**
Chisels, framing, ⅝-inch, socket .... do....	⅚	**1-2**
Chisels, framing, ¾-inch, socket .... do....	⅔	**3-4**
Chisels, framing, 1-inch, socket .... do....	2 11/12	**3⅙**
Chisels, framing, 1¼-inch, socket .... do....	⅓	**5-12**
Chisels, framing, 1½-inch, socket .... do....	1 5/12	**1⅔**
Chisels, framing, 1¾-inch, socket .... do....	⅚	**1-2**
Chisels, framing, 2-inch, socket .... do....	1⅙	**1 5/12**
Chisels, S mortise, socket .... do....	1⅚	**2 1/12**
Chisels, corner, 1-inch, socket .... do....	1⅙	**1½**
Chisels, cold, ⅝-inch, octagon, 6 inches long .... do....	2⅚	**3⅓**
Curry-combs, tinned iron, 8 bars .... do....	19⅔	**22⅙**
Cards, ox .... do....	7	**7½**
Clamps, iron, to open 6 inches .... do....	3 11/12	**4 5/12**
Catches, door, iron, cupboard .... do....	16	....
		19
Clothes-line, galvanized wire, lengths of 100 feet .... feet..	9, 700	**10,500**
Dividers, 8 inches .... dozen..	¾	**3-4**
Dividers, 10 inches long, c. s .... do....	⅔	**5-6**
Diamonds, glaziers' .... do....	3 1/12	....
		4½
Drills, hand, light, for metal .... do....	....	**1-12**
Drills, breast .... do....	¼	**5-12**
Drills, blacksmiths' .... do....	1¼	**1¼**
Files, mill-saw, 6-inch .... do....	15½	**17½**
Files, mill-saw, 8-inch .... do....	25¼	**25¼**
Files, mill-saw, 10-inch .... no....	56 7/12	**63⅚**
Files, mill-saw, 12-inch .... do....	92½	**93½**
Files, mill-saw, 14-inch .... do....	94⅓	**93⅓**
Files, saw-taper, 3-inch .... do....	77½	**77½**
Files, saw-taper, 3½-inch .... do....	52	**52**
Files, saw-taper, 4-inch .... do....	125½	**126½**
Files, saw-taper, 4½-inch .... do....	67½	**67½**
Files, saw-taper, 5-inch .... do....	57	**61**
Files, saw-taper, 5½-inch .... do....	19	**19**
Files, saw-taper, 6-inch .... do....	68¾	**69¾**
Files, ½-round, bastard, 8-inch .... do....	9 7/12	**9 7/12**
Files, ½-round, bastard, 10-inch .... do....	15⅚	**15⅚**
Files, ½-round, bastard, 12-inch .... do....	17 1/12	**19¼**
Files, round, bastard, 6-inch .... do....	11	**16⅓**
Files, round, bastard, 8-inch .... do....	11¼	**11 7/12**
Files, round, bastard, 10-inch .... do....	14¼	**21 7/12**
Files, round, bastard, 12-inch .... do....	10½	**10½**
Files, round, bastard, 14-inch .... do....	5½	**5 7/12**
Files, flat, 8-inch .... do....	7 11/12	**16 5/12**

advertisement of May 10, 1880, *for goods for the Indian service.*

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

S. H. Crane.	A. Flagler.	H. Durrie.	H. King.	Geo. W. Bruce.	Hibbard, Spencer & Co.	R. A. Robbins.	Geo. S. Smith.
Points of delivery.							
Chicago.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.
a $4 05	$3 88	$4 08	$3 65	$4 00	**$3 24**	....	....
a 4 40	4 20	4 42	3 95	4 32	**3 50**	....	....
a 4 75	4 53	4 76	4 25	4 65	**3 75**	....	....
a 5 10	4 84	5 10	4 55	5 00	**4 00**	....	....
a 5 45	5 17	5 44	4 85	5 31	**4 30**	....	....
a 4 05	3 88	4 08	3 65	3 15	**3 22**	....	....
a 4 05	3 88	4 08	3 65	3 15	**3 22**	....	....
a 4 05	3 88	4 08	3 65	3 15	**3 22**	....	....
a 4 40	4 20	4 42	3 95	3 50	**3 48**	....	....
a 4 75	4 53	4 76	4 25	3 85	**3 75**	....	....
a 5 45	5 17	5 44	4 85	4 20	**4 30**	....	....
a 6 10	5 80	6 12	5 50	4 90	**4 84**	....	....
a 6 80	6 45	6 80	6 10	5 25	**5 38**	....	....
a 7 45	7 10	7 48	6 70	5 60	**5 90**	....	....
a 8 16	7 74	8 16	7 30	6 30	**6 45**	....	....
4 75	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
10 88	10 33	10 88	....	12 80	**8 62**	....	....
2 00	2 60	....	....	2 87	**1 60**	....	....
1 60	**1 45**	....	....	1 75	1 65	$1 10 1 49	....
60	....	....	....	87	64	....	....
6 50	....	....	....	5 35	**4 45**	....	....
42	....	....	....	40	36	....	....
60	....	....	....	....	59		
b **27**	¼ ⅜	....	....	⅜	2 7/10	½	....
4 80	**3 50**	....	....	4 50	3 73	....	....
5 50	**3 80**	....	....	5 50	5 00	....	....
c 5 00	30 00 **44 00**	....	....	....	....	....	....
11 00	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
24 00	....	....	....	27 00	....	....	....
36 00	....	....	....	36 80	....	....	....
d **1 05**	94	....	....	....	1 19 1 19	....	....
d **1 49**	1 55	....	....	....	1 68 1 68	....	$1 40
d **2 06**	2 24	....	....	....	2 35 2 35	....	2 00
d **2 98**	3 20	....	....	....	3 40 3 40	....	2 90
d **4 12**	4 45	....	....	....	4 73 4 73	....	....
d **53**	58	....	....	....	60 60	....	....
d **53**	58	....	....	....	61 61	....	....
d **61**	67	....	....	....	70 70	....	....
d **68**	74	....	62	....	77 77	....	....
d **76**	82	....	....	....	87 87	....	....
d **94**	96	....	....	....	....	....	....
d **1 08**	1 12	....	....	....	1 23 1 23	....	....
d **1 75**	1 56	....	....	....	2 00	....	....
d **2 40**	2 25	....	....	....	2 75	....	2 40
d **3 25**	3 20	....	....	....	3 72	....	3 20
d **1 05**	94	....	....	....	1 19	....	....
d **1 49**	1 56	....	....	....	1 68	....	....
d **2 06**	2 24	....	....	....	2 35	....	....
d **2 98**	3 20	....	....	....	3 40	....	....
d **4 12**	4 50	....	....	....	4 73	....	....
d **1 49**	1 55	....	....	....	1 68	....	....

a T. H. Witherby & Co. *b* Per 100 feet. *c* Each. *d* Diston's.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

HARDWARE—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.
Files, flat, 16-inch, D cut ....dozen..	13 5/12	**16 5/12**
Files, square, 12-inch ....do....	12 1/3	**12 1/3**
Files, bastard, 14-inch ....do....	13 2/3	**13 5/6**
Files, wood, 12-inch ....do....	17 1/2	**21**
Files, wood, 14-inch ....do....	13 3/4	**17 11/12**
Files, gunsmith's, assorted ....do....	18	**24**
Flat-irons, 5 pounds ....do....	5/6	**5-6**
Flat-irons, 6 pounds ....do....	24 1/3	**24 1/3**
Flat-irons, 7 pounds ....do....	5 7/12	**5 7/12**
Flat-irons, 8 pounds ....do....	3 7/12	**3 7/12**
Faucets, brass, 3/8-inch, racking ....do....	1 5/6	**1 11/12**
Faucets, wood, 2-inch, cork-lined ....do....	6 1/2	**6 1/2**
Fish-hooks, ringed, Nos. 1 to 1% ....M..	36 1/2	**37,550**
Fish-lines, hemp and cotton, assorted sizes ....dozen..	222	**234**
Forks, hay, 3 tines, oval and round tine, c. s ....dozen..	105 5/12	**109 5/12**
Forks, hay, 4 tines, c. s ....do....	35 1/6	**37 1/6**
Forks, manure, 4 tines, oval and round tine, c. s........do....	12 7/12	**13 7/12**
Forks, manure, 6 tines, handle, strapped ferrule, c. s ....do....	4 2/3	**4 2/3**
Gates, molasses, 2 iron ....do....	4 5/12	**4 3/4**
Gauges, splitting, with handle........do....	11/12	**1 1/12**
Gauges, thumb ....do....	7 1/2	**7 1/2**
Gauges, marking ....do....	3 1/2	**3 1/2**
Gauges, mortise........do....	3 1/3	**3 1/3**

a No. 1. *b* 1 A. *c* 1 B. *d* Oval tine, 5-foot handle.

advertisement of May 10, 1880, *for goods for the Indian service*—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

Guy N. Gardner.	R. A. Robbins.	S. H. Crane.	A. Flagler.	H. Durrie.	Charles Taylor.	H. King.	Geo. W. Bruce.	A. B. Cohn.	Hibbard, Spencer & Co.
Points of delivery.									
N. Y.	N. Y.	Chicago.	N. Y.	N. Y.	Chicago.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	Chicago.
......	......	**$5 96**	$6 40	......	......	......	......	......	$6 80
......	......	**2 98**	3 20	......	......	......	......	......	3 40
......	......	**4 12**	4 45	......	......	......	......	......	4 73
......	......	**3 70**	3 20	......	......	......	......	......	4 22
......	......	**5 10**	4 45	......	......	......	......	......	5 85
......	......	**2 85**	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	**3½**	......	......	......	$0 03½	$0 03$\frac{7}{16}$	......	03½
......	......	**3½**	......	......	......	03½	03$\frac{7}{16}$	......	03½
......	......	**3½**	......	......	......	03½	03$\frac{7}{16}$	......	03½
......	......	**3½**	......	......	......	03½	03$\frac{7}{16}$	......	03½
......	......	5 00	......	......	......	......	**4 50**	......	4 74
......	$0 36	50	**28**	......	......	......	37	......	......
......	85	**85**	......	......	......	......	......	......	1 00
		2 00							1 20
		1 10							1 50
		2 75							4 00
		1 75							6 50
		4 00							2 00
									2 50
									2 80
									3 00
									5 00
									8 00
	*a*09	**08**							
	*a*13	14							
	*a*18	10							
	*a*30	16							
	*a*42	12							
	*a*62								
	*b*31								
	*b*41								
	*b*61								
	*b*70								
	*b*90								
	*c*12½								
	*c*18								
	*c*20								
	*c*25								
	*c*27								
	*c*30								
$4 00	......	**4 20**	3 75	*d*$4 00	*h*$4 20	4 05	......	$5 25	*i*4 25
		4 95	4 30			4 73			*i*4 00
			4 80						
......	......	**6 75**	5 50	*e*5 50	*k*5 90	......	......	7 80	5 90
			6 20						
......	......	**4 75**	4 00	*f*5 00	*k*6 15	5 85	......	7 80	5 90
		5 50	4 30			6 52			
			5 90			5 63			
			6 45			6 30			
			5 90						
			6 45						
......	......	**12 50**	11 00	*g*10 50	10 75	......	......	15 30	11 60
			10 70						
......	......	3 60	......	......	......	......	**3 20**	......	3 20
......	......	4 00	......	......	......	......	6 00	......	**3 50**
......	......	**50**	......	......	......	......	50	......	47
......	......	**2 50**	......	......	......	......	60	......	35
......	......	**5 50**	......	......	......	......	4 25	......	3 80

e Oval tine, 6-foot handle.
f Round tine, long handle.
g D handle.
h 4 to 6 foot handle.
i Oval.
k 4 and 4½ feet handle.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of May 10, 1880, *for goods for the Indian service*—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

HARDWARE—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	R. A. Robbins.	S. H. Crane.	A. Flagler.	George W. Bruce.	Hibbard, Spencer & Co.	E. W. Boyd.	F. L. Goewey.
			Points of delivery.						
			New York.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.	Chicago.	New York.	Chicago.
Gauges, saddlers' ......dozen.	$\frac{3}{4}$	**5-6**	....	**$18 00**	....	......	....	....	....
Gouges, $\frac{3}{8}$-inch, socket...do...	$\frac{3}{4}$	**1**	....	5 00	**$4 45**	$4 50	....	....	....
Gouges, $\frac{1}{2}$-inch, socket...do...	$1\frac{7}{12}$	**$1\frac{5}{6}$**	....	5 50	**5 20**	5 25	....	....	....
Gouges, $\frac{5}{8}$-inch, socket...do...	$\frac{7}{12}$	**5-6**	....	6 00	**5 90**	6 00	....	....	....
Gouges, $\frac{3}{4}$-inch, socket...do...	$1\frac{1}{12}$	**$1\frac{1}{3}$**	....	6 75	**6 25**	6 38	....	....	....
Gouges, 1-inch, socket.. do...	$1\frac{1}{12}$	**$1\frac{1}{3}$**	....	7 25	**7 00**	7 12	....	....	....
Gimlets, metal-head, nail and spike ....dozen.	28	**33**	....	20 40	17 38	......	**$0 15** **35**	....	....
Glass, window, 8 x 10, American, 2d quality .....boxes.	121	**123**	$3 25	3 60	....	......	3 10	**$2 36**	....
Glass, window, 9 x 12, American, 2d quality ......boxes	21	**21**	3 25	3 60	....	......	3 10	**2 36**	....
Glass, window, 9 x 13, American, 2d quality ......boxes.	6	**6**	3 25	3 60	....	......	3 10	**2 36**	....
Glass, window, 9 x 14, American, 2d quality ......boxes.	2	**22**	3 25	3 60	....	......	3 10	**2 36**	....
Glass, window, 9 x 15, American, 2d quality ......boxes.	6	**6**	3 25	3 60	....	......	3 10	**2 36**	....
Glass, window, 10 x 12, American, 2d quality ......boxes.	82	**91**	3 25	3 60	....	......	3 10	**2 36**	....
Glass, window, 10 x 13, American, 2d quality ......boxes.	2	**2**	3 25	3 60	....	......	3 10	**2 36**	....
Glass, window, 10 x 14, American, 2d quality ......boxes.	78	**84**	3 25	3 60	....	......	3 10	**2 36**	....
Glass, window, 10 x 16, American, 2d quality ......boxes.	26	**30**	3 65	4 00	....	......	3 55	**2 70**	....
Glass, window, 10 x 18, American, 2d quality ......boxes.	9	**10**	3 65	4 00	....	......	3 55	**2 70**	....
Glass, window, 12 x 14, American, 2d quality ......boxes.	16	**20**	3 65	4 00	....	......	3 55	**2 70**	....
Glass, window, 12 x 16, American, 2d quality ...... boxes.	27	**30**	3 65	4 00	....	......	3 55	**2 70**	....
Glass, window, 12 x 18, American, 2d quality ......boxes	9	**10**	3 65	4 00	....	......	3 55	**2 70**	....
Glass, window, 12 x 22, American, 2d quality ....boxes.	7	**7**	3 65	4 00	....	......	3 55	**2 70**	....
Glass, window, 12 x 28, American, 2d quality ......boxes.	2	**2**	3 65	4 00	....	......	3 90	**3 00**	....
Glass, window, 14 x 20, American, 2d quality ......boxes.	11	**11**	3 65	4 00	....	......	3 55	**2 70**	....
Glue, carpenters'.....pounds	228	.... **280**	....	14 **18**	....	......	....	....	....
Glue-pots, No. 0	20	**23**	....	33	....	50	*b* **35**	....	....
Grindstones, weighing 30 lbs .	24	**24**		00.9	....	......	*b* 27	....	**$0 00$\frac{3}{4}$**
Grindstones, weighing 40 lbs .	118	**118**		00.9	....	......	*b* 36	....	**3-4**
Grindstones, weighing 50 lbs .	276	**332**		00.9	....	......	*b* 45	....	**3-4**
Grindstones, weighing 75 lbs .	35	**35**		00.9	....	......	*b* 68	....	**3-4**
Grindstones, weighing 100 lbs.	16	**20**	*a* 00.98	00.9	....	......	*b* 90	....	**3-4**
Grindstones, weighing 125 lbs	......	......		00.9	....	......	....	....	**$\frac{3}{4}$**
Grindstones, weighing 150 lbs.	5	**5**		00.9	....	......	*b* 1 35	....	**3-4**
Grindstones, weighing 250 lbs	7	**7**		01$\frac{1}{2}$	....	......	*b* 2 25	....	**3-4**
Grindstones, weighing 500 lbs.	5	**5**		01$\frac{3}{4}$	....	......	*b* 4 50	....	**3-4**
Gun-hammers ......dozen.	4	**7**	....	**80**	....	......	....	....	....
Gun-triggers, malleable, unfinished ....dozen.	3	**5**	....	**18**	....	......	....	....	....
Gun-locks, right-hand...do ..	$2\frac{1}{2}$	**3**	....	7 00 8 00	....	......	**8 00**	....	....

a Delivered in Chicago, per pound, best Berea stone.
b Each.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of May 10, 1880, *for goods for the Indian service*—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

HARDWARE—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	R. A. Robbins.	S. H. Crane.	A. Flagler.	George W. Bruce.	Hibbard, Spencer & Co.	E. W. Boyd.	F. L. Goewey.
			Points of delivery.						
			New York.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.	Chicago.	New York.	Chicago.
Gun-locks, left-hand ... dozen.	$2\frac{1}{2}$	**3**	....	$7 00	....	......	**$8 00**	....	....
				8 00					
Gun-tubes, assorted ..... do ...	66	**88**	....	**35**	....	......	35	....	....
							15		
Gun-sights, German-silver, front, unfinished. . dozen	6	**8**	....	**35**	....	......	....	....	....
Gun-sights, back, iron, clover-leaf pattern, unfinished doz.	4	**6**	....	**30**	....	......	....	....	....
Hammers, cat-head, 3-lb . do ...	$1\frac{1}{6}$	....	....	30 00	....	......	....	....	....
		$1\frac{1}{3}$	....	**24 00**					
Hammers, claw, adze-eye, steel-face .... dozen.	$22\frac{1}{4}$	**$26\frac{5}{12}$**	....	**3 40**	....	$4 50	c4 50	....	....
				5 28		5 00			
Hammers, riveting, c. s., 1-inch .... dozen	$1\frac{1}{4}$	**$2\frac{1}{12}$**	....	**3 20**	....	5 00	4 00	....	....
Hammers, riveting, c. s., $1\frac{1}{8}$-inch . ... dozen.	$1\frac{1}{6}$	**1**	....	**4 25**	....	5 60	4 50	....	....
Hammers, riveting, c. s., $1\frac{1}{4}$-inch . .. . dozen.	$2\frac{1}{12}$	**$2\frac{11}{12}$**	....	**5 25**	....	6 40	5 60	....	....
Hammers, shoeing, c. s., farriers' .... dozen.	$2\frac{1}{4}$	....	....	3 00	....	3 75	4 50	....	....
		$2\frac{1}{6}$	....	**4 50**					
Hammers, shoemakers' .. do ..	$1\frac{9}{12}$	**$1\frac{3}{4}$**	....	**3 00**	....	3 50	1 32	....	....
Hammers, tack, with claw in handle .... dozen.	$2\frac{1}{6}$	**$2\frac{2}{3}$**	....	75	$0 75	1 00	**70**	....	....
						60			
Hammers, stone, c. s., size, 5 pounds	10	**10**	....	90	....	......	**1 00**	....	....
Hammers, stone, c. s., size, 8 pounds	9	**9**	....	1 30	....	......	**1 60**	....	....
Hammers, stone, c. s., size, 12 pounds	10	**10**	....	1 92	....	......	**2 40**	....	....

c Cast steel.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

HARDWARE—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.
Harrow-teeth, ⅝ inches square .... pounds..	4,090	**4,090**
Hoes, planters', cast steel, 7½ inches .... dozen..	69½	....
Hoes, planters', cast steel, 8 inches .... do....	257	**350**
Hoes, planters', cast steel, 8½ inches .... do....	33	....
Hoes, planters', cast steel, 10 inches .... do....	19	**19**
Hoes, garden, solid shank, cast steel, 7½ inches .... do....	45½	**49**
Hoes, garden, solid shank, cast steel, 8 inches .... do....	40	**47½**
Hoes, grub, cast steel, oval eye, No. 2 .... do....	30¾	**33¾**
Handles, awl, ordinary peg and sewing .... do....	91	**117**
Hatchets, cast steel, shingling .... do....	139⅙	**145 5/12**
Hinges, strap, 6 inch .... dozen pairs..	32½	**35⅙**
Hinges, strap. 8 inch .... do....	48½	**49⅙**
Hinges, strap, 10 inch .... do....	21⅓	**22½**
inges, strap, 10 inch .... do....	19⅙	**19⅚**
Hinges, strap, 12 inch .... do....	6	**5**
Hinges, strap, 12 inch .... do....	19½	**22½**
Hinges, strap and T, 4 inch .... do....	5½	**5½**
Hinges, strap and T, 6 inch .... do....	18	**18**
Hinges, strap and T, 8 inch .... do....	14½	**14½**
Hinges, strap and T, 10 inch .... do....	8	**8**
Hinges, strap and T, 12 inch .... do....	5½	**5½**
Iron, round, ¼ inch .... pounds..	1,390	**885** **555**
Iron, round, 5/16 inch .... do....	2,735	**1,620** **1,165**
Iron, round, ⅜ inch .... do....	5,545	**3,395** **2,125**
Iron, round, 7/16 inch .... do....	2,870	**1,720** **750**
Iron, round, ½ inch .... do....	5,770	**3,475** **2,395**
Iron, round, 9/16 inch .... do....	1,950	**1,500** **450**
Iround, round, ⅝ inch .... do....	5,300	**3,300** **2,100**
Iron, round, ¾ inch .... do....	3,590	**3,855** **885**
Iron, round, ⅞ inch .... do....	1,375	**1,250** **225**
Iron, round, 1 inch .... do....	2,590	**2,150** **440**
Iron, round, 1¼ inch .... do....	975	**725** **250**
Iron, round, 1½ inch .... do....	350	**300** **50**
Iron, square, ¼ inch .... do....	240	**240**
Iron, square, ⅜ inch .... do....	440	**295** **145**

a All iron on this bid manufactured by Lewis Oliver and Phillips, of Pittsburgh. *b* Steel.

advertisement of May 10, 1880, *for goods for the Indian service*—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

S. H. Crane.	Hibbard, Spencer & Co.	H. B. Newhall.*a*	A. Flagler.	H. Durrie.	Charles Taylor.	H C. Wells.	H. King.	A. G. Peck.	Geo. W. Bruce.	W. L. Boyer.	E. W. Chamberlain.
Points of delivery.											
Chicago.	Chicago.	Kansas City.	New York.	New York.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Philadelphia.	New York.
$0 04	*b*$0 04$\frac{7}{8}$	*b***$0 04$\frac{1}{4}$** *c*03$\frac{4}{10}$	....	....	$0 06	....	....	....	....	$0 04	....
3 60	....	....	....	$3 41	5 30	$3 55	*d*$3 50	....	$3 40	....	....
3 90	....	....	....	3 69	**5 50**	3 85	*d*3 60	....	3 85	....	....
4 20	....	....	....	3 99	5 74	4 15	*e*3 70	....	3 95	....	....
5 00	....	....	....	4 99	6 20	....	....		5 70	....	....
4 00	3 80	....	....	3 10	**3 70**	....	....	....	....	....	$4 50
4 50	3 43										
4 50	....	....	....	3 15	**3 70**	....	....	....	....	....	4 50
4 00											
8 00	8 00	*f*7 60	....	....	....	....	....	....	4 20	....	....
									4 90		
15	18	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	20	....	....
	50										
	18										
5 25	3 60	....	$3 69	4 70	....	4 70	....	$4 34	**4 44**	....	....
5 25	4 50		4 15					4 59			
	4 70		4 95								
	5 00										
	5 30										
85	**83**	1 03	....	....	....	....	....	....	92	....	....
1 25	**1 23**	1 52	....	....	....	....	....	....	1 35	....	....
1 75	**1 73**	2 12	....	....	....	....	....	....	1 92	....	....
3 35	**1 35**	4 10	....	....	....	....	....	....	3 65	....	....
4 50	**2 95**	3 65	....	....	....	....	....	....	3 30	....	....
5 40	**2 15**	5 75	....	....	....	....	....	....	5 20	....	....
55	**53**	67	....	....	....	....	....	....	60	....	....
75	**72**	90	....	....	....	....	....	....	80	....	....
1 12	**1 10**	1 37	....	....	....	....	....	....	1 22	....	....
2 15											
1 62	**1 60**	2 00	....	....	....	....	....	....	1 78	....	....
3 08											
2 50	**2 48**	3 05	....	....	....	....	....	....	2 75	....	....
5 00											
3 50	**3 39**	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	**3 20**									
3 30	**3 19**	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	**3 10**									
3 10	**2 99**	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	**3 00**									
2 90	**2 79**	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	**2 90**									
2 90	**2 79**	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	**2 70**									
2 70	**2 59**	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	**2 70**									
2 70	**2 59**	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	**2 60**									
2 60	**2 49**	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	**2 50**									
2 60	**2 49**	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	**2 50**									
2 50	**2 39**	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	**2 50**									
2 50	**2 39**	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	**2 50**									
2 50	**2 39**	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	**2 50**									
3 50	**2 39**	3 20	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
3 10	**2 99**	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	**3 00**									

c Iron. *d* 8 dozen only. *e* 2 dozen only. *f* Delivered in New York.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of May 10, 1880, *for goods for the Indian service*—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

HARDWARE—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	S. H. Crane.	Hibbard, Spencer & Co.	H. B. Newhall. *a*
			Points of delivery.		
			Chicago.	Chicago.	Kansas City.
Iron, square, ½-inch .... pounds..	1,320	**1,080**	$2 90	**$2 79**	....
		340	....	....	**$2 70**
Iron, square, ⅝-inch .... do....	2,425	**1,525**	2 70	**2 59**	....
		900	....	....	**2 60**
Iron, square, ¾-inch .... do....	1,555	**940**	2 60	**2 49**	....
		615	....	....	**2 50**
Iron, square, 1-inch .... do....	1,475	**950**	2 50	**2 39**	....
		525	....	....	**2 50**
Iron, square, 1¼-inch .... do....	200	**200**	2 50	**2 39**	2 50
Iron, square, 1½-inch .... do....	850	**850**	2 50	**2 39**	2 50
Iron, half-round, ¼-inch .... do....	25	**25**	5 50	**5 39**	....
Iron, half-round, ⅜-inch .... do....	600	**550**	5 50	**5 39**	....
		50	....	....	**3 60**
Iron, half-round, ½-inch .... do....	750	**600**	4 00	**3 89**	....
		150	....	....	**3 40**
Iron, half-round, ⅝-inch .... do....	800	**750**	3 70	**3 59**	....
		50	....	....	**3 20**
Iron, half-round, ¾-inch .... do....	725	**550**	3 70	**3 59**	....
		175	....	....	**3 10**
Iron, half-round, ⅞-inch .... do....	250	**250**	3 20	**3 09**	3 00
Iron, half-round, 1-inch .... do....	350	**200**	3 20	**3 09**	....
		150	....	....	**3 00**
Iron, half-round, 1¼-inch .... do....	25	**25**	3 20	**3 09**	....
Iron, half-round, 1½-inch .... do....	170	**170**	3 20	**3 59**	....
Iron, boiler, ¼-inch .... do....	400	**400**	4 50	**3 17**	....
Iron, Norway, 1-inch square .... do....	950	**950**	5 50	**5 47**	....
Iron, Norway, 1 by ⅜-inch .... do....	750	**750**	6 50	**5 47**	....
Iron, band, ⅛ by ¾ inch .... do....	315	**215**	4 00	**3 39**	....
		100	....	....	**3 30**
Iron, band, ⅛ by 1 inch .... do....	825	**675**	3 10	**3 09**	....
		150	....	....	**2 90**
Iron, band, ⅛ by 1¼ inch .... do....	740	**600**	3 10	**3 09**	....
		140	....	....	**2 90**
Iron, band, ⅛ by 1½ inch .... do....	1,600	**1,225**	3 00	**3 89**	....
		375	....	....	**2 90**
Iron, band, ⅛ by 1¾ inch .... do....	1,225	**1,000**	3 00	**2 89**	....
		225	....	....	**2 90**
Iron, band, ⅛ by 2 inch .... do....	1,545	**1,225**	3 00	**2 89**	....
		320	....	....	**2 90**
Iron, band, ⅛ by 3 inch .... do....	900	**900**	3 00	**2 89**	2 90
Iron, band, ⅛ by 3½ inch .... do....	450	**450**	3 00	**2 89**	2 90
Iron, band, $\frac{3}{16}$ by 1 inch .... do....	450	**350**	3 10	**3 09**	....
		100	....	....	**2 90**
Iron, band, $\frac{3}{16}$ by 2 inch .... do....	500	**400**	3 00	**2 89**	....
		100	....	....	**2 90**
Iron, band, $\frac{3}{16}$ by 3 inch .... do....	470	**450**	3 00	**2 89**	....
		20	....	....	**2 90**
Iron, band, $\frac{3}{16}$ by 3¼ inch .... do....	150	**150**	3 00	**2 89**	2 90
Iron, band, $\frac{3}{16}$ by 3½ inch .... do....	150	**150**	3 00	**2 89**	2 90

a All iron on this bid manufactured by L. Oliver & Phillips, Pittsburgh.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of May 10, 1880, *for goods for the Indian service*—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

HARDWARE—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	S. H. Crane.	Hibbard, Spencer & Co.	H. B. Newhall. *a*
			Points of delivery.		
			Chicago.	Chicago.	Kansas City.
Iron, oval, ½ to 1 inch, assorted .... pounds..	1,605	**1,605**	**$3 30**	$5 39	....
		380	....	....	*b***$3 20**
Iron, ½ oval, ⅝-inch .... do....	780	**750**	3 70	**3 59**	....
		80	....	....	**3 10**
Iron, ½ oval, ½-inch .... do....	250	**250**	4 00	**3 89**	....
		50	....	....	**3 40**
Iron, flat-bar, ½ by ¼ inch .... do....	175	**75**	3 50	**3 39**	....
		100	....	....	**3 60**
Iron, flat-bar, ¾ by ¼ inch .... do....	395	**265**	3 00	**2 89**	....
		130	....	....	**3 00**
Iron, flat-bar, 1 by ¼ inch .... do....	1,555	**1,075**	2 80	**2 69**	....
		580	....	....	**2 70**
Iron, flat-bar, 1¼ by ¼ inch .... do....	860	**710**	2 80	**2 69**	....
		200	....	....	**2 70**
Iron, flat-bar, 1½ by ¼ inch .... do....	775	**675**	2 70	**2 59**	....
		100	....	....	**2 70**
Iron, flat-bar, 1¾ by ¼ inch .... do....	200	**150**	2 70	**2 59**	....
		50	....	....	**2 70**
Iron, flat-bar, 2 by ¼ inch .... do....	770	**670**	2 70	**2 59**	....
		100	....	....	**2 70**
Iron, flat-bar, 2½ by ¼ inch .... do....	100	**100**	2 70	**2 59**	2 70
Iron, flat-bar, 4 by ¼ inch .... do....	250	**250**	2 70	**2 59**	2 70
Iron, flat-bar, 2 by 5/16 inch .... do....	250	**200**	2 70	**2 59**	....
		50	....	....	**2 70**
Iron, flat-bar, 1¼ by ⅜ inch .... do....	875	**625**	2 60	**2 49**	....
		250	....	....	**2 50**
Iron, flat-bar, 1½ by ⅜ inch .... do....	1,380	**1,340**	2 50	**2 39**	....
		40	....	....	**2 50**
Iron, flat-bar, 2 by ⅜ inch .... do....	640	**640**	2 50	**2 39**	2 50
Iron, flat-bar, 2½ by ⅜ inch .... do....	100	**100**	2 50	2 39	**2 50**
Iron, flat-bar, 3½ by ⅜ inch .... do....	100	**100**	2 50	**2 39**	2 50
Iron, flat-bar, 2 by ½ inch .... do....	955	**630**	2 50	**2 39**	....
		325	....	....	**2 50**
Iron, flat-bar, 2½ by ½ inch .... do....	450	**450**	2 50	2 39	**2 50**
Iron, flat-bar, 1¾ by ⅝ inch .... do....	700	**600**	2 50	**2 39**	....
		100	....	....	**2 50**
Iron, flat-bar, 2 by ⅝ inch .... do....	570	**350**	2 50	**2 39**	....
		220	....	....	**2 50**
Iron, flat-bar, 2½ by ⅝ inch .... do....	900	**300**	2 50	**2 39**	....
		600	....	....	**2 50**
Iron, flat-bar, ½ by ⅜ inch .... do....	205	**125**	3 50	**279**	....
		80	....	....	**3 60**
Iron, flat-bar, ½ by ¾ inch .... do....	390	**350**	3 50	**2 79**	....
		40	....	....	**2 90**
Iron, flat-bar, ⅝ by ⅜ inch .... do....	340	**250**	3 50	**2 79**	....
		90	....	....	**3 00**
Iron, flat-bar, ¾ by ⅜ inch .... do....	505	**425**	3 50	**2 79**	....
		80	....	....	**2 90**
Iron, flat-bar, 1 by ⅜ inch .... do....	1,475	**1,075**	2 70	**2 59**	....
		450	....	....	**2 50**
Iron, flat-bar, 1 by ½ inch .... do....	800	**550**	2 70	**2 59**	....
		350	....	....	**2 50**
Iron, flat-bar, 1½ by ½ inch .... do....	1,380	**700**	2 50	**2 39**	2 50
Iron, sheet (stovepipe, Nos. 24 to 26) .... do....	6,250	**7,250**	**3 90**	4 00	....
Iron, sheet, 1/16 inch thick .... do....	200	**200**	**3 90**	....	....
Iron, sheet, ⅛ inch thick .... do....	1,200	**1,200**	3 75	**3 17**	....
Iron, sheet, No. 16 .... do....	150	**150**	**3 75**	3 75	....
Iron, sheet, No. 20 .... do....	200	**200**	**3 75**	3 75	....
Iron, sheet, No. 22 .... do....	1,400	**1,400**	**3 70**	3 75	....
Iron, sheet, No. 24 .... do....	50	**50**	**3 90**	4 00	....
Iron, Juniata, 1 by ½ inch .... do....	250	**250**	**3 50**	....	....

a All iron on this bid manufactured by L. Oliver & Phillips, Pittsburgh. *b* ⅝ to 1 inch only.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

HARDWARE—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	S. H. Crane. (d)	Hibbard, Spencer & Co.
			Points of delivery.	
			Chicago.	Chicago.
Iron, Juniata, 1/2 by 3/4 inch .... pounds..	200	**200**	**3 50**	....
Iron, Juniata, 2 by 1/16 inch .... do....	50	**50**	**3 50**	....
Iron, Juniata, 28 inches .... do....	1,100	**1,100**	**8 50**	a$8 00
Iron, Juniata, galvanized, No. 25 .... do....	100	**100**	**9 00**	9 80
Iron, Swede .... do....	680	**680**	**5 50**	5 47
Iron, Swede, 1/8 by 1 inch .... do....	250	**250**	**6 50**	....
Iron, Swede, 1/4 by 1/2 inch .... do....	20	**20**	**6 50**	....
Iron, Swede, 3/8 by 1 inch .... do....	400	**400**	6 50	**5 47**
Iron, Swede, 3/8 by 1 1/4 inch .... do....	500	**500**	6 50	**5 47**
Iron, Swede, 1/2 by 2 inch .... do....	250	**250**	5 50	**5 47**
Iron, Swede, 3/4 by 2 1/2 inch .... do....	330	**330**	5 50	**5 47**
Iron, tire, 1/8 by 2 inch .... do....	500	**500**	3 00	**2 89**
Iron, tire, 5/16 by 1 1/8 inch .... do....	400	**300** **100**	2 80	**2 69** ....
Iron, tire, 1/2 by 1 1/2 inch .... do....	3,385	**2,985** **400**	2 50	**2 39** ....
Iron, tire, 1/2 by 1 3/4 inch .... do....	2,000	**2,000**	2 50	**2 39**
Iron, tire, 1/2 by 2 1/4 inch .... do....	100	**100**	2 50	2 39
Iron, tire, 5/8 by 1 3/4 inch .... do....	1,100	**1,100**	2 50	**2 39**
Iron, tire, 5/8 by 2 inch .... do....	800	**800**	2 50	**2 39**
Iron, nail-rod .... do....	1,345	**1,370** **445**	**6 50**	....
Iron, nail-rod, 1 1/2 by 1/8 inch .... do....	200	**200**	**06 5/16**	....
Knives, butcher, 6-inch, cocoa handle, without bolster ..doz..	591	**581 1/8**	**80** 1 35	1 37
Knives, hunting, 6-inch, ebony handle, with bolster.... do....	358 1/8	....	1 80 1 95	3 65
Knives, skinning, 6-inch, cocoa handle, without bolster. do....	165 3/4	**413 1/8** **185 3/4**	**1 60** **1 30**	....
Knives, drawing, 10-inch, c. s., carpenters' .... do....	29	**29 1/12**	6 80	7 15
Knives, drawing, 13-inch, c. s., carpenters' .... do....	3 3/4	**4**	7 82	....
Knives, hay .... do....	2 2/3	**2 11/12**	**9 10** 12 00	b9 70 b8 70 b7 70 c10 20
Knives, horse-shoeing .... do....	8 5/6	**9 1/6**	3 75	**3 25**
Knives, saddlers' .... do....	2 7/12	**3 1/12**	**9 00**	....
Knives, shoemakers', square point, No. 3 .... do....	5 11/12	**6 5/12**	88	**65**
Knives, carving, and forks, cocoa handle .... do....	2	**3 5/6**	e45	**6 60** 9 00
Knives, chopping .... do....	81 5/12	.... **82 7/12**	75 1 00	1 00 1 50
Knives and forks, each, per dozen pairs	550	.... **628**	85 **1 10** 1 13 1 30	2 40 2 10 2 50
Lead, in bars .... pounds..	525	**600**	**06 1/2**	07
Locks, drawer, 2 by 2 1/2 inch .... dozen..	8 1/2	**10**	**1 50**	....
Locks, drawer, 2 1/2 by 3 inch .... do....	4	**5 1/2**	**8 00**	....
Locks, knob rim, 4 inch, 2 keys .... do....	108 1/2	**113 1/2**	3 25	....
Locks, knob rim, 4 1/2 inch, 2 keys .... do....	25	**27**	4 05 5 90	....
Locks, knob rim, 5 inch, 2 keys .... do....	44 1/2	**49 1/2**	9 20	....
Locks, knob rim, 6-inch, 2 keys .... do....	8 1/2	.... **8 1/2**	11 50	....

a 26 by 28. *b* Common point. *c* Spear point. *d* Discount of 10 per cent. to be made on locks.

advertisement of May 10, 1880, *for goods for the Indian service*—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

H. B. Newhall.	R. A. Robbins.	A. Flagler.	H. Durrie.	A. G. Lamson.	H. King.	G. W. Bruce.	Chas. A. Landers.	George V. Smith.	G. H. Gardner.
Points of delivery.									
Kansas City.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
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....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
$2 90	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
2 50									
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
2 50									
2 50	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
2 50	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
2 50	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
6 75									
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	$1 05	....	....	$1 09 to 1 74	....	....	$0 99 1 33	$1 50 1 50	....
....	2 00	....	....	2 00 2 20	....	....	1 99	2 00	....
....	1 75 1 25	....	....	1 75 1 80 1 90 1 95	....	....	....	1 75	....
....	....	$6 45	$6 80	....	**$6 10**	$5 60	....	....	....
....	....	7 70	8 16	....	**7 34**	6 30	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	12 00	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2 95	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	80	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	7 50	....	....	....	....	....
....	52	2 00	....	....	60	50	60	....	....
....	70 1 12	70 95 60	....	....	....	**1 20**	2 05		
....	*f*52	....	....	1 30 1 25	99 1 20	....	1 00	1 33 1 15	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	60	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	96	....	....	....
....	....	3 48	....	....	**2 60** 2 85	3 75	....	....	2 80
....	....	4 48	....	....	**3 42** 3 67	....	....	....	3 80
....	....	7 30	....	....	**4 40** 4 65 4 18 4 43	....	....	....	5 85
		9 15	....	....	4 84	....	....	....	7 50
....	....	....	....	....	to **7 00**				

d Wadsworth. *e* Each. *f* Per dozen pieces.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of May 10, 1880, *for goods for the Indian service*—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

HARDWARE—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	S. H. Crane.	A. Flagler.	Geo. W. Bruce.	Hibbard, Spencer & Co.	A. Barclay.	H. B. Newhall.	H. Durrie.	G. V. Smith.	H. King.
			Points of delivery.								
			Chicago.	New York.	New York.	Chicago.	Yankton.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.
Locks, knob, 3½-inch .doz	5	**7**	$3 75	$3 48	$0 75	....	....	......	......	....	**2 95**
											2 64
Locks, cupboard ..... do.	18	**22**	90	.....	75	....	....	......	......	....	**74**
Latches, thumb ....do.	69	**76**	0 45	.....	0 40	**$0 34**	....	......	......	....	.....
Ladles, melting, 3½ in ..do.	1⅔	**6⅚**	1 85	....	2 40	**1 65**	....	......	......	....	.....
Mattocks, axe.........do.	26½	....	10 50	.....	8 44	12 50	....	$11 20	......	....	.....
		29¾	12 50	.....	**8 95**			10 85			
								9 80			
								9 45			
Mallets, hickory .....doz.	4⅚	**5⅓**	2 25	**1 70**	1 56	....	....	......	......	....	.....
Main-springs, gun-locks ....doz.	12	**14**	**1 25**	.....	.....	....	....	......	......	....	.....
Nails, lath, 3d.........lbs.	1,703	**1,500**	**4 40**	.....	.....	4 44	....	......	......	....	.....
		300	....	.....	.....	....	**$4 64**				
Nails, shingle, 4d......do.	10,500	**5,500**	**3 65**	.....	.....	3 65	....	......	......	....	.....
		5,000	....	.....	.....	....	**3 89**				
Nails, wrought, 6d.....do.	2,260	**1,460**	**4 75**	.....	.....	4 69	....	......	......	....	.....
		800	....	.....	.....	....	**5 14**				
Nails, wrought, 8d ....do.	3,830	**1,9[illegible]0**	**4 75**	.....	.....	4 69	....	......	......	....	.....
		1,900	....	.....	.....	....	**4 89**				
Nails, horseshoe, No. 6.do.	882	**882**	17	.....	.....	20¼	....	......	$0 10½	**$0 15**	.....
										21	
Nails, horseshoe, No. 7.do	1,683	....	15½	.....	.....	18½	....	......	10½	20	.....
		1,683	....	.....	.....	....	....	......	......	**14**	
										11	
Nails, horseshoe, No. 8.do	1,486	....	14½	.....	.....	17¾	....	......	10½	19	.....
		1,486	....	....	.....	....	....	......	......	**14**	
										11	
Nails, ox-shoe, No. 5...do	375	....	19	.....	.....	21¾	....	......	17	23½	.....
		375	....	.....	.....	....	....	......	......	**18**	
Nails, finishing, 6d ....do	1,250	**550**	**4 90**	.....	.....	4 69	....	......	......	....	.....
		700	....	.....	.....	....	**4 64**				
Nails, finishing, 8d ....do.	1,750	**1,450**	**4 65**	.....	.....	4 44	....	......	......	....	.....
		300	....	.....	.....	....	**4 39**				
Nails, casing, 6d.......do	905	**[illegible]00**	**4 15**	....	.....	4 19	......	......	......	....	.....
		500	....	.....	.....	....	**4 39**				
Nails, casing, 8d.......do	2,700	**1,100**	**3 90**	.....	.....	3 94	......	......	......	....	.....
		1,100	....	.....	.....	.....	**4 14**				
Nails, fence, 8d.........do.	4,175	**2,575**	**3 15**	...	....	3 19	....	......	......	....	.....
		1,500	....	.....	.....	....	**3 39**				
Nails, fence, 10d.......do.	8,175	**5,875**	**2 90**	..	.....	2 94	....	......	......	....	.....
		2,200	....	.....	.....	......	**3 14**				
Nails, fence, 12d.......do.	4.400	**2,400**	**2 90**	.....	.....	2 94	......	......	......	....	.....
		2,000	....	.....	.....	....	**3 14**				
Nails, 6d ....do	6,920	**5,620**	**3 40**	.....	.....	3 44	....	......	......	....	.....
		1,400	....	.....	.....	....	**3 64**				
Nails, 8d ....do	21,430	**12,[illegible]30**	**3 15**	.....	.....	3 19	......	......	......	....	.....
		9,100	....	.....	.....	....	**3 39**				
Nails, 10d ....do	29,075	**11,675**	**2 90**	....	.....	2 94	....	......	......	....	.....
		17 900	....	.....	.....	....	**3 14**				
Nails. 12d ....do	16,230	**3,300**	**2 90**	.....	.....	2 94	......	......	......	....	.....
		12,900	....	.....	.....	....	**3 14**				
Nails, 20d ....do	18,440	**7,440**	**2 90**	...	.....	2 94	......	......	......	....	.....
		10,800	....	....	.....	....	**3 14**				
Nails, 30d ....do	4,750	**1,9[illegible]0**	**2 90**	.....	.....	2 94	....	......	......	....	.....
		2,800	......	.....	.....	....	**3 14**				
Nails, 40d ....do	3,560	**[illegible],860**	**2 90**	.....	....	2 94	......	......	......	....	.....
		1,800	......	....	.....	....	**3 14**				
Nails, 60d .... do	1,605	**660**	**2 90**	.....	.....	2 94	......	......	......	....	.....
		1,000	....	...	.....	....	**3 14**				
Nuts, iron, sq., ¼-inch ..do.	123	**123**	14	.....	.....	12½	....	*a* **12½**	......	....	.....
Nuts, iron, sq., $\frac{9}{32}$-inch do	160	**160**	11	.....	.....	09½	......	*a* **09½**	......	....	.....
Nuts, iron, sq., ⅜-inch do	498	**503**	09	.....	.....	07½	....	*a* **07½**	......	....	.....
Nuts, iron, sq., ½-inch .do	577	**592**	06	.....	.....	06	....	*a* **05**	......	....	.....

a Delivered in Kansas City.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City under advertisement of May 10, 1880, *for goods for the Indian service*—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

HARDWARE—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	S. H. Crane.	A. Flagler.	Geo. W. Bruce.	Hibbard, Spencer & Co.	H. B. Newhall.	R. A. Robbins.	H. King.
			Points of delivery.						
			Chicago.	New York.	New York.	Chicago.	Kansas City.	New York.	New York.
Nuts, iron, square, $\frac{9}{16}$-inch .....lbs.	433	**438**	$0 05½			$0 05	**$0 05**		
Nuts, iron, square, ¾-inch ......do..	607	**637**	05			04½	**04**		
Nuts, iron, square, ⅞-inch ......do..	307	**307**	05			04	**04**		
Nuts, iron, square, 1-inch ......do..	332	**362**	05			04	**04**		
Oilers, zinc or tin ....doz.	23	 **23½**	75 90 1 05		$0 75	55 65 **75**			
Oakum ....lbs.	75	**125**	**09½**						
Oil-stones ....doz.	8½	**9⅓**	*a* 3 00	$2 95	**2 25**	4 00 2 90 1 05			
Ox-bow keys..................do..	71	**70**	**70**		70	48 52			
Picks, mill-furrowing, cast-steel, 2-pound ....doz.	$1\frac{11}{12}$	**2¼**	**12 00**						
Picks, mill, cast-steel..........do..	6¾	**6¾**	**12 00**						
Picks, earth, steel-pointed*....do..	7⅙	**8⅙**	**8 50**		8 30	10 70	8 40		
Punches, harness, ass'd tubes..do..	$4\frac{7}{12}$	**$5\frac{1}{12}$**	4 00 4 50	**3 65**	4 75	4 25			
Punches, rotary, spring ....doz.	1⅓	**1⅔**	18 00	**12 25**	14 85	12 75			
Punches, ticket, conductors' ..do..	$1\frac{1}{12}$	**1⅓**	**10 00**		12 00	11 00			
Punches, belt, assorted tubes..do..	11⅙	**11½**	**1 10**	1 25	4 40				
Pliers, round, 7-inch...........do..	⅔	**1**	**4 00**	5 00		2 45			
Pliers, flat, 8-inch ....do..	⅚	**$1\frac{5}{12}$**	**5 50**	6 90		2 95			
Pliers, cutting, side ....do..	¾	**1**	**6 50**	7 50		*b* 5 70			
Putty, in bladders..............lbs.	1, 520	**1,770**	**02¼**		02⅝	02. 4			
Planes, jack, single-irons, c. s ..doz.	5⅓	**5½**	5 40		5 40	**4 95**			
Planes, match, ¾-inch..........do..	$\frac{5}{12}$	**2-3**	10 50		17 00	**9 18**			
Planes, match, 1-inch.......... do..	⅓	**1-3**	10 50		17 00	**9 18**			
Planes, smooth, double-iron, c.s do..	5¼	**$5\frac{5}{12}$**	6 48		6 50	**5 94**			
Planes, fore, double-iron, c. s...do..	$4\frac{5}{12}$	**$4\frac{7}{12}$**	10 00		10 00	**9 24**			
Planes, jointer, double-iron, c.s.do..	2⅓	**2⅓**	10 50		10 80	**9 90**			
Planes, plow, beechwood, screw-arm, full set bits, c. s ....doz.	¼	**1-3**	37 80		44 00	**40 43**			
Planes, skew-rabbet, ½-inch....do..	$\frac{1}{12}$	**1-6**	5 00		5 00	**4 40**			
Planes, skew-rabbet, 1-inch ...do..	¼	**1-3**	5 00		5 00	**4 78**			
Planes, skew-rabbet, 1½-inch...do..	1⅙	**1-3**	5 88		6 00	**5 15**			
Planes, hollow, 1-inch ....do..	¼	**5-6**	4 50			**2 71**			
Planes, hollow, 1½-inch ....do..		**1-6**	4 50			**4 00**			
Planes, round, 1-inch ....do..		**1-6**	4 50			**2 75**			
Planes, round, 1½-inch ....do..	⅙	**1-3**	4 50			**4 00**			
Padlocks, Scandinavian, 2-inch, 2 keys ....doz.	6⅚	 **8**	2 60	1 60 **1 78**	2 20	2 60			$1 60
Padlocks, Scandinavian, 2¼-inch, 2 keys ....doz	$10\frac{1}{12}$	 **11⅙**	3 30	1 95 **2 18**	2 75	3 20			1 95
Padlocks, Scandinavian, 2½-inch, 2 keys ....doz.	$13\frac{5}{12}$	 **$14\frac{7}{12}$**	3 90	2 30 **2 35**	3 90	4 35			2 25
Paper, sand, assorted.........sheets.	3, 966	**4,766**	¾	**5-8**	⅞	*c* 3 80 *e* *d* 3 00 *e*		$0 01	
Paper, emery, assorted ....do..	1, 080	**1,430**	01¼	**01¼**	01½	*e* 5 60			
Packing, rubber, ⅛-inch ....lbs	153	 **153**			31⅓			19½ **28**	
Packing, rubber, $\frac{3}{16}$-inch.......do..	158	 **183**			31⅓			19½ **28**	
Packing, rubber, ¼-inch....... do..	115	 **125**			31⅓			19½ **28**	
Pinking-irons, ¾-inch ....doz.	2⅔	**2⅔**			95	**78**			62
Pipe, lead, size ½ inch ....lbs			07½						
Pipe, lead, size ¾ inch ....do..	100	**100**	**07½**						
Pipe, lead, size 1 inch ....do..	50	**50**	**07½**						
Pipe, lead, size 1¼ inch ....do..			07½						

*Bid also received from H. C. Wells for steel-pointed earth picks at $5 per dozen, King's quality, 4 and 5 pounds, not perfect.

a Washita. *b* 6-inch. *c* B and A flint. *d* Star. *e* Per ream.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City under advertisement of May 10, 1880, *for goods for the Indian service*—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

HARDWARE—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	S. H. Crane.	A. Flagler.	Geo. W. Bruce.	Hibbard, Spencer & Co.	H. B. Newhall.	Geo. V. Smith.
			Points of delivery.					
			Chicago.	New York.	New York.	Chicago.	Kansas City.	New York.
Pipe, lead, size 1¼ inch ....pounds.	210	**210**	**$0 07½**	......	......	......	......	......
Pipe, iron, size ½ inch ....feet.	50	**50**	**05**	......	......	......	......	......
Pipe, iron, ¾-inch ....do...	350	**350**	**06**	......	......	......	......	......
Pipe, iron, 1-inch ....do...	726	**1,026**	**09**	......	......	......	......	......
Pipe, iron, 1¼-inch ....do...	325	**425**	**13**	......	......	......	......	......
Pipe, iron, 1½-inch ....do...	550	**550**	**16**	......	......	......	......	......
Pipe, iron, 2-inch ....do...	100	**200**	**23**	......	......	......	......	......
Rivets, iron, ⅛ by ⅜-inch ....pounds.	115	**120**	**18**	......	......	......	......	......
Rivets, iron, ⅛ by ½-inch ....do...	42	**47**	**16**	......	......	......	......	......
Rivets, iron, ⅛ by 1-inch ....do...	74	**79**	**15**	......	......	......	......	......
Rivets, iron, 3/16 by 2 inches ....do...	83	**53**	**09**	......	......	......	......	......
		30	......	......	......	......	**$0 07½**	......
Rivets, iron, 3/16 by 4 inches ....do...	68	**43**	**09**	......	......	......	......	......
		25	......	......	......	......	**07½**	
Rivets, iron, ¼ by 1¼ inches ....do...	129	**84**	**08**	......	......	$0 09¾	......	......
		45	......	......	......	......	**06½**	
Rivets, iron, ¼ by 1½ inches ....do...	164	**109**	**08**	......	......	09¾	......	......
		55	......	......	......	......	**06½**	
Rivets, iron, ¼ by 2 inches ....do...	217	**162**	**08**	......	......	09¾	......	......
		55	......	......	......	......	**06½**	
Rivets, iron, ¼ by 2½ inch ....do...	168	**133**	**08**	......	......	09¾	......	......
		35	......	......	......	......	**06½**	
Rivets, iron, ¼ by 3¼ inches ....do...	140	**109**	**08**	......	......	09¾	....	......
		31	......	......	......	......	**06½**	
Rivets, iron, ¼ by 4 inches ....do...	133	**102**	**08**	......	......	09¾	......	......
		31	......	......	......	......	**06½**	
Rivets, iron, ½ by 6 inches ....do...	40	**40**	07	......	......	**5¼**	......	......
Rivets, iron, 3/16 by 5/16-inch ....do...	25	**25**	12	......	......	**5¼**	......	......
Rivets, iron, ¾ to 3 inches ....do...	20	**20**	10	......	......	**5¼**	......	......
Rivets, tin, 12-ounce ....do...	28½	....	34	......	......	*a*20	......	......
		30½	......	......	......	**26**		
Rivets, tin, 16-ounce ....do...	42	**44**	20	......	......	**22**	......	......
Rivets, copper, ¼-inch ....do...	14	**14**	37	$0 36½	$0 37	**32**	......	......
				36	37½			
Rivets, copper, ⅜-inch ....do...	28	**28**	37	......	37	**32**	......	......
					37½			
Rivets, copper, ½-inch ....do...	21	**23**	37	......	37	**32**	......	......
					37½			
Rivets, copper, ¾-inch ....do...	22	**24**	.37	......	37	**32**	......	......
					37½			
Rivets, copper, 1-inch ....do...	25	**25**	37	......	37	**32**	......	......
					37½			
Rivets, copper, No. 8 ....do...	3	**3**	37	......	37½	**32**	......	......
Rivets, copper, ½ to ¾-inch ....do...	4	**4**	37	......	37	**32**	......	......
					37½			
Rivets and burs, copper, assorted ...do...	402	**42**	37	......	37	**32**	......	......
					37½			
Rivets and burs, ¼-inch, iron ....do...	11	**13**	**22**	......	......	......	......	......
Rivets and burs, ⅜-inch, iron ....do...	59	**61**	**22**	......	......	......	......	......
Rivets and burs, ½iuch, iron ....do...	59	**63**	**22**	......	......	......	......	......
Rivets and burs, ⅝-inch, iron ....do...	20	**20**	**22**	......	......	......	......	......
Rivets and burs, ¾-inch, iron ....do...	25	**25**	**22**	......	......	......	......	......
Rivet, sets, No. 2 ....dozen.	2	**2¼**	4 50	**4 85**	4 80	7 50	......	......
Rivet, sets, No. 3 ....do...	1 1/12	**1¼**	4 50	**3 90**	3 90	6 00	......	......
Rasps, wood, flat, 12-inch ....do...	5¾	**6**	4 12	**3 20**	......	......	......	......
Rasps, wood, flat, 14-inch ....do...	6⅔	**6 1/12**	5 10	**4 45**	......	......	......	......
Rasps, wood, half-round, 12-inch ....do...	5⅚	**9⅚**	4 12	**3 95**	......	4 22	......	......
Rasps, wood, half-round, 14-inch ... do...	5½	**5½**	5 10	**5 35**	......	5 85	......	......
Rasps, horse, 13-inch ....do...	2 7/12	**4 7/12**	**3 80**	3 70	......	5 36	......	3 70
Rasps, horse, 14-inch ....do...	31⅚	**34⅚**	**4 40**	4 45	......	6 25	......	4 25
Rasps, horse, 16-inch ....do...	14¼	**25¾**	**6 25**	6 40	......	8 80	......	6 00
Resin, common ....pounds.	274	**284**	**04**	......	......	......	......	......

a Per 1,000.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of May 10, 1880, *for goods for the Indian service*—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

HARDWARE—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	S. H. Crane.	A. Flagler.	R. A. Robbins.	H. King.	J. C. Quinn.	G. W. Bruce.	Hibbard, Spencer & Co.	A. Barclay.
			Points of delivery.							
			Chicago.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Chicago.	Yankton.
					Cents.					*Cents.*
Rope, Manila, ⅜ inch....lbs.	1,745	**1,845**	$0 11½		**10.98**		$0 11¼		$0 12	11.45
Rope, Manila, ½-inch...do..	3,352	**3,602**	11		**10.98**		11		11½	11.45
Rope, Manila, ⅝-inch...do..	1,590	**1,690**	11		**10.98**		11		11½	11.45
Rope, Manila, ¾-inch...do..	1,390	**1,540**	11		**10.98**		11		11½	11.45
Rope, Manila, 1-inch...do..	2,145	**2,170**	11		**10.98**		11		11½	11.45
Spirit-levels, 26 inches, with plumb.........doz.	1$\frac{1}{12}$	**1$\frac{1}{12}$**	5 80					$7 20	**5 80**	
Spirit-levels, 30 inches, with plumb.........doz.	½	**1-2**	7 20					7 20	**5 80**	
Saws, circular, size 8-inch..	2	**2**	**1 00**	$0 99					1 09	
Saws, circular, size 12-inch.	2	**3**	**2 00**	1 90					2 09	
Saws, circular, size 16-inch.			2 65	3 05						
Saws, circular, size 20-inch.	1	**1**	**4 00**	3 95					4 51	
Saws, circular, size 24-inch.	6	**6**	**5 75**	5 80					6 45	
Saws, circular, size 26-inch.	3	**3**	**7 00**	7 00					7 74	
Saws, circular, size 30-inch.	1	**1**	**9 25**	9 30					10 32	
Saws, circular, size 34-inch.	1	**1**	**11 25**	12 25					13 54	
Saws, circular, size 60-inch.			97 00	112 50						
Saws, hand, 6 points to the inch.........doz.	34⅔		15 00	4 35		$4 30			9 65	
		34⅔	**5 50**	7 00		6 50			7 20	
			9 00	5 75					4 45	
			10 50	7 60						
Saws, hand, 7 points to the inch.........doz.	12½		15 00	4 35		4 30			9 65	
		12¾	**5 50**	7 00		6 50			7 20	
			9 00	5 75					4 45	
			10 50	7 60						
Saws, hand, 8 points to the inch.........doz.	19⅙		15 00	4 35		4 30			9 65	
		19$\frac{5}{12}$	**5 50**	7 00		6 50			7 20	
			9 00	5 75					4 45	
			10 50	7 60						
Saws, hand, 9 points to the inch.........doz	1¾		5 50	4 35		4 30			9 65	
		1⅚	9 00	**7 00**		6 50			7 20	
			10 50	5 75					4 45	
			15 00	7 60						
Saws, hand, 26-inch.... do..	4¼		5 50	4 35		10 80			9 65	
		6$\frac{11}{12}$	9 00	**7 00**					7 20	
			10 50	5 75					4 45	
			15 00	7 60						
Saws, rip, 28-inch......do..	1¼		7 00	7 00		12 00			12 15	
		1¼	10 50	**8 75**						
			12 50							
			17 50							
Saws, rip, 30-inch......do..	1¾		9 00	8 75		15 00				
		2	12 00	**10 50**						
			13 50							
			21 00							
Saws, meat, 18-inch....do..	⅓	**1-3**	12 00						**11 26**	
Saws, meat, 20-inch....do..	⅓	**1-3**	13 50						**11 90**	
Saws, bracket..........do..	1$\frac{1}{12}$	**1$\frac{11}{12}$**	**11 00**							
Saws, cross-cut, 5 feet......	37		*a*2 00	1 60					1 62	
		43		**1 70**					1 87	
Saws, cross-cut, 5½ feet.....	3		*a*2 20	1 76					1 78	
		3		**1 87**					2 06	

a With ears, gauge, and handles.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City under advertisement of May 10, 1880, *for goods for the Indian service*—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

HARDWARE—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	R. A. Robbins.	S. H. Crane.	A. Flagler.	H. King.	Geo. W. Bruce.	W. C. Page.	H. L. Clapp.	Hibbard, Spencer & Co.
			Points of delivery.							
			New York.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Chicago.
Saws, cross-cut, 6 feet	57	**81**	......	*a*$2 40	$1 91 **2 03**	......	......	......	......	$1 95 2 25
Saws, cross-cut, 6½ feet	52	**54**	......	*a*2 60	2 07 **2 20**	......	......	......	......	2 11 2 43
Saws, key-hole, 10-inch ... doz.	$3\frac{5}{12}$	**$3\frac{2}{3}$**	......	3 40	3 25	......	......	......	......	**2 85**
Saws, key-hole, 12-inch ... doz.	$3\frac{1}{12}$	**$3\frac{1}{6}$**	......	3 60	3 25	......	......	......	......	**2 95**
Saws, buck (frames complete), 30-inch blade ... doz.	9¼	**10¾**	......	4 00 6 75	4 10	......	......	......	......	**3 95** 6 65
Saw-sets, lever ... do..	$3\frac{5}{12}$	**$3\frac{5}{12}$**	......	1 40	**1 35**	......	......	......	......	1 60
Saw-blades, butchers', 18-inch ... doz.	......	......	......	4 20	4 40	......	......	......	......	......
Saw-blades, butchers', 20-inch ... doz.	1	**1**	......	**4 40**	4 50	......	......	......	......	......
Springs, door ... do..	9¾	**13¼**	......	1 00	......	......	......	......	$1 33⅓	***b*1 00**
Swage-blocks, blacksmiths' ...	8	**9**	......	**04**	......	......	......	......	......	......
Sledge-hammers, 2 lbs., c. s ...	4	**4**	......	40	......	......	......	......	......	**35**
Sledge-hammers, 5 lbs., c. s ...	2	**2**	......	90	......	......	......	......	......	**87**
Sledge-hammers, 6 lbs., c. s ...	1	**1**	......	1 08	......	......	......	......	......	**1 05**
Sledge-hammers, 7 lbs., c. s ...	4	**4**	......	1 26	......	......	......	......	......	**1 22**
Sledge-hammers, 8 lbs., c. s ...	4	**5**	......	1 44	......	......	......	......	......	**1 40**
Sledge-hammers, 9 lbs., c. s ...	2	**2**	......	1 62	......	......	......	......	......	**1 57**
Sledge-hammers, 10 lbs., c. s ..	9	**9**	......	1 80	......	......	......	......	......	**1 75**
Sledge-hammers, 13 lbs., c. s ..	3	**4**	......	**2 34**	......	......	......	......	......	......
Shears, sheep ... doz.	⅓	**1-3**	......	**9 00**	......	......	......	......	......	......
Shears, 7½-inch., c. s., trimmers, straight ... doz.	53¼	**65¼**	......	......	......	$4 50	......	......	......	3 15 **3 75**
Shears, 8-inch., trimmers, straight ... doz.	$136\frac{7}{12}$	**$148\frac{7}{12}$**	......	......	......	4 80	......	......	......	**4 00** 3 50
Scissors, 4-inch, ladies' ... doz.	52	**52**	......	......	......	**1 80**	......	......	......	90 2 00
Scissors, 6-inch ... doz.	102⅙	**124⅙**	......	......	......	**2 65** 4 80	......	......	......	2 50 3 00 3 70 2 20
Scales, spring-balance, 24 lbs., with hook ...	10	**10**	......	**12**	......	......	$0 10	$0 10	0 15	10½ 28

a With ears, gauge, and handles. *b* Peerless. *c* Per pound.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City under advertisement of May 10, 1880, *for goods for the Indian service*—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

HARDWARE—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	R. A. Robbins.	S. H. Crane.	A. Flagler.	H. King.	Geo. W. Bruce.	W. C. Page.	H. L. Clapp.	Hibbard, Spencer & Co.
			Points of delivery.							
			New York.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Chicago.
Scales, counter, 62 lbs	9	**10**		$7 80			$5 00	$4 85	**$7 15**	
Scales, platform, 240 lbs	10	**11**		9 10			3 75	5 75	**8 30**	
Scales, platform, 1,000 lbs	5	**4**		*a*27 95				18 00	**25 75**	
Scales, platform, 1,500 lbs	2	**2**		*a*36 40				*d*24 00	**29 30**	
Scales, platform, 2,000 lbs	1	**1**		*a*48 75				*e*30 00	**38 75**	
Scales, hay and cattle, 5 tons				*b*190 00				*f*75 00	89 00	
Scales, hay and cattle, 6 tons	1	**1**		*b*190 00				*f*85 00	**109 00**	
Scales, letter, 34 ounce	6	**7**		4 25				2 45	**3 55**	
Scales, butchers' dial, round dish, 30 lbs	8	**8**		3 00			3 75	50	**2 60**	
Scythe stones ... doz.	148½	**150½**	$0 35 40	35						**$0 36** 55 29
Screw-drivers, 6-inch ... doz.	¾	**3-4**		**1 50**	$2 40		1 57			
Screw-drivers, 8-inch ... doz.	1 11/12	**1 11/12**		**2 20**	3 20		1 98			
Screw-drivers, 9-inch ... doz.	1 11/12	**2 1/12**		**2 50**	3 65		2 40			
Screw-drivers, 10-inch ... doz.	2	**2 1/6**		**2 70**	3 75		2 80			
Screw-drivers, 15-inch ... doz.	1 11/12	**1 10/12**		**4 00**	6 50		4 25			
Screws, iron, ½-inch, assorted numbers ... gross.	30	**33**		**11½**			12			
Screws, iron, ⅝-inch, No. 5 . gross	40	**42**		12			13			**11**
Screws, iron, ¾-inch, No. 7 . do	84	**93**		15			17			**15**
Screws, iron, ⅞-inch, No. 8 . do	72	**73**		17			18½			**16**
Screws, iron, 1-inch, No. 10 . do	138	**171**		21			22			**20**
Screws, iron, 1¼-inch, No. 9 . do	133	**143**		22			24			**21**
Screws, 1½-inch, No. 12 . . gross	129	**150**		31			33			**30**
Screws, 1¾-inch, No. 11 . . gross	41	**42**		32			34			**30**
Screws, 2-inch, No. 14 ... gross	55	**64**		50			53			**47**
Screws, 2¼-inch, No. 14 . . gross	21¾	**21¾**		55			58			**53**
Screws, 2½-inch, No. 14 . . gross	20	**27**		60			64			**56**
Screws, 3-inch, No. 18 ... gross	15½	**20½**		1 09			1 15			**1 04**
Screws, bench, iron, 1-inch	6	**7**		37			42			**40**
Screws, bench, iron, 1¼-inch	28	**30**		55			62			**45**
Screws, bench, wood, 2-inch	2	**3**		**25**			50			
Screws, bench, wood, 2½-inch	5	**6**		**30**			50			22
Sieves, wire, in nests, 16-mesh, dozen	22 1/12	**22½**	1 20	**1 00**						
Sieves, wire, in nests, 18-mesh, dozen	22¼	**22½**	1 20	**1 00**						

*a*On wheels. *b*Complete, with timbers, and frame ready to set up. *d*Platform, 21 by 30. *e*Platform, 23 by 32. *f* Very best quality.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of May 10, 1880, *for goods for the Indian service*—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

HARDWARE—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	S. H. Crane. (Points of delivery: Chicago.)	A. Flagler. (New York.)	Chas. Taylor. (New York.)	H. King. (New York.)	Hibbard, Spencer & Co. (Chicago.)	C. H. Sénauer. (New York.)	H. B. Newhall. (Kansas City.)
Spades, long-handle, Nos. 2 and 3, steel edge.....doz.	33⅓	......	*a*$7 90	$6 70	*a*$10 40	......	$7 95*a*	$7 90	......
		37	*a* 8 60	**6 95**				8 20	
Spades, short-handle, Nos. 2 and 3, steel edge.....doz.	65	......	7 90	6 70	*a* 10 50	......	7 95*a*	7 90	......
		67⅙	8 60	**6 95**				8 20	
Shovels, long-handle. No. 2, steel edge, medium quality, "sacked".....doz.	50 5/12	**52 7/12**	*a* 7 90	**6 45**	*a* 9 90	......	7 95*a*	7 50	......
			a 8 60						
Shovels, short-handle, No. 2, steel edge, medium quality, "sacked".....doz.	36¼	**35¾**	*a* 7 90	**6 70**	*a* 10 00	......	7 95*a*	7 90	......
			a 8 60						
Shovels, scoop, Nos. 3 to 6.....do..	5⅙	......	9 00	8 00	12 00	......	9 25	......	......
				8 75			9 50		
		5⅓	......	**8 25**			9 75		
				9 00			10 00		
Swamp or bush hook, handled.....do..	¾	**2¾**	12 00	12 00	......	**$10 80**	......	......	......
Soldering-irons, No. 3, ½ lb. each..prs.	16	**18**	45	......	......	......	**90**	......	......
Shot, No. 4.....lbs	350	**350**	08½	......	......	......	**07⅖**	......	......
Shot, No. 5.....do..	275	**275**	08½	......	......	......	**07⅖**	......	......
Shot, No. 6.....do..	275	**275**	08½	......	......	......	**07⅖**	......	......
Steel, plow, ¼ x 3 inches.....do..	200	**200**	**07**	......	......	......	07½	......	......
Steel, plow, ¼ x 5 inches.....do..	965	**965**	**07**	......	......	......	07½	......	......
Steel, plow, ¼ x 6 inches.....do..	650	**700**	**07**	......	......	......	07½	......	......
Steel, plow, 5-inch.....do..	725	**725**	**07**	......	......	......	07½	......	......
Steel, plow, ½ x 1¾ inch.....do..	50	**75**	**07**	......	......	......	07½	......	......
Steel, plow, ½ x 9 inches.....do..	100	**100**	**07**	......	......	......	07½	......	......
Steel, plow, 4-inch.....do..	250	**250**	**07**	......	......	......	07½	......	......
Steel, plow, 5½-inch.....do..	455	**505**	**07**	......	......	......	07½	......	......
Steel, German, ⅜ x ⅜ inch.....do..	......	......	08	......	......	......	06½	......	......
Steel, German, ½ x ⅜ inch.....do..	70	**70**	08	......	......	......	**06½**	......	......
Steel, German, ½ x ¼ inch.....do..	60	**60**	08	......	......	......	**06½**	......	......
Steel, German, ½ x ⅝ inch.....do..	65	**65**	08	......	......	......	**06½**	......	......
Steel, German, ½ x 1 inch.....do..	115	**165**	08	......	......	......	**06½**	......	......
Steel, German, 1¼ x 5 inches.....do..	......	......	08	......	......	......	06½	......	......
Steel, cast, square, ¼-inch.....do..	165	**50**	......	......	......	......	15	......	**$0 11½**
		165	**12½**						
Steel, cast, square, ⅜-inch.....do..	45	**95**	**12½**	......	......	......	13	......	11½
Steel, cast, square, ½-inch.....do..	60	**50**	......	......	......	......	13	......	**11½**
		35	**12½**						
Steel, cast, square, ⅝-inch.....do..	165	**70**	......	......	......	......	13	......	**11½**
		95	**12½**						
Steel, cast, square, ¾-inch.....do..	55	**20**	......	......	......	......	13	......	**11½**
		85	**12½**						
Steel, cast, square, 1-inch.....do..	140	**100**	......	......	......	......	13	......	**11½**
		165	**12½**						
Steel, cast, square, 1¼-inch.....do..	305	**60**	......	......	......	......	13	......	**11½**
		245	**12½**						
Steel, cast, bar, ⅛ x ½ inch.....do..	25	**25**	**12½**	......	......	......	16	......	**11½**
Steel, cast, bar, ⅛ x ¾ inch.....do..	......	......	12½	......	......	......	14	......	......
Steel, cast, bar, ⅝ x 4 inches.....do..	......	......	12½	......	......	......	13	......	......
Steel, cast, bar, ⅜ x 3 inches.....do..	......	......	12½	......	......	......	13	......	......
Steel, cast, bar, ¾ x 1 inch.....do..	100	**100**	**12½**	......	......	......	13	......	**11½**
Steel, cast, octagon, ¼-inch.....do..	......	......	12½	......	......	......	15	......	......
Steel, cast, octagon, ⅜-inch.....do..	115	**50**	......	......	......	......	13	......	**11½**
		65	**12½**						
Steel, cast, octagon, ½-inch.....do..	165	**75**	......	......	......	......	13	......	**11½**
		105	**12½**						
Steel, cast, octagon, ⅝-inch.....do..	240	**35**	......	......	......	......	13	......	**11½**
		255	**12½**						
Steel, cast, octagon, ¾-inch.....do..	330	**130**	......	......	......	......	13	......	**11½**
		275	**12½**						
Steel, cast, octagon, 1-inch.....do..	160	**55**	......	......	......	......	13	......	**11½**
		105	**12½**						

a Solid steel.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of May 10, 1880, *for goods for the Indian service*—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

HARDWARE—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	S. H. Crane.	R. I. Horseshoe Co.	Geo. V. Smith.	Hibbard, Spencer & Co.	F. L. Goewey.	H. B. Newhall.	G. W. Bruce.
			Points of delivery.						
			Chicago.	N. Y. or Chicago.	New York.	Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.
Steel, tool, square, $\frac{3}{8}$-inch.....lbs..	120	**120**	**$0 12½**			$0 13		$0 11½	
Steel, tool, square, $\frac{1}{2}$-inch .....do..	245	**245**	**12½**			13			
		25						**11½**	
Steel, tool, square, $\frac{5}{8}$-inch .....do..	295	**145**	**12½**			13			
		150						**11½**	
Steel, tool, square, $\frac{3}{4}$-inch .....do..	375	**275**	**12½**			13			
		100						**11½**	
Steel, tool, square, 1-inch .....do..	420	**370**	**12½**			13			
		50						**11½**	
Steel, tool, square, $1\frac{1}{4}$-inch ....do..	415	**315**	**12½**			13			
		100						**11½**	
Steel, tool, square, $1\frac{1}{2}$-inch ....do..	560	**535**	**12½**			13			
		25						**11½**	
Steel, tool, square, 2-inch .....do..	175	**175**	**12½**			13		11½	
Steel, tool, square, $2\frac{1}{2}$-inch ....do..	45	**45**	**12½**			14		11½	
Steel, tool, octagon, $\frac{1}{4}$-inch ....do..	10	**10**	**12½**			15		11½	
Steel, tool, octagon, $\frac{3}{8}$-inch ....do..	35	**35**	**12½**			13		11½	
Steel, tool, octagon, $\frac{1}{2}$-inch ....do..	110	**210**	**12½**			13		11½	
Steel, tool, octagon, $\frac{5}{8}$-inch ....do..	105	**55**	**12½**			13			
		50						**11½**	
Steel, tool, octagon, $\frac{3}{4}$-inch ....do..	335	**210**	**12½**			13			
		75						**11½**	
Steel, tool, octagon, 1-inch ....do..	300	**250**	**12½**			13			
		50						**11½**	
Steel, tool, octagon, $1\frac{1}{2}$-inch ...do..	50	**50**	12½			13		**11½**	
Steel, tool, octagon, 2-inch .....do..	25	**25**	**12½**			13		11½	
Steel, tool, octagon, $2\frac{1}{2}$-inch ...do..			12½			14			
Steel, spring, $\frac{1}{8}$ x $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.......do..	95	**95**	**08**			15			
Steel, spring, $\frac{1}{4}$ x 1 inch.......do..	250	**250**	**5½**			6½			
Steel, spring, $\frac{1}{4}$ x $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.......do..	675	**725**	**5½**			6½			
Steel, spring, $\frac{1}{4}$ x $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch.......do..	225	**225**	**5½**			6½			
Steel, spring, $\frac{1}{4}$ x 2 inches ... do..	450	**475**	**5½**			6½			
Steel, spring, $\frac{5}{16}$ x 2 inches....do..	200	**200**	**5½**			6½			
Steel, butcher's, 12 inches ...doz..	$2\frac{1}{12}$	**$2\frac{1}{12}$**	**9 70**			10 06			
Steel, butcher's, 14 inches ... do..	$1\frac{11}{12}$	**$1\frac{11}{12}$**	**12 50**			12 13			
Shoes, horse, No. 1 ....lbs..	10,165	**10,865**	**4 20**	$4 35	$4 20	4 21	$4 65		
Shoes, horse, No. 2............do..	6,960	**7,560**	**4 20**	4 35	4 20	4 21	4 65		
Shoes, horse, No. 3............do..	4,670	**5,020**	**4 20**	4 35	4 20	4 21	4 65		
Shoes, horse, No. 4 ....do..	2,045	**2,320**	**4 20**	4 35	4 20	4 21	4 65		
Shoes, horse, No. 5............do..	1,025	**1,175**	**4 20**	4 35	4 20	4 21	4 65		
Shoes, horse, No. 6............do..	550	**900**	**4 20**	4 35	4 20	4 21			
Shoes, horse, No. 7 ....do..	125	**125**	**4 20**	4 35	4 20				
Shoes, horse, No. 8............do..			4 20						
Shoes, mule, No. 2 ....do..	1,635	**1,935**	**5 20**	5 35	5 20	5 21	5 65		
Shoes, mule, No. 3 ....do..	1,870	**2,270**	**5 20**	5 35	5 20	5 21	5 65		
Shoes, mule, No. 4 ....do..	1,095	**1,295**	**5 20**	5 35	5 20	5 21	5 65		
Shoes, mule, No. 6 .... do..	250	**450**	**5 20**	5 35			5 65		
Shoes, mule, No. 8 ....do..			5 20						
Shoes, bob-sled, cast ....sets..			2 50						
Squares, try, 3-inch ....doz..	$\frac{7}{12}$	**7-12**	1 50			**1 34**			$1 65
Squares, try, $4\frac{1}{2}$-inch..........do..	$\frac{1}{4}$	**1-4**	1 85			**1 68**			2 06
Squares, try, 6-inch ....do..	$2\frac{7}{12}$	**$2\frac{5}{6}$**	2 45			**2 23**			2 75
Squares, try, 10-inch ....do..	$1\frac{1}{4}$	**$1\frac{1}{4}$**	3 60			**3 78**			4 00
Squares, bevel, 10-inch.........do..	$2\frac{1}{6}$	**$2\frac{1}{3}$**	3 20			**2 88**			3 50
Squares, framing, 2 inches wide, c. s ....doz..	$5\frac{1}{3}$	**$5\frac{1}{2}$**	12 50			**11 15**			17 50
Squares, panel.................do..	$\frac{1}{8}$	**1-3**	**8 00**						

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded ;

HARDWARE—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.
Staples, plain, wrought iron, 3 inches long .... dozen..	137	**142**
Toe-calks, No. 1, steel .... pounds..	995	**1,070**
Toe-calks, No. 2, steel .... do....	670	**745**
Toe-calks, No. 3, steel .... do....	280	**475**
Tacks, 4-ounce .... papers..	356	**374**
Tacks, 6-ounce .... do....	342	**380**
Tacks, 8-ounce .... do....	954	**1,004**
Tacks, 10-ounce .... do....	483	**621**
Tacks, 12-ounce .... do....	247	**305**
Tacks, brass heads, 8-ounce .... do....	305	**100,000**
Traps, beaver, No. 4, with chain	118	**178**
Traps, mink, No. 1, with chain	216	**336**
Tape-lines, 75 feet, leather case .... dozen..	$2\frac{5}{12}$	**$3\frac{1}{12}$**
Tongs, fire, 20-inch .... pairs..	23	**23**
Tongs, blacksmiths', 20-inch .... do....	25	**23**
Tire-setters, Olmstead and Dinsmore's patent	4	**4**
Tire-shrinkers	10	**9**
Trowels, brick, 9-inch .... dozen..	$2\frac{5}{12}$	**$2\frac{1}{12}$**
Trowels, brick, 10-inch .... do....	$\frac{1}{2}$	**1-2**
Trowels, brick, $10\frac{1}{2}$-inch .... do....	$\frac{1}{4}$	**1-2**
Trowels, brick, 11-inch .... do....	2	**2**
Trowels, plastering, 10-inch .... do....	2	**2**
Trowels, plastering, $10\frac{1}{2}$-inch .... do....	$\frac{1}{4}$	**1-4**
Trowels, plastering, 11-inch .... do....	....	....
Taps, taper, $\frac{3}{16}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch	69	**69**
Tuyere (tweer) iron, 40 pounds, duck's nest	14	**19**
Vise, carpenters', parallel, 4-inch jaw	8	**8**
Vise, blacksmiths', 6-inch jaw, solid box, per pound	3	**3**
Vise, blacksmiths', 40 pounds, solid box	3	**3**
Vise, gunsmiths', machine, 150 pounds, parallel, filers, 4-inch jaw	1	....
Valves, $\frac{1}{2}$-inch	2	**5**
Valves, 1-inch	5	**5**
Valves, $1\frac{1}{2}$-inch	6	**12**
Valves, 2-inch	3	**3**
Washers, $\frac{1}{4}$-inch .... pounds..	96	**17** **79**
Washers, $\frac{5}{16}$-inch .... do....	102	**27** **75**
Washers, $\frac{3}{8}$-inch .... do....	227	**49** **179**
Washers, $\frac{1}{2}$-inch .... do....	290	**59** **235**
Washers, $\frac{3}{4}$-inch .... do....	322	**19** **308**
Washers, 1-inch .... do....	162	**10** **157**

advertisement of May 10, 1880, *for goods for the Indian service*—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

S. H. Crane.	A. Flagler.	H. Durrie.	H. C. Wells.	H. King.	George W. Bruce.	Hibbard, Spencer & Co.	H. B. Newhall.	George V. Smith.	R. A. Robbins.	R. Ferguson.	F. L. Goewey.
Points of delivery.											
Chicago.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Chicago.	Kansas City.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Chicago.
$0 14	$0 13				$0 14	**$0 11**					
09½		**$0 06½**				7½		$0 06½			$0 08½
08											
08		**06½**				7½		**7**			8½
09½											
08		**06½**				7½		7½			8½
09½											
02	02¼				02$\frac{1}{10}$	02					
02½	03				02½	02⅓					
02$\frac{8}{10}$	03¼				03	02¾					
03¼	03¾				03½	03					
03¾	04				03$\frac{8}{10}$	03½					
95										***b*$0 84**	
85	80				1 00	89					
21	19				21	**17**					
8 00						**6 75**			$7 00		
18					28						
50											
18 00											
18 00											
5 50					5 76	5 72					
6 80											
6 00					6 00	6 10					
8 50											
6 [illegible]0					6 00						
9 00											
6 60					6 72	6 50					
9 50											
6 40					5 85	5 20					
6 65					6 30						
6 80					6 75	5 95					
27											
30						26					
33						26					
36						30					
44						35					
55						44					
70						56					
75											
6 00											
***a*13**											
***a*13**											
27 00											
75											
1 25											
2 25											
3 75											
16							**$0 11½**				
						12					
15							**09½**				
						10					
10							**07½**				
						08					
08							**06**				
						06					
07½							**05½**				
						05½					
07							**05½**				
						05½					

a Per pound. *b* Per 1,000.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

HARDWARE—Concluded.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.
Wedges, iron, 5 pounds, steel-pointed, per pound .... dozen..	26¾	**26¾**
Wedges, iron, 6 pounds, steel-pointed, per pound .... do...	15¼	**15¼**
Wedges, iron, 7 pounds, steel-pointed, per pound .... do....	13½	**13½**
Wrenches, monkey, black, 6-inch .... do....	5½	**5⅚**
Wrenches, monkey, black, 10-inch .... do....	14⅙	**14¾**
Wrenches, monkey, black, 12-inch .... do....	16 1/12	**16½**
Wrenches, monkey, black, 15-inch .... do....	4⅚	**6 7/12**
Wrenches, crooked, 8-inch, malleable iron .... do....	⅙	**1-6**
Wrenches, crooked, 10-inch, malleable iron .... do....	⅔	**2-3**
Wrenches, crooked, 12-inch, malleable iron .... do....	2⅙	**2⅙**

advertisement of May 10, 1880, *for goods for the Indian service*—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

S. H. Crane.	A. Flagler.	H. Durrie.	H. C. Wells.	H. King.	George W. Bruce.	Hibbard, Spencer & Co.	H. B. Newhall.
Points of delivery.							
Chicago.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Chicago.	Kansas City.
05¼	....	....	....	....	....	....	*a*$0 06¾
05¼	....	....	....	....	....	....	*a*6¾
05¼	....	....	....	....	....	....	*a*6¾
3 00	....	*b*$5 40	$3 55	$3 00	$3 60	....	....
3 60	$3 95	*b*7 20	4 75	3 95	4 80	$6 16 4 50	....
4 20	4 63	*b*8 40	5 55	4 45	5 60	7 18 5 25	....
10 20	7 95	*b*14 40	9 55	8 00	9 60	12 32 9 00	....
*c*09	5 50	....	....	....	....	....	....
*c*09	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
*c*09	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

a Solid steel. *b* Coe's machines. *c* Per pound.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of May 10, 1880, for medical supplies for the Indian service.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

MEDICAL SUPPLIES.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Wm. H. Schieffelin.	John McKesson.	O. H. Jadwin.	Zina Case.	C. F. Hanson.
			Points of delivery.				
			New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.
MEDICINES.							
Acid, acetic, in 4-oz. g. s. bottles..........ounces.	507	**545**	**$0 02¾**	$0 02½	$0 03	......	......
Acid, carbolic, for disinfection, in 1-pound bottles, 95 per cent .... pounds.	312	**272**	**20½**	23	24	......	......
Acid, carbolic, pure, crystallized, in 4-oz. g. s. bottles ....ounces.	492	**504**	**04½**	05	05	......	......
Acid, citric, in 8-ounce bottles.................do	896	**907**	**05**	05	05	......	......
Acid, muriatic, in 8-oz. g. s. bottles...........do.	428	**440**	**01½**	02¼	02	......	......
Acid, nitric, in 4-oz. g. s. bottles ....do	202	**192**	**02¾**	02¾	02½	......	......
Acid, sulphuric, in 4-oz. g. s. bottles..........do.	209	**263**	**02½**	02¼	02	......	......
Acid, sulphuric, aromatic, in 8-oz. g. s. bottles.do.	631	**643**	**03½**	04	04	......	$27 00
Acid, tannic, in 1-oz. bottles...................do.	160	**162**	**17¾**	17	17	......	......
Acid, tartaric, powdered, in 8-oz. bottles......do	646	**654**	**04½**	05½	04½	......	......
Alcohol, in 32-oz. bottles ....bottles.	1,412	**1,424**	**64½**	63	60	......	......
Aloes, powdered, in 2-oz. bottles ....ounces.	164	**160**	**04**	03	02	......	......
Alumina and potassa, sulphate of (alum) in 4-oz. bottles ....ounces.	687	**802**	**01½**	01½	01½	......	18 50
Ammonia, aromatic spirits of, in 4-oz. g. s. bottles..................................ounces.	940	**976**	**04¾**	04	03	......	45 00
Ammonia, carbonate of, in 8-oz. bottles ....do...	412	**412**	**02**	02¾	02½	......	......
Ammonia, muriate of, in 8-oz. bottles.......do...	624	**624**	**01¾**	02	02	......	16 00
Ammonia, solution of, in 8-oz. g. s. bottles..do...	6,302	**6,268**	**01½**	01¾	01¾	......	......
Antimony and potassa, tartrate of (tartar emetic), in 1-oz. bottles..............ounces.	110	**114**	**08¼**	08	06	......	......
Arsenic, pills of (1-20th of a gr. each), in g. s. bottles ....number.	6,602	**6,602**	**22½**	15	14	......	......
Arsenite of potassa, solution of (Fowler's solution), in 4-oz. bottles .... ounces.	684	**716**	**01¾**	02	02	......	......
Belladonna, alcoholic extract of, in 1-oz. w. m. bottles ....ounces.	81	**106**	**15½**	19	18	......	......
Bismuth, subnitrate of, in 2-oz. bottles.....do ..	606	**635**	**14¾**	15	15	......	......
Borax, powdered, in 8-oz. bottles............do...	778	**796**	**01¾**	02	02	$0 01½	20 00
Camphor, in 8-oz. bottles ....do...	3,602	**2,674**	**02¾**	02¾	02¾	03	105 50
Castor oil, in 32-oz. bottles ....bottles.	918	**972**	**32¾**	33	33	34	375 00
Cerate, blistering, in 8-oz. tins ....ounces	324	**334**	**06½**	05	05	......	......
Cerate, resin, in 1-pound tins ....pounds	200	**211**	**25**	25	24	......	49 00
Cerate, simple, in 1-pound tins..............do...	275	**274**	**39**	32	30	......	110 00
Cerate, cosmoline ....do...	166	**258**	**44**	47	50	......	......
Chalk, prepared, in 8-oz. bottles ....ounces.	404	**306**	**01¼**	01¼	01¼	......	......
Chloral, hydrate of, in 1-oz. g. s bottles.....do ..	251	**279**	**18¾**	19	18	......	......
Chloroform, purified, in 8-oz. g. s. bottles...do ..	1,904	**1,914**	**07¼**	06	10	......	......
Cinchona, fluid extract of (with aromatics), in 8-oz. bottles ....ounces	2,949	**3,201**	**06¼**	09	08	......	......
Cinnamon, oil of, in 1-oz. g. s. bottles.......do...	166	**124**	**15**	15	15	......	......
Cod-liver oil, in 1-pint bottles............bottles	870	**964**	**17**	19	20	......	251 00
Colchicum seed, fluid extract of, in 4-ounce bottles.. ounces	322	**323**	**05**	07	06	......	......
Colocynth, compound extract of, powdered, in 8-oz bottles .... ounces.	266	**268**	**25**	20	25	......	......
Copper, sulphate of, in 2-oz. bottles.........do...	201	**221**	**02½**	02	02	......	......
Croton oil, in 1-oz. g. s. bottles ....do...	136	**120**	**21**	18	16	......	......
Digitalis, tincture of, in 2-oz. bottles........do...	297	**321**	**03½**	04	04	......	17 50
Ergot, fluid extract of, in 4-oz. g. s. bottles..do...	688	**660**	**09**	09	10	......	......
Ether, compound spirits of (Hoffman's anodyne), in 8-oz. g. s. bottles.........................ounces.	1,300	**1,346**	**04**	04	04	......	......
Ether, stronger, for anæsthesia, in 1-pound tins ....pounds	744	**744**	**74¼**	70	88	......	......
Ether, spirits of nitrous (sweet spirits of nitre), in 8-oz. g. s. bottles.......................ounces.	3,733	**3,734**	**03¼**	03	03	......	......

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of May 10, 1880, *for medical supplies for the Indian service*—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

MEDICAL SUPPLIES.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Wm. H. Schieffelin.	John McKesson.	O. H. Jadwin.	Zina Case.	C. F. Hanson.
			Points of delivery.				
			New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.
MEDICINES.							
Flaxseed, in tins .... pounds.	161	**193**	**$0 05**	$0 05½	$0 05	$0 06½	$35 00
Flaxseed meal, in tins .... do ..	701	**679**	**07½**	06	07	07	132 00
Ginger, fluid extract of, in 8-oz. bottles .. ounces.	2,711	**3,051**	**04¾**	05½	05	03¼	......
Glycerine, pure, in 8-oz. bottles .... do ..	4,082	**3,916**	**01¾**	02	02	......	......
Gum Arabic, powdered, in 8-oz. bottles .... do ..	770	**916**	**02½**	03	03	......	......
Hyoscyamus, alcoholic extract of, 1-oz. w. m. bottles .... ounces.	143	**93**	**18½**	20	21	......	......
Iodine, in 1-oz. g. s. bottles .... do ..	234	**249**	**47**	41	40	......	......
Ipecacuanha, powdered, in 8-oz. bottles .. do ...	302	**317**	**10¼**	10	10	......	......
Iron, solution of the subsulphate of, in 1-oz. bottles .... ounces.	130	**114**	**03½**	06	06	......	......
Iron, sulphate of, commercial, in 10-pound wood boxes .... pounds.	260	**200**	**02¼**	02½	02½	......	......
Iron, tincture of the chloride of, in 8-oz. g. s. bottles .... ounces.	2,183	**2,167**	**03**	03	03	......	......
Iron and quinia, citrate of, in 1-oz. bottles .. do ...	362	**394**	**58**	57	58	......	......
Jalap, powdered, in 4-oz. bottles .... do ...	184	**174**	**03¼**	03½	03¼	......	......
Lavender, compound spirits of, in 8-oz. bottles .... ounces.	1,496	**1,518**	**03**	03¼	03	......	53 00
Lead, acetate of, in 8-oz. bottles .... do ...	510	**510**	**01¾**	02	02	......	......
Liquorice, extract of, in paper .... do ...	1,331	**1,390**	**02**	02	03	......	......
Liquorice root, powdered, in 8-oz. bottles .. do ...	464	**480**	**04½**	01¾	02	......	......
Magnesia, heavy calcined, in 4-oz. bottles .. do ...	526	**512**	**11**	09	09	......	......
Magnesia, sulphate of, in 10-pound tins .. pounds	614	**612**	**03½**	04	04	......	......
Mercurial ointment, in 1-pound pots ...... do ...	168	**166**	**47**	42	56	......	......
Mercury, corrosive chloride of (corrosive sublimate), in 1-oz. bottles .... ounces.	97	**98**	**05¾**	06	06	......	......
Mercury with chalk, in 2-oz. bottles .... do ...	206	**204**	**03½**	05½	05	......	......
Mercury, mild chloride of (calomel), in 2-oz. bottles .... ounces.	276	**296**	**05**	06	06	......	......
Mercury, ointment of nitrate of (citrine ointment), in 4-oz. pots .... ounces.	690	**696**	**03¾**	05½	05	......	......
Mercury, pill of (blue mass), in 8-oz. pots .. do ...	330	**338**	**03½**	03½	03½	......	......
Mercury, red oxide of, in 1-oz. bottles ...... do ...	69	**69**	**07¼**	07½	07	......	......
Morphia, sulphate of, in ⅛-oz. bottles ...... do ...	47⅜	**51**	**4 35**	4 25	4 60	......	......
Mustard-seed, black, ground, in 5-lb. tins . pounds.	393	**407**	**15½**	14	18	10¼	......
Nux vomica, alcoholic extract of, powdered, in 1-oz. bottles .... ounces	81	**82**	**26**	31	28	......	......
Olive oil, in 1-pint bottles .... bottles	1,989	**996**	**18¾**	21	20	23	......
Opium, camphorated tincture of, in 8-oz. bottles .... ounces	5,971	**5,997**	**02½**	02¾	02¼	02⅛	165 00
Opium, compound powder of (Dover's powder), in 8-oz. bottles .... ounces	705	**715**	**09¼**	08¾	09	......	......
Opium, deodorized tincture of, in 4-oz. bottles .... ounces.	472	**480**	**12½**	11	10	......	......
Opium, powdered, in 8-oz. bottles .... do ..	404	**380**	**58**	55	60	......	......
Opium, tincture of (laudanum), in 8-oz. bottles .... ounces	2,382	**2,410**	**08¾**	07	05	05	185 00
Pepper, Cayenne, ground, in 8-oz. bottles .. do ..	648	**652**	**03**	02½	03	02½	......
Peppermint, oil of, in 1-oz. bottles .... do ..	236	**245**	**21¾**	21	19	......	......
Pills, camphor (grains two) and opium (grain one), in bottles .... number.	21,510	**21,750**	**37½**	16	20	......	......
Pills, compound cathartic, in bottles .... do ..	25,907	**157,175**	**27½**	14	14	......	......
Pills, opium, in bottles .... do ...	6,623	**6,825**	**35**	15	20	......	......
Podophyllum, resin of, in 1-oz. bottles ... ounces	63	**64**	**32**	32	33	......	......

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of May 10, 1880, for medical supplies for the Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

MEDICAL SUPPLIES—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Wm. H. Schieffelin. (New York.)	John McKesson. (New York.)	O. H. Jadwin. (New York.)	Zina Case. (New York.)	C. F. Hanson. (New York.)
			Points of delivery.				
MEDICINES—Continued.							
Potassa, caustic, in 1-oz. g. s. bottles ....ounces.	24	**25**	**$0 11**	$0 10	$0 10	......	......
Potassa, acetate of, in 8-oz. bottles .... do...	494	**661**	**03**	02¾	02½	......	......
Potassa, bicarbonate of, in 8-oz. bottles ....do...	468	**540**	**01¾**	02½	02½	......	......
Potassa, bitartrate of, powdered (cream of tartar), in 8-oz. bottles.....................ounces.	1,734	**1,752**	**02¾**	02¾	03	......	......
Potassa, chlorate of, powdered, in 8-oz. bottles.......................................ounces.	1,650	**1,722**	**02¼**	02¼	02¼	......	$50 00
Potassa, nitrate of, powdered, in 8-oz. bottles.......................................ounces	522	**824**	**01¼**	01¾	02	......	14 00
Potassa, permanganate of, in 1-oz. bottles..do ..	234	**130**	**10**	05	10	......	......
Potassium, bromide of, in 4-oz. bottles .....do ..	1,547	**1,479**	**03½**	03½	04	......	......
Potassium, iodide of, in 8-oz. bottles ....do...	2,662	**2,736**	**28**	29	29	......	......
Cinchonidia, sulphate .... do...	601	**661**	**95**	90	1 00	......	......
Quinia, pills of ....number.	200	**2,000**	**87½**	75	80	......	......
Quinia, sulphate of, in 1-oz. bottles, or compressed in tins.............................ounces.	954	**969**	**2 60**	2 63	2 90	......	......
Rhubarb, powdered, in 4-oz. bottles ....do ..	989	**435**	**05**	06½	06	......	......
Rochelle salt, powdered, in 8-oz. bottles....do...	734	**1,376**	**02¾**	03	03	$0 03⅛	......
Santonin, in 1-oz. bottles ....do ..	100½	**105½**	**65¾**	65	60	......	......
Seneca, fluid extract of, in 8-oz. bottles ... do...	1,180	**1,260**	**09½**	08	10	......	......
Silver, nitrate of, in crystals, in 1-oz. g. s. bottles.......................................ounces	54	**77**	**82**	80	82	......	......
Silver, nitrate of, fused, in 1-oz. g. s. bottles do...	82	**50**	**82**	78	82	......	......
Soap, Castile, in paper.....................pounds.	1,145	**1,150**	**07½**	07¾	09	......	......
Soap, common, in bars .... do...	1,011	**1,011**	**04¼**	05	04¾	......	......
Soda, bicarbonate of, in 8-oz. bottles.....ounces.	1,600	**1,566**	**01¼**	01½	01¼	01	......
Soda, chlorinated solution of, in 1-pound g. s. bottles.................................... pounds.	100	**110**	**23½**	20	23	......	......
Squill, powdered, in 1-oz. bottles ....ounces	139	**123**	**06¾**	06	05	......	......
Squill, sirup of, in 1-pound bottles.......pounds.	1,304	**1,428**	**30½**	25	28	......	315 00
Strychnia, in ⅛-oz. bottles ....ounces.	19⅜	**11½**	**1 35**	1 20	1 25	......	......
Sulphur, washed, in 8-oz. bottles............do ..	1,000	**958**	**01¼**	01½	01½	01	15 00
Turpentine, oil of, in 32-oz. bottles ....bottles.	521	**459**	**16½**	16	16	......	......
Wax, white, in paper ....ounces.	274	**255**	**03**	03½	03½	......	......
Zinc, acetate of, in 2-oz. bottles .... do ..	84	**72**	**04½**	05½	05	......	......
Zinc, oxide of, in 1-oz. bottles ....do...	203	**201**	**04¼**	02½	03	......	......
Zinc, solution of chloride of, in 1-lb. g. s. bottles.....................................pounds.	76	**76**	**25**	30	40	......	......
Zinc, sulphate of, in 1-oz. bottles ....ounces	265	**271**	**03¾**	04½	03	......	15 00
HOSPITAL STORES.							
Arrowroot, in tins ....pounds.	190	**189**	**13½**	12	31	......	......
Barley, in tins ....do...	479	**478**	**06½**	05	07	05¼	......
Brandy, in 32-oz. bottles ....bottles.	29	**29**	**1 47**	1 35	1 50	......	......
Cinnamon, ground, in 4-oz. bottles........ounces.	476	**476**	**03¼**	04½	03	03¼	......
Cocoa or chocolate, in tins or cakes ....pounds.	340	**345**	**35**	35	32	......	......
Corn-starch, in tins .... do...	640	**640**	**09½**	09	08½	07	......
Farina, in tins...............................do...	191	**195**	**08**	12	15	08	......
Ginger, ground, in 8-oz. bottles...........ounces.	974	**974**	**01¾**	01¾	01¾	01¼	......
Tapioca, in tins ....pounds.	346	**352**	**10**	10½	11	08¼	......
Tea, black, in tins or original chests........do...	652	**848**	**25**	25	25	......	......
Whisky, in 32-oz. bottles..................bottles.	1,596	**1,391**	**59**	65	60	......	950 00
Wine (Sherry), in 32-oz. bottles ....do...	85	**91**	**63**	55	60	......	51 00

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of May 10, 1880, for medical supplies for the Indian service—Continued.

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MEDICAL SUPPLIES—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Wm. H. Schieffelin.	John McKesson.	O. H. Jadwin.	A. L. Hernstein.	C. F. Hanson.
			Points of delivery.				
			New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.
INSTRUMENTS AND DRESSINGS.							
Bandages, suspensory ... number..	326	**330**	**$0 07½**	$0 08	$0 11	$0 08	$125 00
Binder's boards, 2½ by 12 inches ... pieces..	225	**175**	**02**	03	03	02	......
Binder's boards, 4 by 17 inches ... do ...	157	**157**	**03½**	04	04	03	......
Cotton bats ... number..	212	**209**	**12**	09	12	06	......
Cotton wadding ... sheets..	251	**175**	**03**	03½	05	05	......
Cupping-glasses, assorted sizes ... number..	93	**69**	**07½**	08	08	05	......
Cupping-tins, assorted sizes ... do....	16	**16**	**06**	10	06	05	......
Lancet, thumb ... do....	23	**23**	**34**	35	33	20	......
Lint, patent ... pounds..	114½	**121½**	**1 20**	80	80	60	......
Lint, picked ... do....	63½	**67½**	**25**	50	60	50	......
Muslin, unbleached, unsized, 1 yard wide. yards..	1, 206	**1,155**	**07**	08	07	06¼	......
Needles, cotton, thimble, in case ... number..	42	**44**	**50**	65	15	25	......
Needles, assorted ... papers..	88	**69**	**04½**	04½	04	05	......
Needles, upholsterer's ... number..	36	**35**	**06**	06	06	01	......
Oakum, fine, picked ... pounds..	109	**106**	**11**	09½	11	06	......
Oiled muslin, in 2-yard pieces ... yards..	84	**93**	**50**	45	50	25	......
Oiled silk, in 2-yard pieces ... do ...	153	**149**	**75**	75	1 00	1 00	......
Pencils, hair (assorted sizes) in vials .. number..	2, 338	**2,158**	**02**	01¾	02	01½	......
Pins ... papers..	192	**192**	**03**	04	03	05	......
Plaster, adhesive, 5 yards in a can ... yards..	156	**157**	**18**	17	14	15	......
Plaster, isinglass, 1 yard in a case ... do..	165	**165**	**40**	35	45	60	......
Plaster of Paris, in 5-pound tins ... pounds..	201	**221**	**02½**	04	04	02	......
Pocket cases ... number..	15	**15**	**8 00**	8 50	8 00	6 00	......
Probangs ... number..	73	**179**	**05**	06¼	08	08	......
Scarificators ... do....	5	**5**	**3 25**	3 25	3 00	2 00	......
Scissors, large and small ... do....	47	**46**	**30**	35	33	50	......
Silk, ligature ... ounces..	38¼	**39¼**	**1 50**	1 10	1 36	1 00	......
Speculum for the rectum ... number..	7	**9**	**33**	42	38	2 00	......
Speculum for the vagina, glass or metal .. do....	21	**19**	**30**	30	75 to 2 50	2 00	......
Sponge,* assorted ... ounces..	1, 705	**665**	**08**	08	10	15	......
Stethoscopes ... number..	13	**12**	**25**	30	33	10	......
Stomach pump and tube, in case ... do....	18	**19**	**9 00**	9 00	10 00	10 00	......
Syringes, hard rubber, 8-ounce ... do ...	30	**49**	**1 10**	1 10	1 30	50	......
Syringes, hypodermic ... do....	38	**20**	**1 12**	1 00	1 20	1 00	......
Syringes, penis, glass ... do....	956	**903**	**05**	04	05	06	......
Syringes, penis, rubber ... do....	5	**63**	**25**	23	47	20	......
Syringes, vagina, glass ... do....	396	**377**	**06**	08	10	10	......
Syringes, vagina, hard rubber ... do....	27	**11**	**50**	48	60	25	......
Thermometer, clinical ... do....	27	**27**	**1 38**	1 38	1 50	1 00	......
Thread, linen, unbleached ... ounces..	105	**105**	**08**	08	08	10	......
Thread, cotton, spools, assorted ... number..	220	**211**	**05**	05½	05	02	......
Tongue depressors, hinged ... do....	28	**28**	**80**	60	1 00	50	......
Tooth-extracting case ... do....	12	**10**	**9 50**	10 00	9 00	10 00	......
Tourniquets, field ... do....	8	**6**	**50**	50	50	50	......
Tourniquets, screw, with pad ... do....	13	**11**	**1 50**	1 25	1 40	1 00	......
Tow ... pounds..	28	**25**	**25**	18	20	15	......
Towels ... dozen..	60	**65**	**1 50**	1 60	1 50	1 00	......
Trusses, single ... number..	59	**59**	**42**	46	50	35	......
Trusses, double ... do....	47	**47**	**83**	90	1 00	1 00	......
Twine, half coarse ... ounces..	767	**763**	**03**	03	03	05	......

* Bids also received from Mansell, Birnbaum & Co. and M. Isaacs for assorted sponge, at 12½ and 8 cents per ounce, respectively.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of May 10, 1880, for medical supplies for the Indian service—Continued.

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MEDICAL SUPPLIES—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Wm. H. Schieffelin.	John McKesson.	O. H. Jadwin.	A. L. Hernstein.	C. F. Hanson.
			Points of delivery.				
			New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.
MISCELLANEOUS.							
Basins, tin, small, for dressers .... number.	60	**58**	**$0 10**	$0 10	$0 12	$0 15	......
Basins, wash-hand .... do...	42	**43**	**13**	14	14	25	......
Blank-books, cap, half bound, 4 quires ...... do...	55	**52**	**55**	60	65	20	$75 00
Cork-extractors .... do...	21	**23**	**05**	20	10	10	......
Corkscrews .... do...	27	**27**	**14**	15	15	10	......
Corks, velvet, best, assorted .... dozen.	5,829	**5,919**	**02½**	03	02½	03	......
Dippers, tin, assorted .... number.	45	**41**	**07**	08	08	08	......
Dispensatory .... copies.	7	**7**	**5 50**	5 75	5 75	5 00	......
Funnels, tin, pint .... number.	27	**26**	**05**	08	09	10	......
Hatchets .... do...	26	**27**	**50**	50	35	25	......
Hones .... do...	16	**15**	**15**	35	25	25	......
Measures, graduated, glass, 4-oz .... do...	21	**23**	**27**	25	27	10	......
Measures, graduated, glass, minim .... do...	18	**21**	**18**	20	18	10	......
Measures, tin, pint and quart .... do...	27	**26**	**10**	12	13	10	......
Mortars and pestles, wedgewood, 3½ to 8 inches .... number.	12	**12**	**75**	75	75	25	......
Musquito bars .... do...	302	**144**	**45**	42	06	50	......
Paper, filtering, round, gray, 10 inches ... packs	42	**54**	**25**	25	27	25	......
Paper, litmus, blue and red, of each ...... sheets.	200	**217**	**04**	03	03	04	......
Paper, wrapping, white and blue .... quires.	815	**819**	**13¼**	21	14	08	......
Pill-boxes, ⅔ paper, ⅓ turned wood .... dozen	2,164	**1,967**	**03**	04	04	10	......
Pill machines .... number.	2	**12**	**3 00**	5 00	4 75	3 00	......
Pill tiles, 5 to 10 inches .... do...	13	**12**	**1 00**	1 00	85	30	......
Scales and weights, prescription, 1 set of apothecary's and 1 set of gram weights .... number	8	**4** **4**	**1 00** **3 50**	1 00	3 50	2 50	......
Scales and weights, shop .... do...	18	**19**	**3 75**	3 50	2 00	4 00	......
Spatulas, 3-inch and 6-inch .... do...	60	**61**	**22**	25	24	10	......
Spirit lamps .... do...	14	**14**	**35**	35	35	15	......
Test tubes .... do...	115	**131**	**02½**	02	03	01	......
Tools, small chest of .... do...	33	**23**	**8 50**	6 00 to 30 00	12 00	......	......
Vials, 8-oz .... dozen	324	**295**	**31**	32½	32	......	......
Vials, 6-oz .... do...	788	**686**	**27½**	27½	26	......	......
Vials, 4-oz .... do...	1,325	**1,2[illegible]1**	**22½**	22½	22	......	......
Vials, 2-oz .... do...	1,492	**1,394**	**15**	15	14	......	......
Vials, 1-oz .... do...	1,131	**1,117**	**12½**	12½	13	......	......
ADDITIONAL ARTICLES.							
Aconite, tincture of .... ounces.	272	**379**	**03¾**	04	03	......	18 00
Acid, gallic .... do...	104	**98**	**15**	17	20	......	......
Acid, phosphoric, diluted .... do...	253	**306**	**02¼**	02	03	......	13 50
Ammonium, bromide of .... do...	438	**397**	**06**	07	07	......	......
Arnica, tincture of .... do...	3,269	**3,630**	**02¾**	03½	03	......	90 00
Assafœtida, gum .... do...	389	**303**	**01¼**	02	02	......	......
Atropia, sulphate of .... do...	5⅜	**7⅜**	**10 50**	9 00	10 75	......	......
Buchu, fluid extract of .... do...	1,343	**1,421**	**04½**	04	04	......	......
Cantharides, tincture of .... do...	464	**448**	**03½**	04	05	......	20 00
Cocculus indicus .... do...	141	**149**	**3·4**	01	01	......	......
Colchicum, rad., wine of .... do...	446	**503**	**04½**	05	06	......	......
Collodion .... do...	244	**236**	**09½**	09	12	......	......
Copaiba, balsam of .... do...	1,324	**1,390**	**05**	04¾	05	......	......
Creosote .... do...	179	**159**	**10¾**	10	10	......	......
Cubebs, oil of .... do...	396	**432**	**13¼**	15	16	......	......
Ipecac, fluid extract of .... do...	918	**876**	**17¼**	14	14	......	......

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of May 10, 1880, *for medical supplies for the Indian service*—Continued.

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			Points of delivery.				
			New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.
ADDITIONAL ARTICLES—Continued.							
Iron, sirup iodide of .... ounces.	1,497	**1,525**	**$0 04**	$0 04¾	$0 05	......	......
Linseed oil, in pint bottles .... bottles.	556	**454**	**15¼**	16	15	......	......
Ointment boxes, tin, assorted sizes .... dozen.	1,038	**1,197**	**15**	15	15	......	......
Plasters, Alcock's porous .... do...	432	**432**	**1 07**	1 12	1 14	......	......
Soap, carbolic .... pounds.	789	**786**	**12**	12½	12	......	......
Taraxacum, fluid extract of .... ounces.	1,497	**1,506**	**04**	04½	04½	......	......
Uva ursi, fluid extract of .... do...	932	**795**	**03¾**	04	05	......	......
Verat. viride, fluid extract of .... do...	109	**251**	**05½**	04	08	......	......
Wild cherry, sirup of .... do...	932	**7,480**	**01¾**	01¾	02½	......	$25 00
Cosmoline .... pounds	7	**24**	**44**	47	50	......	......
Iodine, tincture of .... ounces.	64	**32**	**08½**	07	06	......	9 00
Sarsaparilla, fluid extract of, in 8-ounce bottles .... bottles.	2,918	**636**	**04¼**	34	30	......	......
Gelseminum, tincture of .... ounces.	152	**184**	**03½**	04	05	......	......
Cyanuret of potassium .... do...	34	**32**	**04**	05	06	......	......
Cinchona, compound tincture of .... do...	189	**72**	**04½**	04½	05	......	9 50
Salicylic acid .... do...	114	**106**	**11**	13	14	......	......
Salicylate of soda .... do...	105	**89**	**17**	17	24	......	......
Trillium, tincture of .... do...	109	....	**04**	04	05	......	......
Pepsin .... do...	37	**118**	**30**	28	35	......	25 00
Tolu, balsam of .... do...	311	**272**	**05**	05½	07	......	......
Saddle-bags .... number.	2	**3**	**7 50**	4 75	8 00	$8 00	8 00
Catheters, g. e .... do...	21	**24**	**06½**	06	13	05	......
Sirup, simple .... ounces.	32	**32**	**02**	01½	02	......	......
Operating case .... number.	7	**6**	**21 00**	24 00	20 00	50 00	......
Sugar, white, crushed, in boxes .... pounds.	1,344	**1,780**	**10¾**	10¼	10½	......	......

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